

VOL. 78

NO. 9

textile

bulletin

SEPTEMBER • 1952

This issue features an exhibitor-by-exhibitor forecast of the Southern Textile Exposition scheduled October 6-11 at Greenville, S.C.

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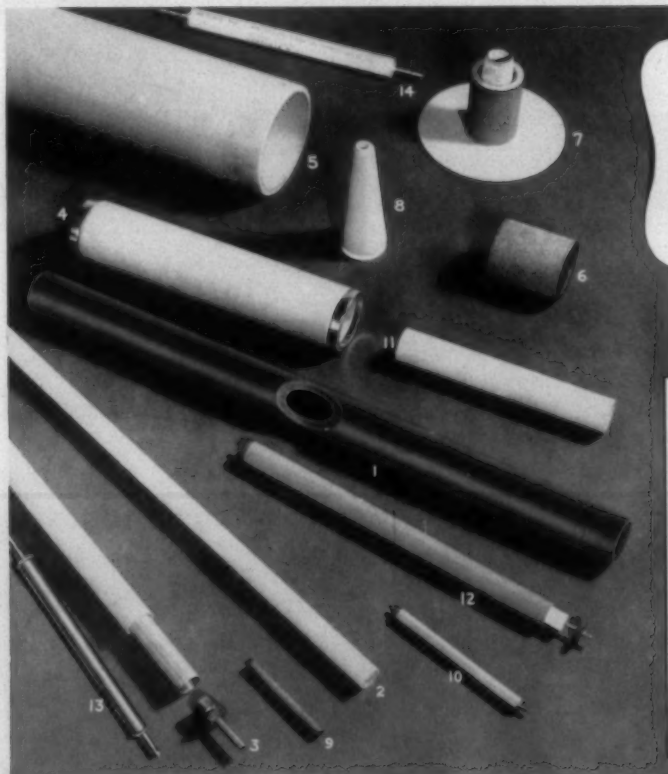
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Paper
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If it's a problem in textiles that paper can solve, you can depend on SONOCO for exhaustive research and development. For over 50 years, SONOCO specialty items have kept pace with the ever-changing textile industry by providing greater efficiency and greater speed or reducing man hours and cost of operation.

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- 2 Card Clearer Roll Covers
- 3 Topping (Thompson) Rolls and Covers
- 4 Pin Drafter Core
- 5 Loom Beam Repair Tubes
- 6 Spooler Cheese Cores
- 7 Rayon Cake Forms
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- 9 Temple Roll Cores
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17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION — OCT. 6-11 1952

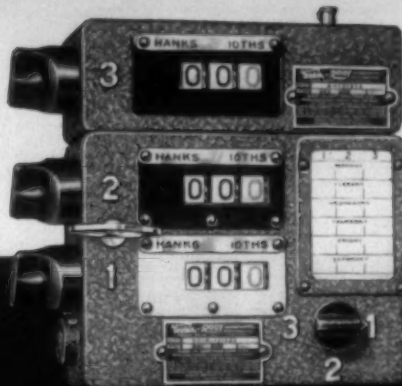
SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

MYSTIC
CONN.HARTSVILLE
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DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY



General Purpose Counter



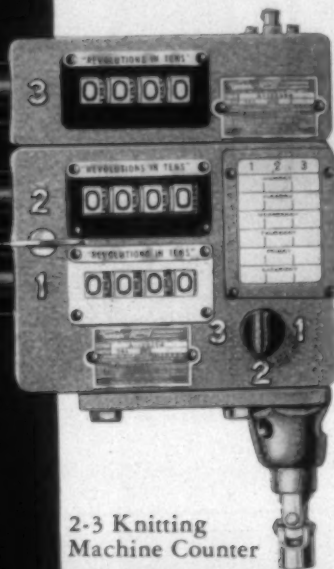
2-3 Hank Counter



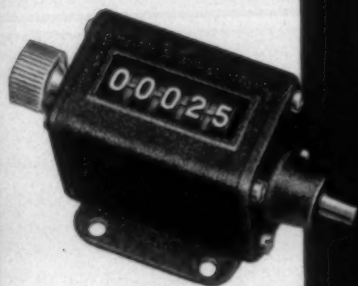
Double-Wheel Linear Counter



Magnetic Counter



2-3 Knitting Machine Counter

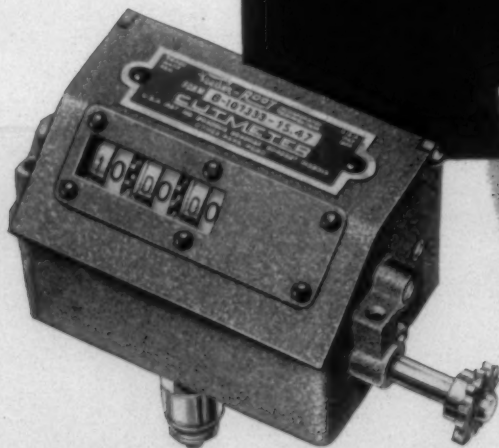


Small Reset Counter

VEEDER-ROOT



2-3 Pick Counter



Loom Cut Meter

VEEDER-ROOT
INCORPORATED

'Counting House of the Textile Industry'

HARTFORD 2, CONNECTICUT
GREENVILLE, SO. CAROLINA

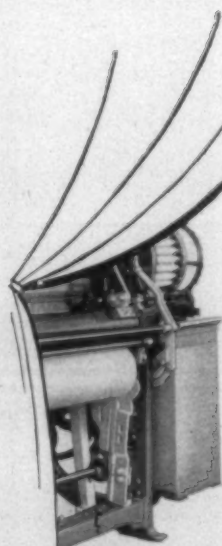
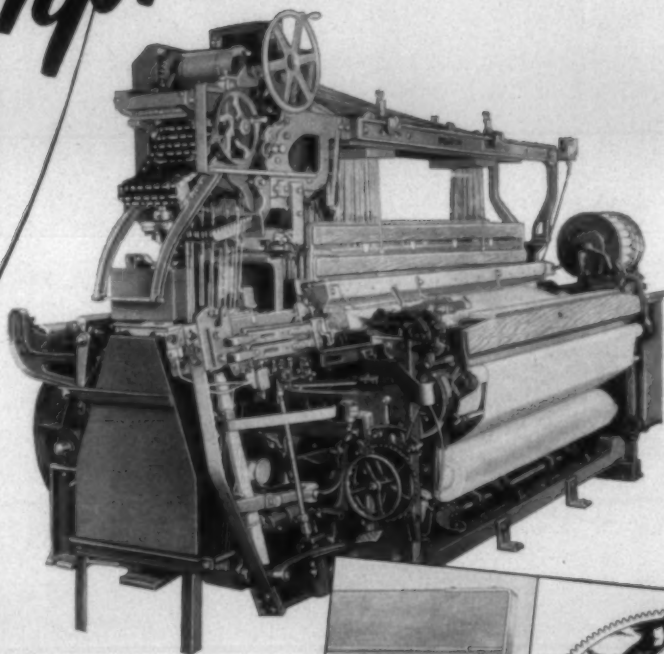
Montreal, Canada; Dundee, Scotland

Offices and Agents in Principal Cities



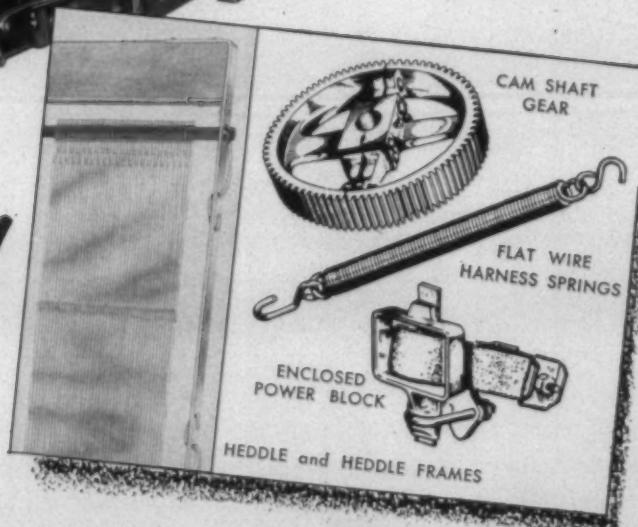
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to Produce **MORE CLOTH** at **LESS COST**
has again resulted in —

3 Improved Looms



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Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C. (Oct. 6 — 11)

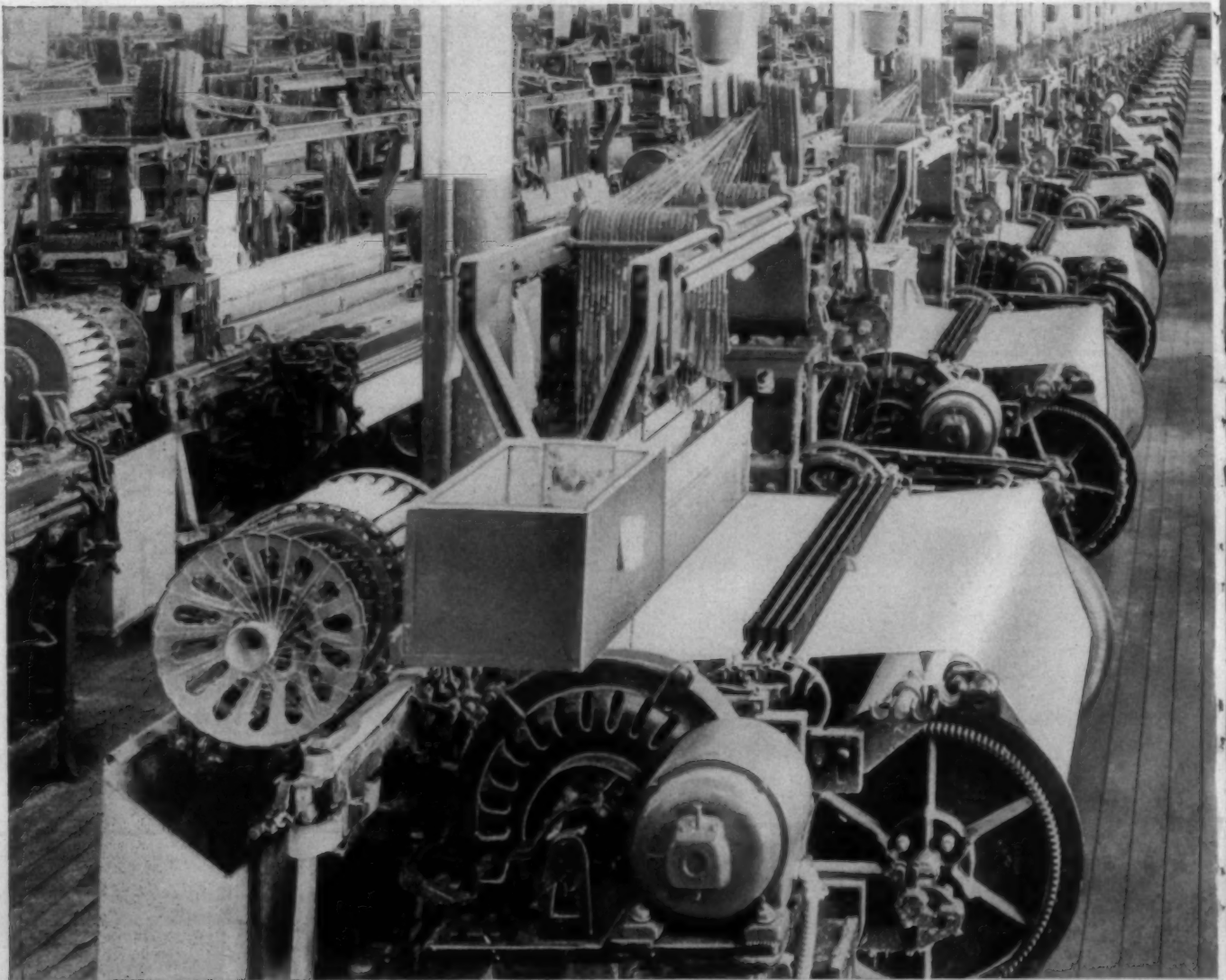


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ATLANTA, GA. HOPEDALE, MASS. SPARTANBURG, S. C.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF AUTOMATIC LOOMS

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For lubrication counsel, contact your nearest Sinclair Representative or write Sinclair Refining Company, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.

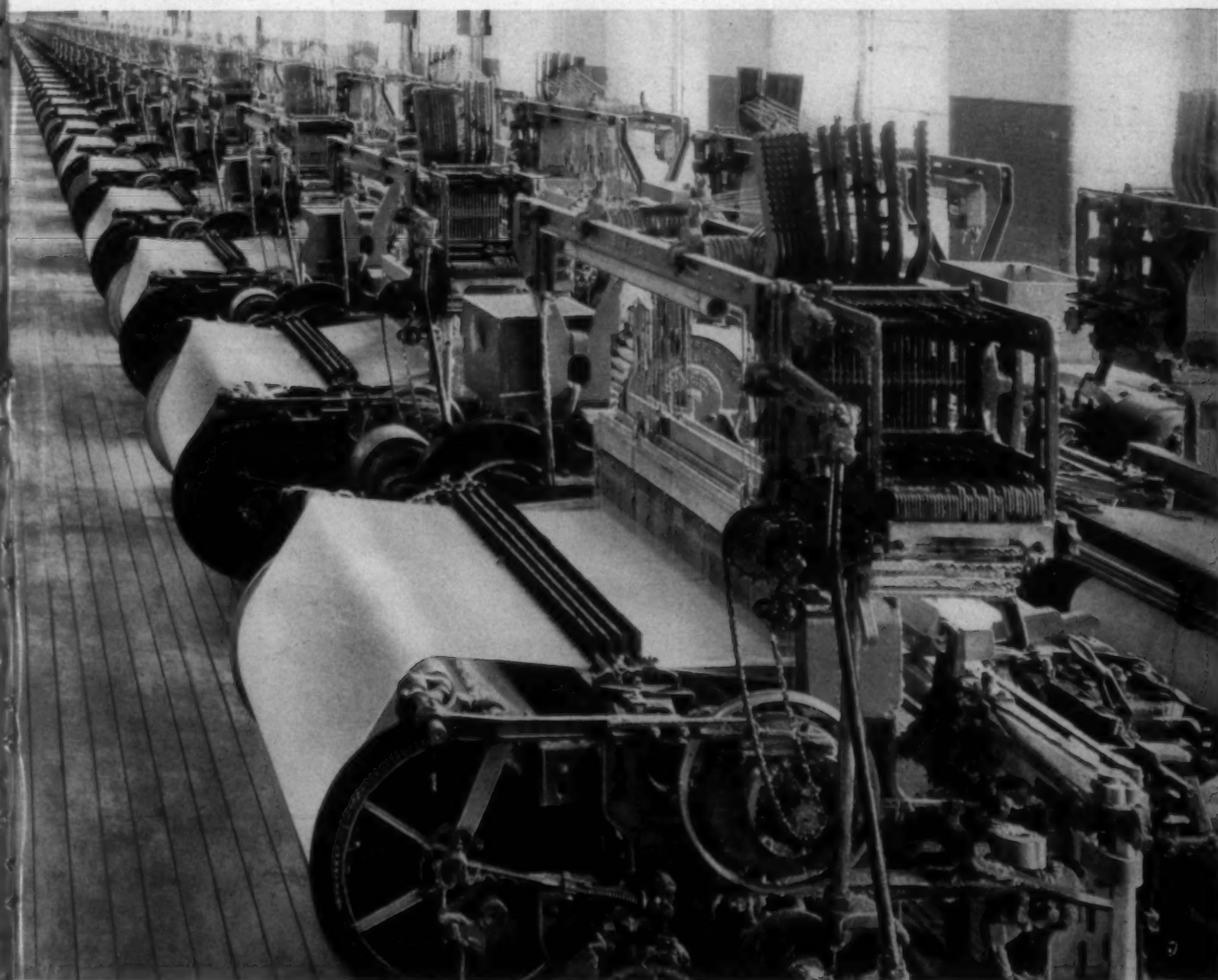
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Investigate, too, the advantages of Sinclair LILY WHITE Oils for spindles *and* Sinclair NO DRIP Oils for top rolls. They also have been *proved in use!*



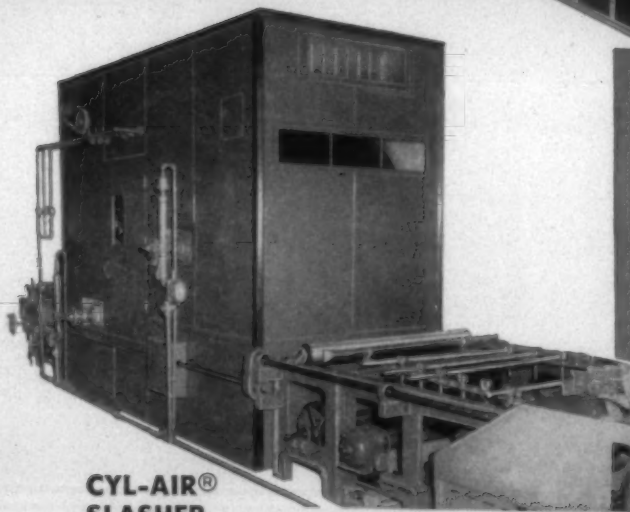
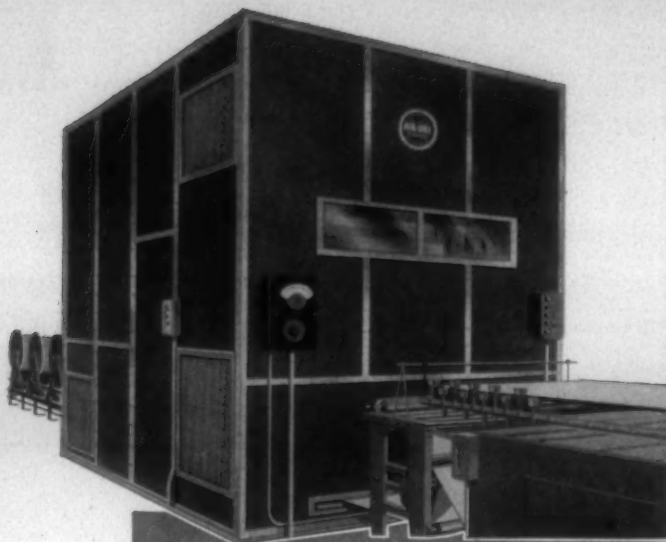
SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

SAVE WEAR AND REPLACEMENTS

AIR-DRI SLASHER

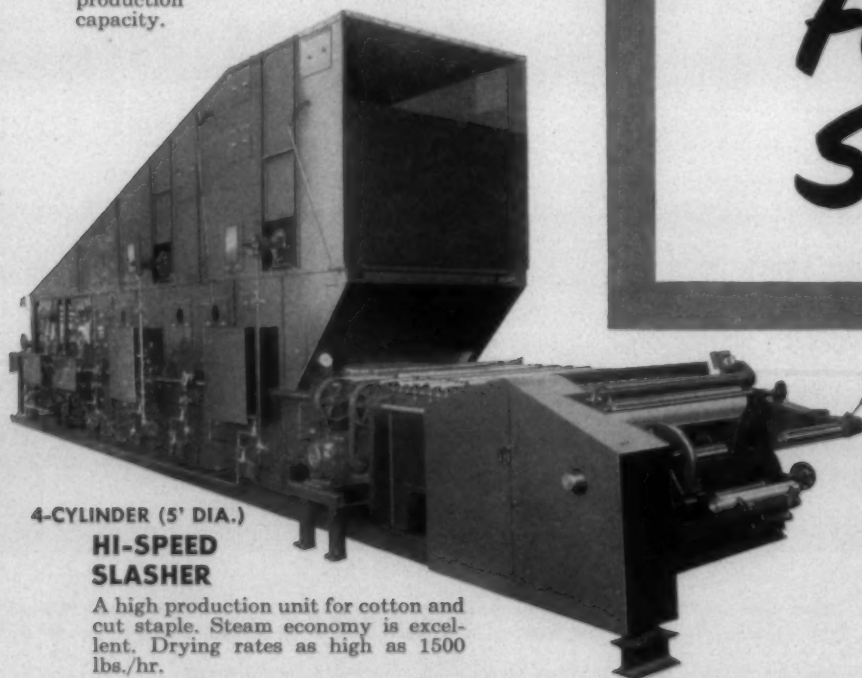
® (Patented)

A high-capacity, hot-air type that is satisfactory for cotton, wool and spun synthetics. Drying rates as high as 1500 lbs./hr.



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4-CYLINDER (5' DIA.)

HI-SPEED SLASHER

A high production unit for cotton and cut staple. Steam economy is excellent. Drying rates as high as 1500 lbs./hr.

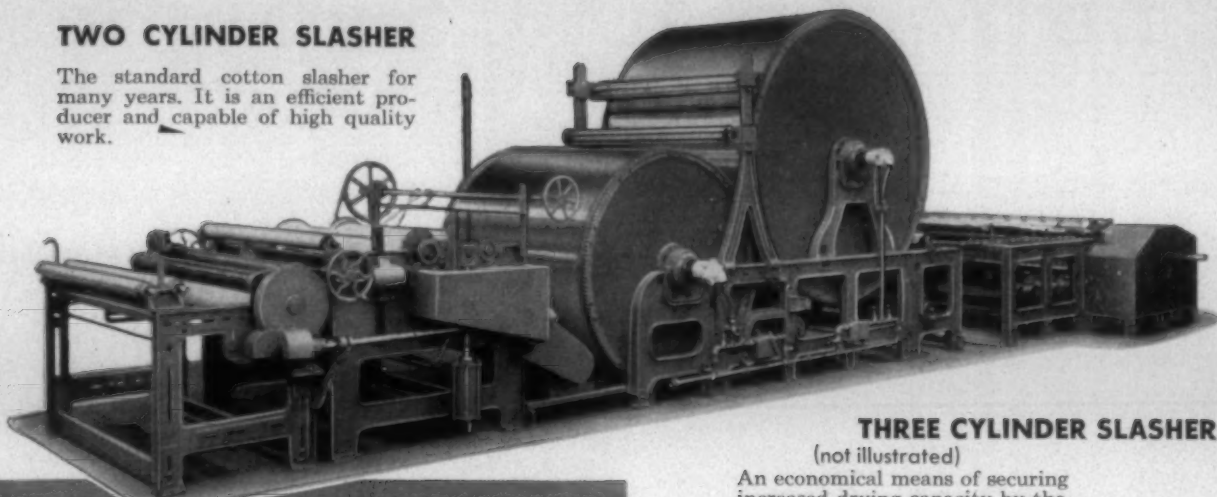
**For Consistent Quality
Warps at Higher Speeds
Lower Operating Costs...**

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THESE
FOR
SIZE**

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TEXTILE SHOW
Exhibit No. 516**

TWO CYLINDER SLASHER

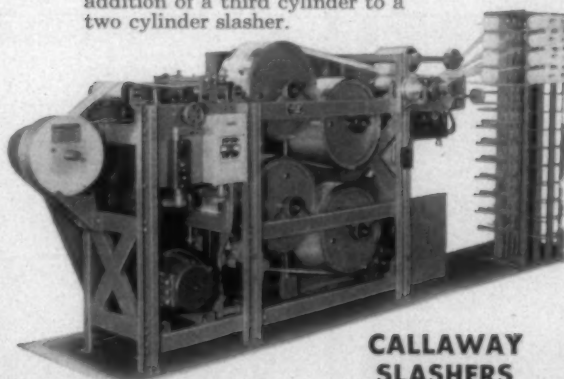
The standard cotton slasher for many years. It is an efficient producer and capable of high quality work.



THREE CYLINDER SLASHER

(not illustrated)

An economical means of securing increased drying capacity by the addition of a third cylinder to a two cylinder slasher.

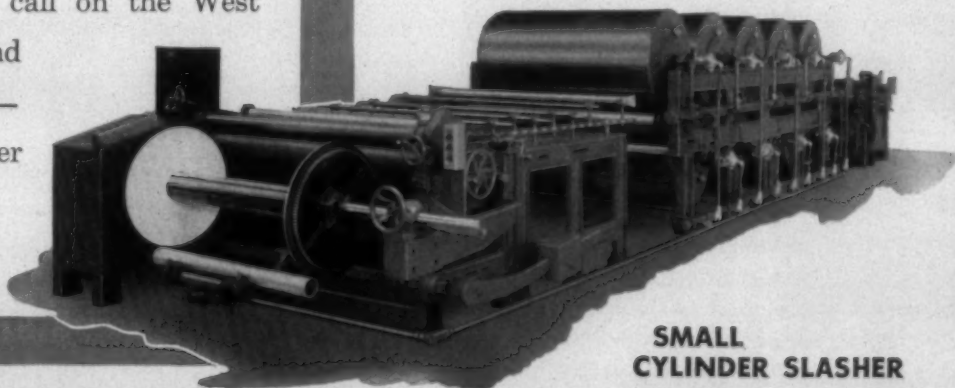


CALLAWAY SLASHERS

Model 50

Model 51 (illustrated)

Small, narrow-width machines capable of making full width warps for samples, testing, etc., using small amounts of yarn.



SMALL CYLINDER SLASHER

(30" DIA.)

A versatile machine suitable for cut staple and filament yarns. Can also be used for cotton.

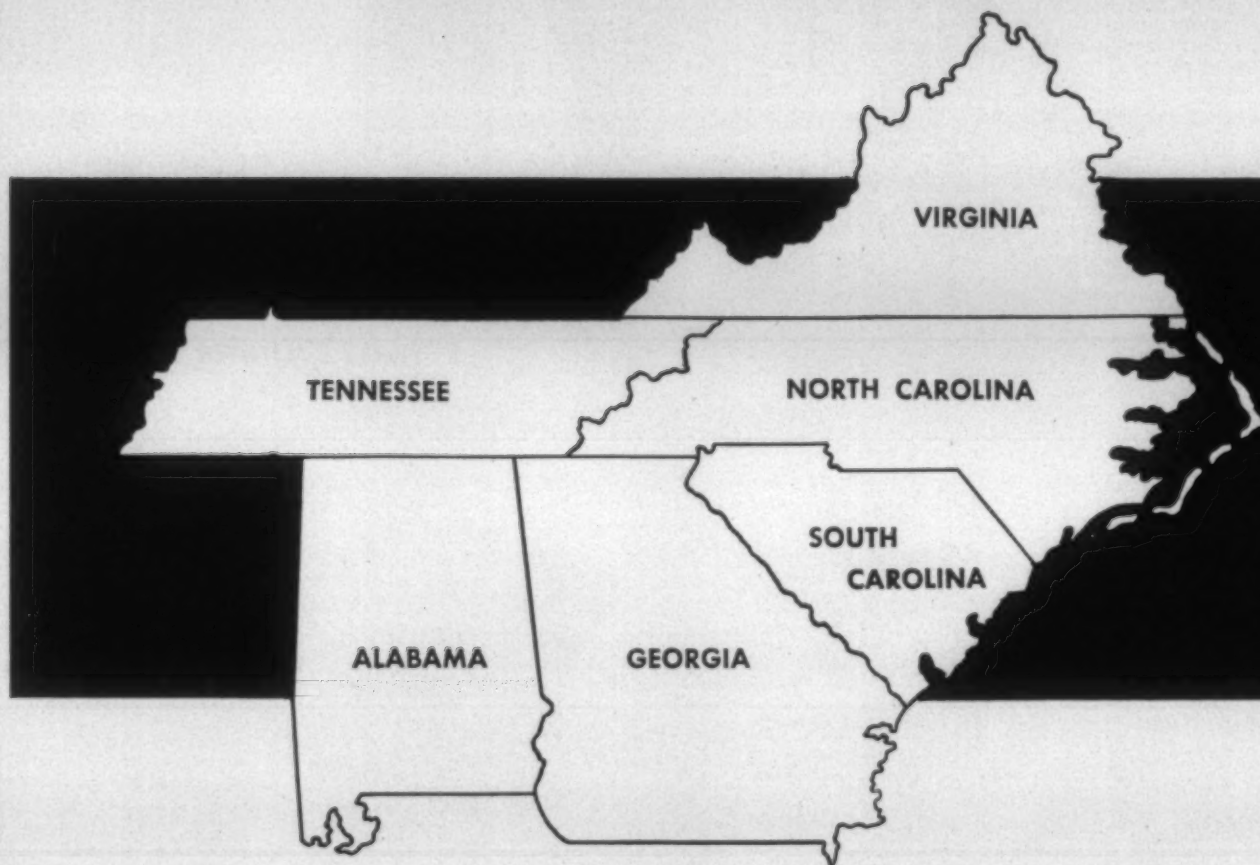
There's a WPF&M slasher for virtually every slasher room requirement . . . sample slashing or full production . . . the lightest gauze or the heaviest sheeting . . . natural fibers or synthetics. Whether you require a complete slasher installation from size preparation to the finished warp or modernization of your present equipment, call on the West Point Foundry and Machine Company—specialist in slasher room machinery.



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The McLeod Companies—Odell Mill Supply Company at Greensboro, N. C., and Greenville Textile Supply Company at Greenville, S. C.—offer maintenance, repair and operating supplies for the textile industry in the area shown on the above map. Our trained representatives, calling on all textile mills in this area, offer valuable advice, a wealth of experience and the best in supplies.

In addition to our textile mill supply department, we maintain at both Greensboro and Greenville efficient engineering departments. These departments are unique in their specialized services. Our qualified textile engineers are always ready to help you with equipment problems.

Our Greenville house has a complete industrial electrical department. Qualified personnel are ready to serve you at all times.

ODELL MILL SUPPLY CO. - Greensboro, N. C.
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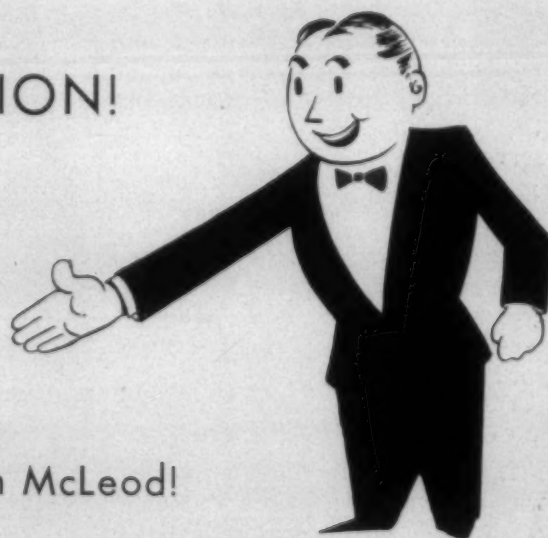


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TEXTILE HALL - GREENVILLE - OCT. 6-11

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The casing of the bomb... possibly the high explosives inside... both require the use of special corn products in the manufacturing process. These, and hundreds of other corn products, have been developed by the continuing basic research in corn that serves all American industry... serves you.

Corn products in textiles

In the textile field starches, gums and dextrines provide superior formula ingredients for many textile processes. New techniques involving the use of corn products are being developed as part of a continuing research program at Corn Products Refining Company.

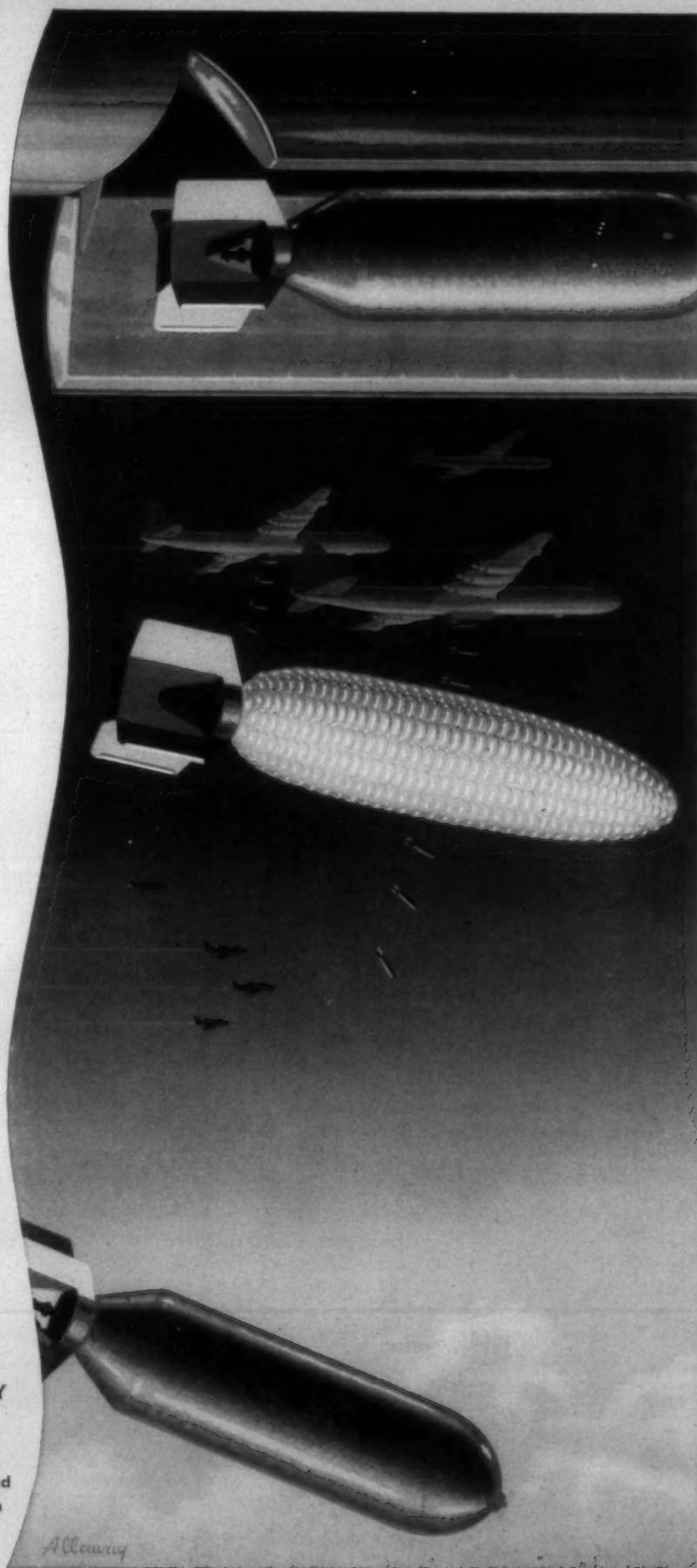
If you have a production problem why not check with Corn Products. A complete line of corn products for every purpose is available. Technical service is yours... no obligation, of course.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

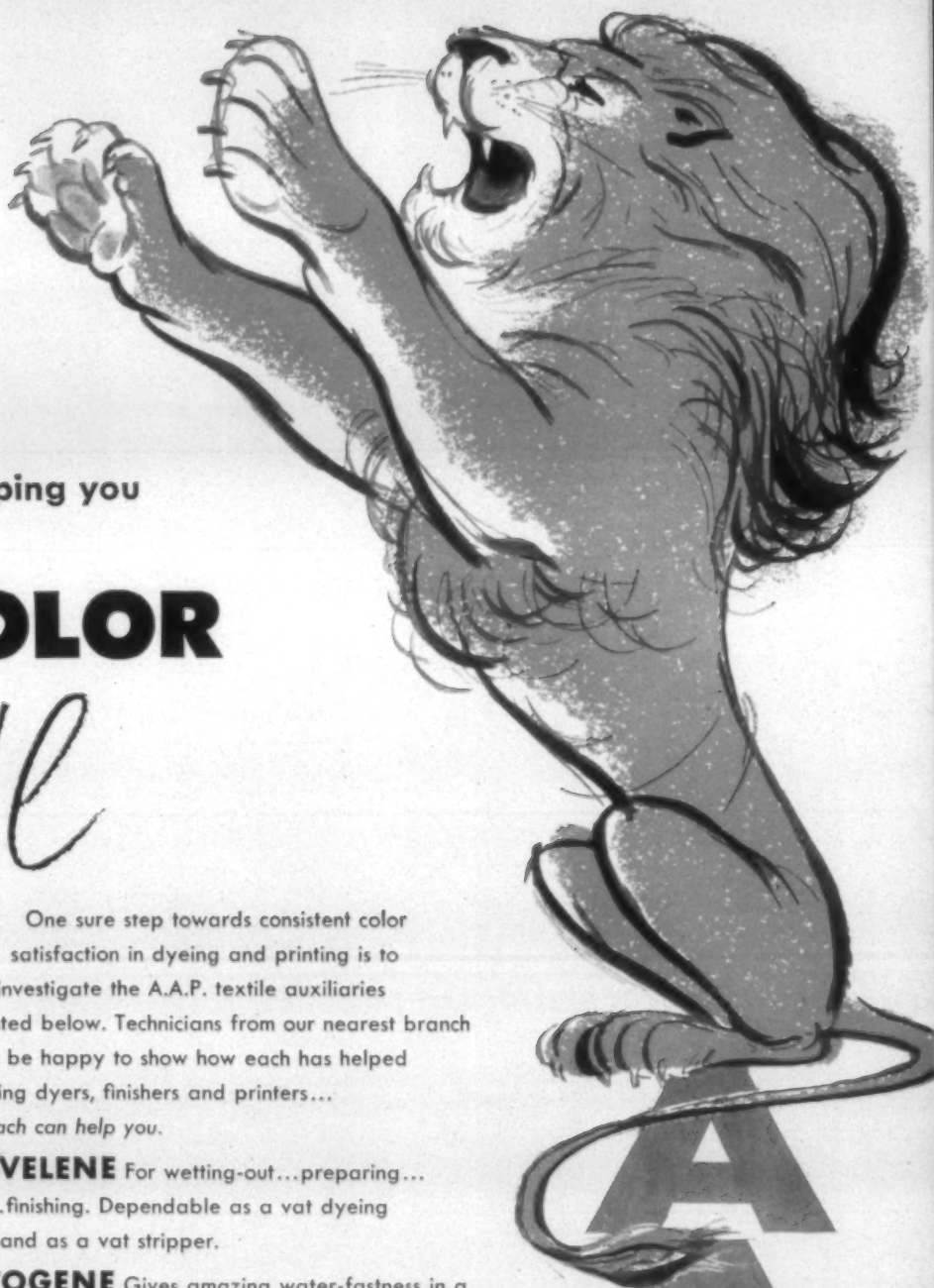
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Manufacturers of

GLOBE brand	GLOBE	EAGLE brand
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Albany



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make
COLOR

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★ **STABILON** A must with Naphthols. Minimizes crocking and brightens Naphthol shades.

★ **DEPUMA** An antifoaming agent for printing—dyeing—soaping. Breaks foam in dye liquors and print pastes without emulsifying or evaporating.

For full information on these and other A.A.P. products, along with data pertinent to your individual problems, consult our nearest branch.

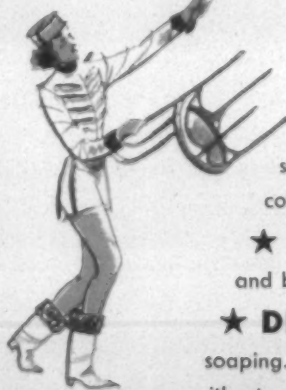
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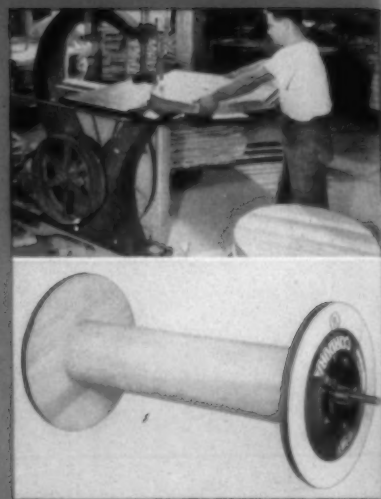
NEVER BEFORE

*has the Textile Industry
been offered*

WARPER BEAM HEADS

designed so scientifically...

built so well!



THE NEW U S CROSS-LAMINATED

WARPER BEAM HEADS ARE...

- fabricated from carefully selected Northern Adirondack Rock Maple from our own forests. Rock Maple offers
greater stiffness,
greater hardness,
better shock resistance;
- seasoned to proper moisture content in our modern dry kilns;
- 4-ply (equal thickness) construction for high-tenacity rayon, cross-laminated at 90° angle, scientifically glued with the finest water-proof adhesive and bonded under heavy pressure. Stresses and strains in wood equalized, to reduce any tendency toward warping.
- Rim-protected by a tough, tight-fitting steel tire.

RESULT: The lightest,
strongest, most durable
WARPER BEAM HEADS
ever made.

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In whitest white or clean, clear, wanted colors,
there's a Barreled Sunlight Paint for every job

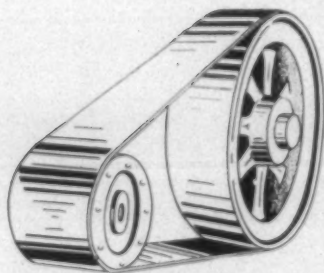
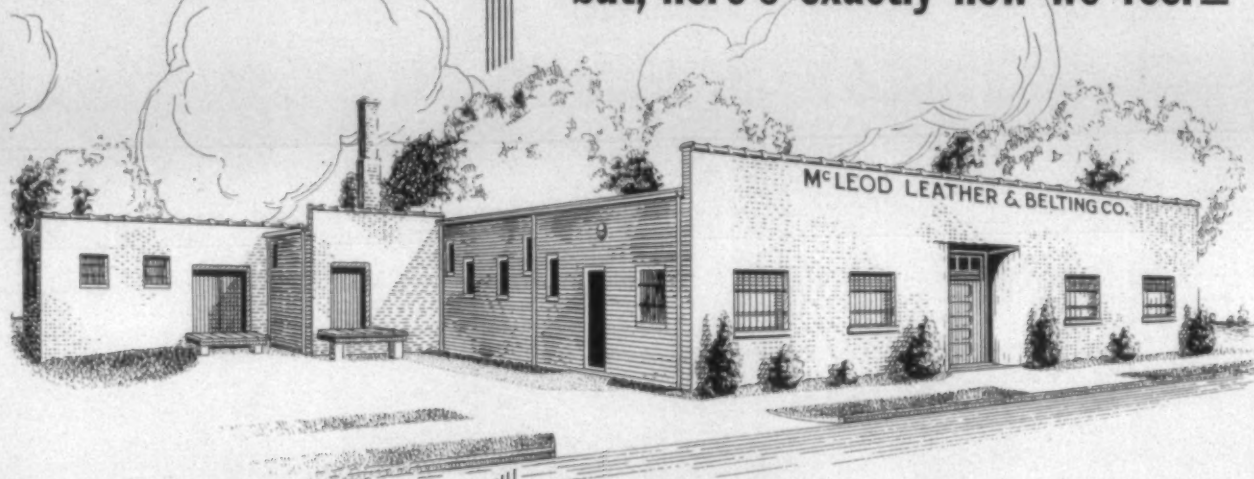
See us at the
SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
BOOTH 221-B
Greenville, S. C. Oct. 6-11, 1952

For over half a century those who know the best in paints . . . for all types of buildings . . . have strongly insisted on famous Barreled Sunlight

*"The Industry's Most
Modern Belting Factory"*

PARDON OUR PRIDE...

but, here's exactly how we feel—



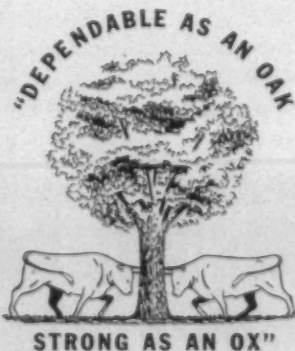
Leather belts, strapping and countless other leather products is our business—our **ONLY** business, and we are proud to be called specialists in our field!

after 33 years of service!

We're mighty proud of our reputation in the textile leather and belting business—and attribute our success to "never satisfied" constant research, for the betterment of our products, and modern production methods.

Our new, larger plant facilities with the most modern belting machinery yet developed, has enabled us to continue to live up to our motto as "a dependable source of supply." And while the textile industry has progressed by leaps and bounds in recent years—we have successfully managed to always stay one step ahead in product development.

Yes, we treasure our reputation almost as much as we do the trust and friendship we have attained in 33 years with our many customers. May we serve you?



McLeod's

LEATHER & BELTING COMPANY

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

TANDEM *Super-Jet* LINT CLEANER



Air cleaning eliminates injurious beating
Costs no more than single Super-Jet System
Occupies same floor space as single system
Sharply increases spinning value of the lint



See it at
Greenville
in the Aldrich space —
Booth #250, as usual

Super-Jet Air Lint Cleaners have always taken out more trash than any other single machine against which they have been tested. Now we offer the Aldrich-Lummus Tandem Super-Jet System, which removes up to twice the trash . . . and does it by air—minimizing the beating.

The Tandem Super-Jet produces a lofty, fluffy, finely divided sheet of cotton, amazingly free of neps, almost completely free of the trash which has been so much concern to spinners lately.

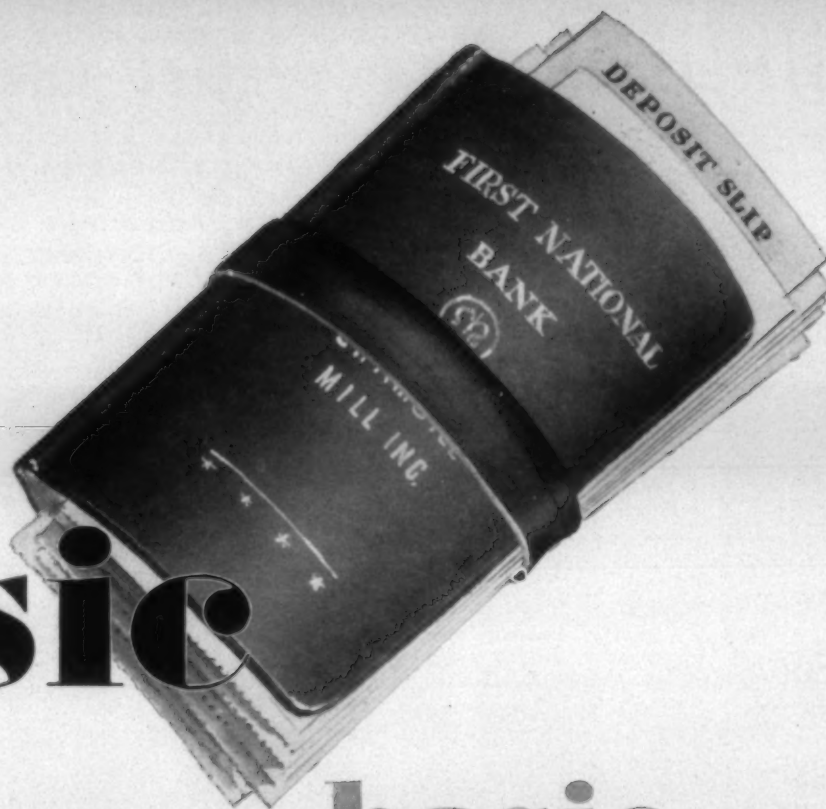
See this newest Aldrich-Lummus development at Greenville, or ask where you may see it in actual operation in a mill. You will find it the answer to your trashy cotton problem—giving you smooth spinning even of machine-picked lint.

For details, write Aldrich Machine Works.

Made by
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and
ALDRICH MACHINE WORKS
 Greenwood, S. C.

Sold and **Aldrich Machine**
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ALDRICH-LUMMUS CLEANING SYSTEM



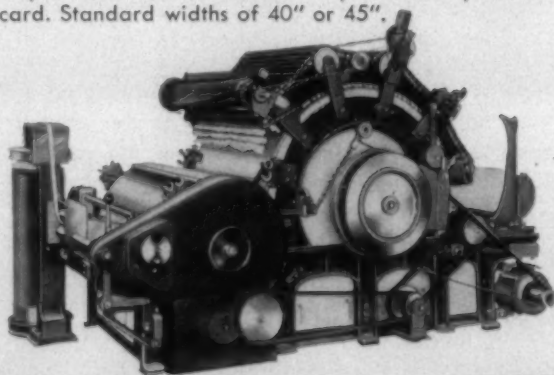
basic

You're in business to make money and *the efficiency of your machinery has a lot to do with profits*. Platt machines are developed in co-operation with the world famous T.M.M. Ltd. spinning research laboratory, built to rigid specifications and **proven in mills throughout the world**. This is the type of machinery that is basic to the successful operation of a cotton mill: highly productive, economical and of long life. Atkinson, Haserick would be glad to show you the proof. See you at Booth 601, Annex 3, Greenville.

basic TO CARDING

EVEN, NEPLESS WEBS

With Platt's Revolving Flat Card, accurate settings are easy to obtain and hold, insuring the production of an even, nepless web for both light and heavy carding. There is an exceptionally strong cross rail construction and rigid foundation. Vibration is virtually eliminated and air currents minimized. Cut staple fibers can be worked very successfully on this card. Standard widths of 40" or 45".



PLATT BROS.
(SALES) LTD.
OLDHAM, ENGLAND



Staff of 150 work on fiber control problems for all sections of the spinning industry.



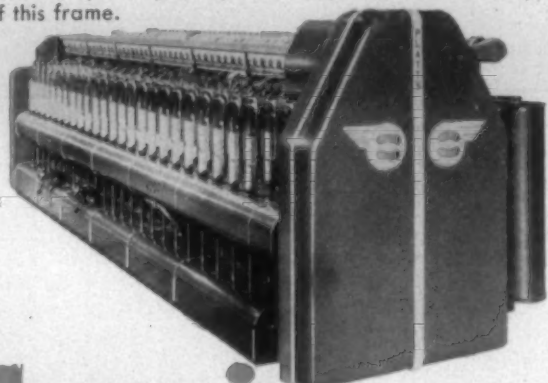
Laboratory provides continual information on all processes from bale to plied yarn.

basic

TO ROVING

FIBER AND TWIST CONTROL...

The new Platt M.S.2 High Draft Roving Frame operates with great efficiency at high speeds. Three drafting zones give unprecedented fiber control through a wide range. A stronger roving is formed by inserting more of the total twist close to the nip of the front roll. The firm roving sheds little fly. You will be impressed by the quiet operation, speed and efficiency of this frame.

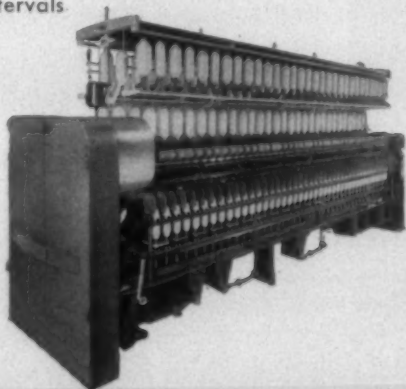


basic

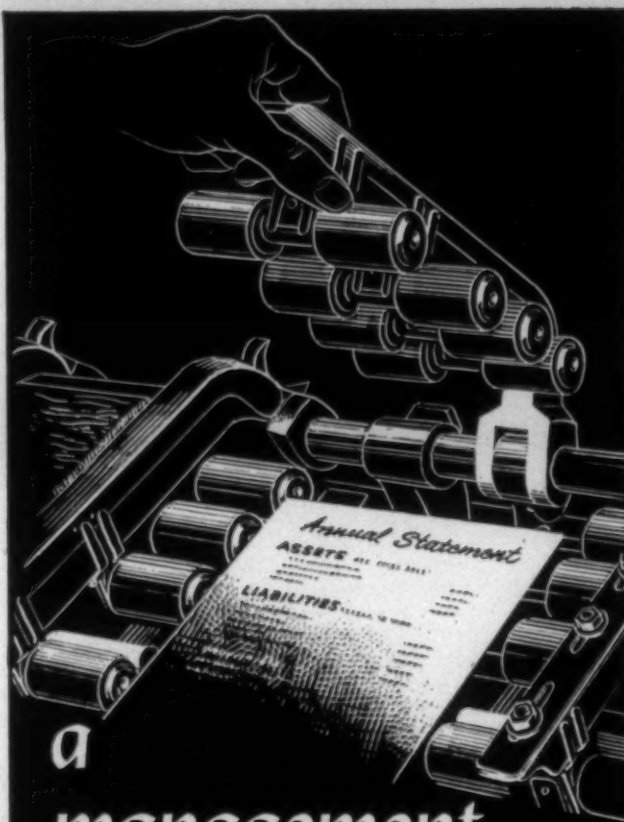
TO SPINNING

LARGE PACKAGES, HIGH SPEED...

The Platt M1 Ring Spinning Frame is a practical, proven frame for large packages. It has a choice of high drafting arrangements and a new spring arm roller weighting that adjusts to a wide range of staple lengths without altering the nip pressure. The simplified headstock has central lubrication, few gears and flexibility of turns per inch. Roller bearing spindle needs routine maintenance at only 2,500 hour intervals.



Actual conditions in opening, picking, carding and spinning rooms are reproduced in the laboratory.



a management responsibility

Don't you owe it to your mill to investigate ALL the new processes, new fibers, new machinery. A visit to our Greenville Booth 601, Annex 3, would be time well spent. We are engineers and agents for some of the finest machinery developed in England.

Atkinson, Haserick & Co.

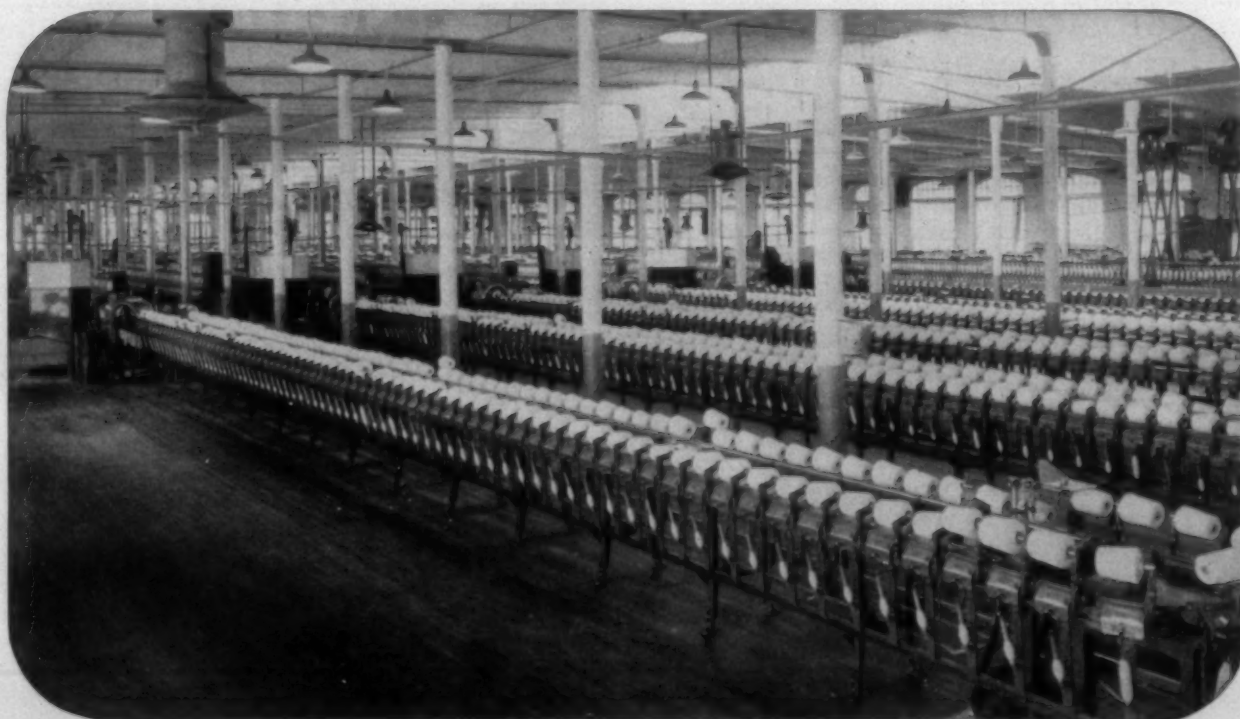
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and Engineers Since 1823

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a. h.



Winding a better weaving loom bobbin that improves fabric quality, Abbott Automatic Quillers offer the lowest winding cost in the automatic winding field. One operator can maintain a steady production load of from 1000 to 2000 wound bobbins per hour.



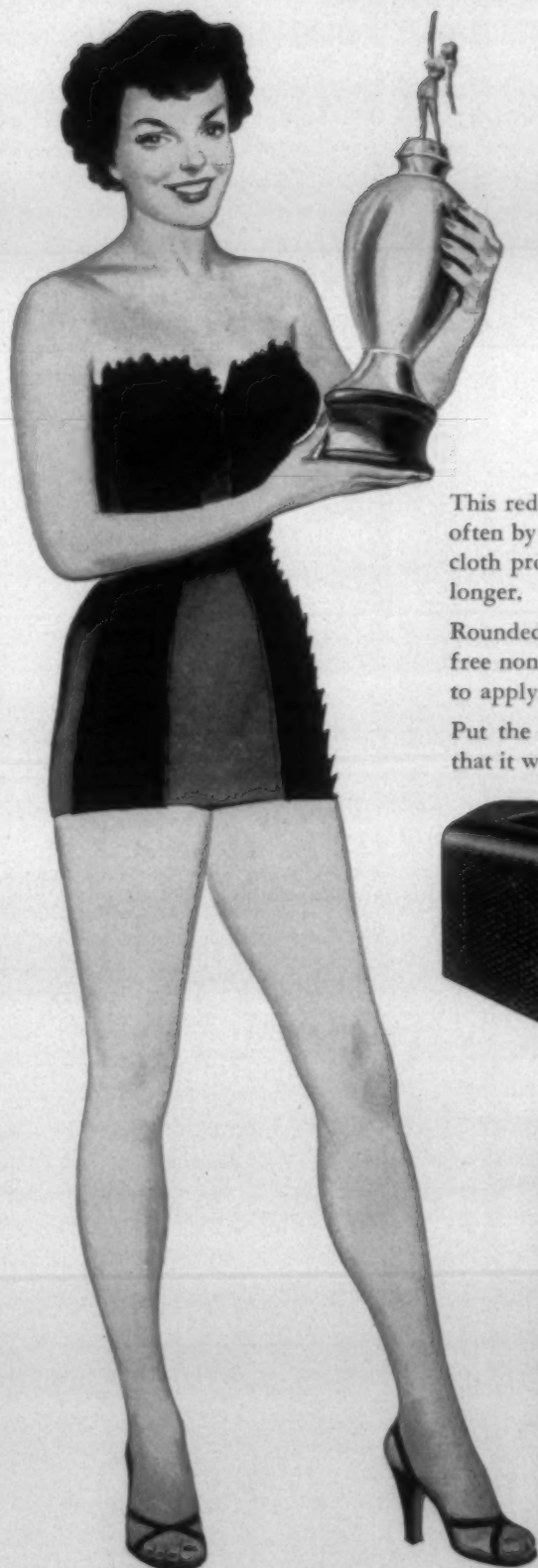
With the Abbott Automatic Cone or Cheese Winder, one operator, from a seated position, sets full bobbins in a rotating magazine and doffs full packages, maintaining a steady production of from 800 to 1000 bobbins wound onto packages per hour. It's the low-cost installation for efficient twisting, warping, or sale yarn package winding.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., INC.

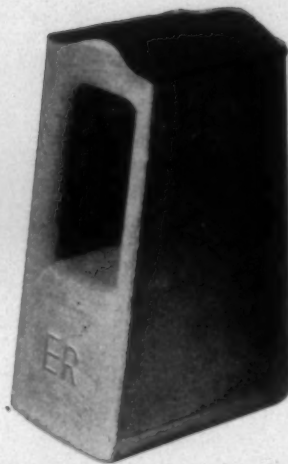
WILTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SOUTHERN OFFICE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Speaking of picking beauties—



*take a look
at this
redhead!*



This red-headed Dayton Super Picker consistently outlasts other makes—often by as much as 2 to 1! That longer life means less down-time, more cloth production. And because the Super Picker runs cooler, shuttles last longer.

Rounded front edges eliminate hanging filling . . . narrow back permits free non-wear on lay-in strap . . . flared bottom makes picker stick easier to apply. May be used on high-speed and standard speed looms.

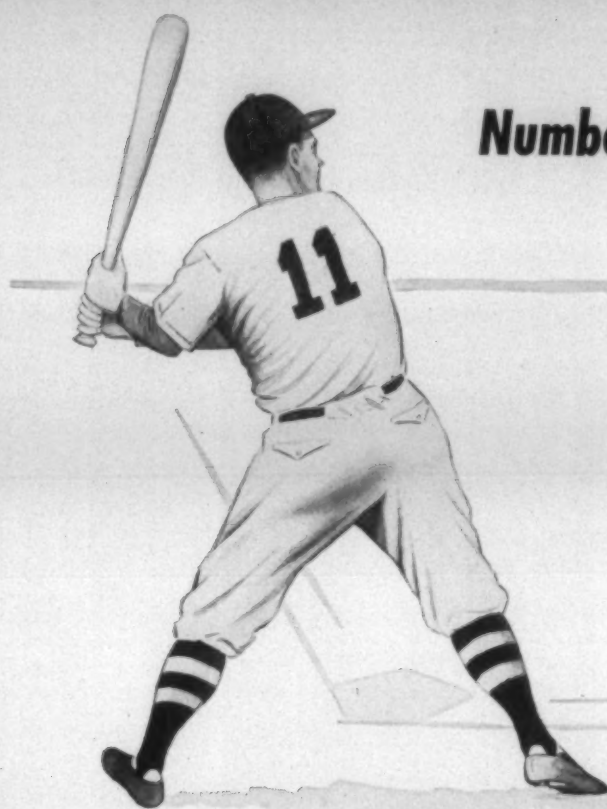
Put the Super Picker to work on your looms—*prove* in your own mill that it will outpick any ordinary picker on the market! Ask your salesman, or: Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Div., Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.



The Dayton Thorobred Picker performs with top efficiency at low cost. Patented symmetrical loop construction holds picker in correct contact position. Picker stick hole is designed for correct shuttle contact, eliminates striking at an angle.

Visit us at Booth No. 135, Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C., Oct. 6th-11th.

**Dayton
Rubber**
Since 1905



Numbers aren't always dependable

Visit us at
THE GREENVILLE SHOW
Booths 123 & 124



but *Ashworth's* 4-6-7 is...

- 4** FACTORIES (Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Greenville) assure you of an uninterrupted supply of card clothing. Decentralized and strategically located, these factories can "pinch hit" for each other in emergencies.
- 6** REPAIR SHOPS (Fall River, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Dallas (Textile Supply Co.)) assure convenient, economical and prompt reclothing and repair service.
- 7** DISTRIBUTING POINTS (Fall River, Worcester, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Greenville, Atlanta, Dallas (Textile Supply Co.)) make Ashworth products and consultation service more readily available.

AND DON'T FORGET "90". More than 90 years of experience in cards and card clothing — your guide to a consistently high standard of quality in manufacture and efficiency in performance.

Buy Ashworth Card Clothing and get **DEPENDABILITY**.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

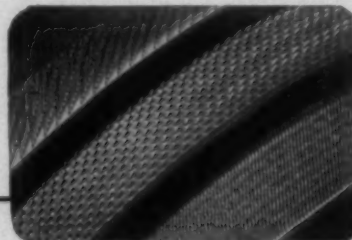
American Card Clothing Co. (Woolen Division)

FALL RIVER • WORCESTER • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE • GREENVILLE
ATLANTA • DALLAS (Textile Supply Co.)

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

. . . Card Clothing for cotton, wool, worsted, silk, rayon and asbestos cards and for all types of napping machinery. Brusher clothing and card clothing for special purposes. Lickerin wire and garnet wire. Sole distributors for Platt's metallic wire. Lickerins and top flats reclothed.

Ashworth **CARD CLOTHING**



CUTLER-HAMMER

MOTOR CONTROL FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

*You can judge it by the men
who specify it*

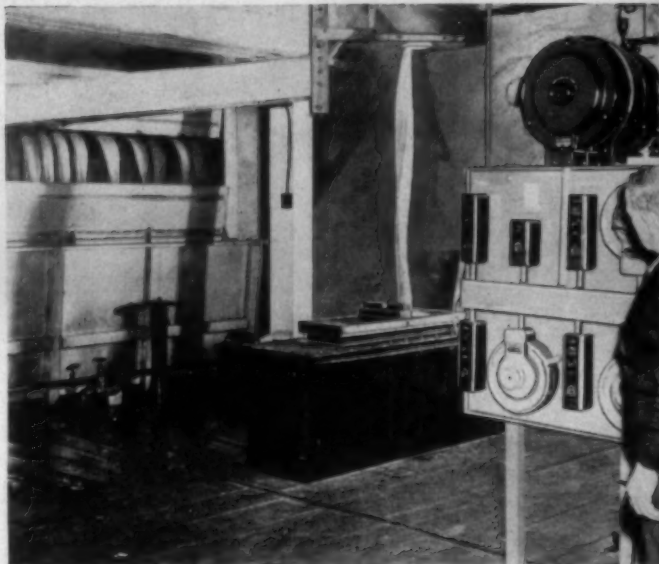
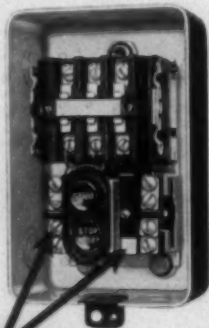
Cutler-Hammer Motor Control is so frequently the specified choice of mills staffed with able technical men that the record is most convincing. These men know Cutler-Hammer dependability is no mere competitive claim. They know it is the earned advantage of the longest and most intensive specialization in motor control engineering. They have seen its proof stand out clearly in Cutler-Hammer Motor Control performance . . . over the entire range of textile control requirements from the simplest starters to the most complex electronic equipment. These men know *both* motor control and textile production needs. Their continued preference for Cutler-Hammer can mean nothing less than continued satisfaction. Judge Cutler-Hammer Motor Control by the men who specify it!

You too will find it pays to insist on Cutler-Hammer Motor Control and refuse all substitutes. An adequate network of Authorized Cutler-Hammer Distributors throughout the textile manufacturing areas insures prompt attention and supply. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

CUTLER-HAMMER EUTECTIC ELEMENT OVERLOAD PROTECTION

One of the most ingenious and useful inventions of all time, Cutler-Hammer Eutectic Element Overload Protection accurately duplicates, measures and responds to heating effect produced within the motor. The world's

most widely used and the world's most dependable motor overload protection, not only permits the motor to work *closer* to capacity in all cases but to do so in perfect safety. A standard feature of Cutler-Hammer Control.



for PEPPERELL at Lewiston, Maine, where Cutler-Hammer Control is used at all steps of the continuous peroxide bleaching process.



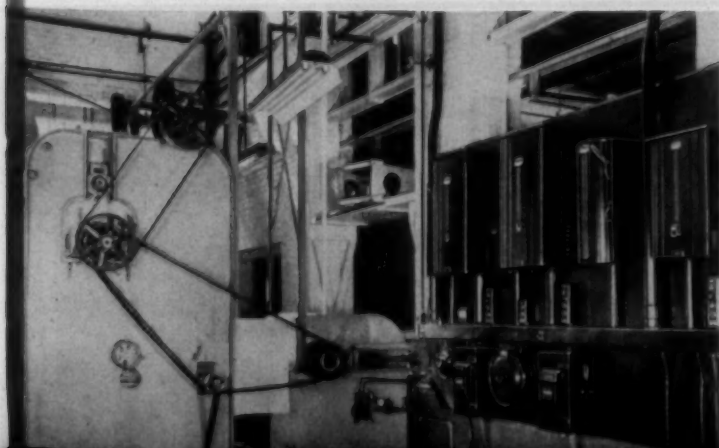
for EXPOSITION

at Atlanta. Cutler-Hammer Safety Switches and Automatic Starters shown at the right serve the pickers shown above. Cutler-Hammer Control is also used in opening, cleaning, on drawing machines, roving frames . . . on through to the looms in this great mill.



for CRANSTON at Webster, Mass. You will find Cutler-Hammer Control on the continuous peroxide bleaching range . . . in fact on all finishing ranges in this plant.

*Visit Our Exhibit, Southern Textile
Exposition, Booth 460, Annex 1.*



BAHAN

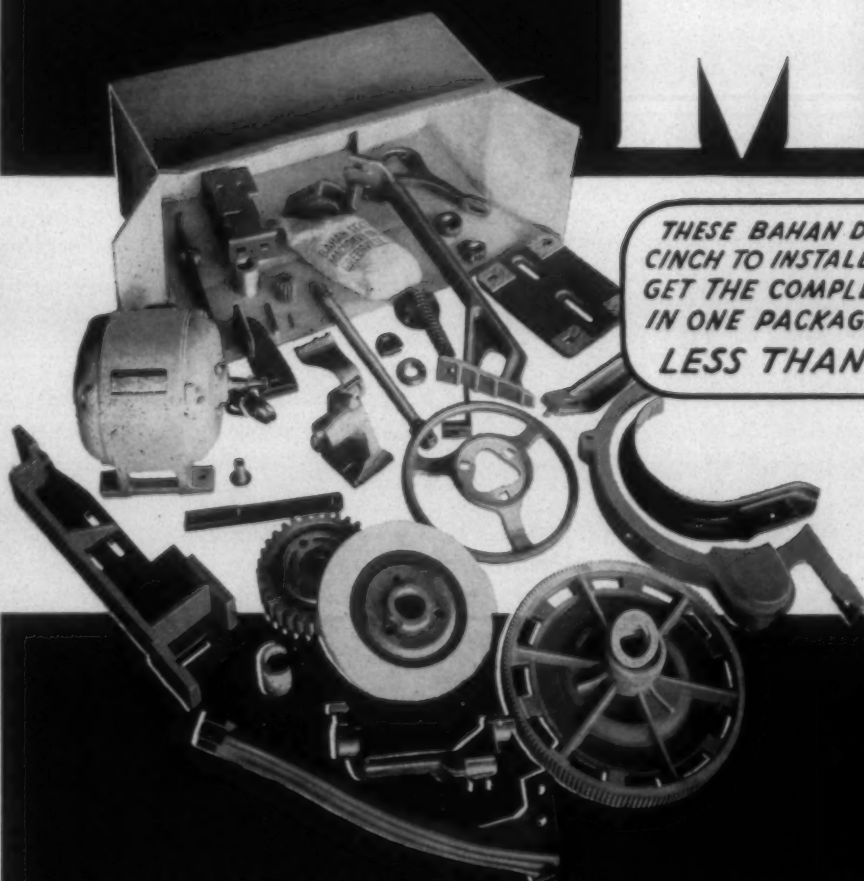
Engineered For Long Service

Bahan Motor Drives are an investment in long, trouble-free performance . . . the kind of performance that pays dividends for years to come by providing shift after shift of steady, reliable operation that reduces labor costs to rock bottom. This "quality of performance" is the natural result of

Bahan engineering, and one reason why these Drives are in such great demand today. Compare the Bahan Drive with any other. Ask about its performance, its many long-service features. Once installed, you'll never be satisfied with anything less than Bahan Motor Drives.

BAHAN TEXTILE MACHINERY CO., INC.
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

MOTO



THESE BAHAN DRIVES ARE A
CINCH TO INSTALL BECAUSE YOU
GET THE COMPLETE ASSEMBLY
IN ONE PACKAGE — TAKES
LESS THAN ONE HOUR!





FOR

FREE SHUTTLE VISE

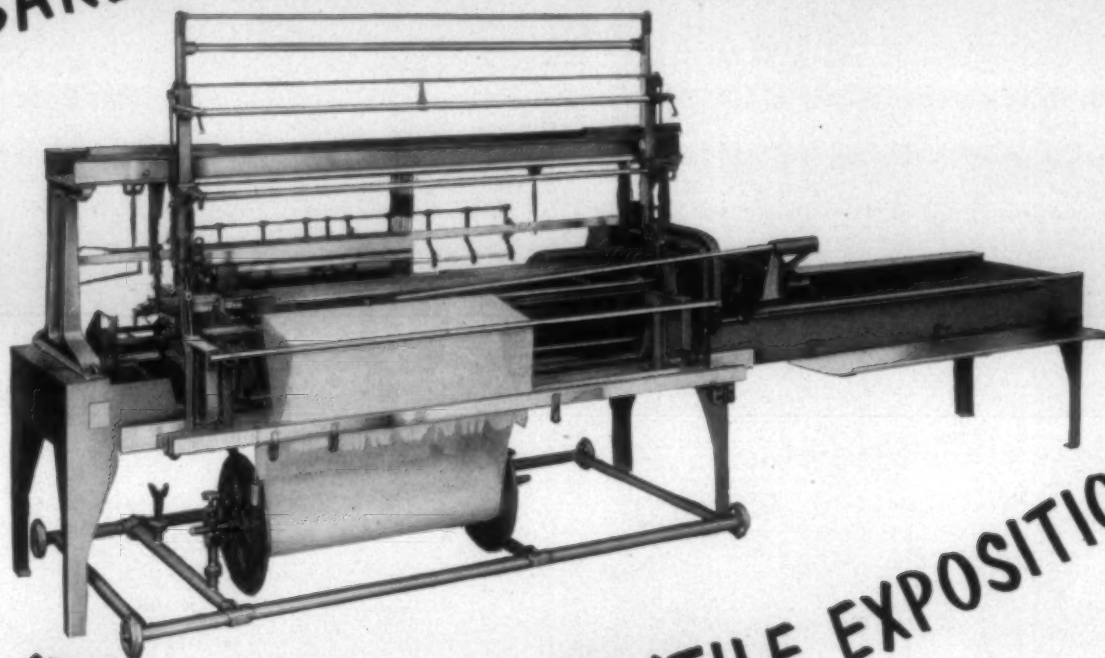
This handy gadget for loom-fixers makes the removal of shuttle eye and spring screws easy. Saves damage to shuttle. Get yours absolutely free! Simply write your name, address, and the name of your mill on a postcard and mail to BAHAN, Dept. B-5, Box 2325, Greenville, S. C.

Positive, Dependable **DRIVING POWER**

- Two wear-resisting ball thrust bearings.
- Bearings grease lubricated for smoother operation.
- Tapered bushing ends danger of bending crankshaft.
- Rigid loomside mountings reduce vibration.
- Available with either 8 or 10 pitch gears.
- Complete with heavy duty GE or Westinghouse Motor.

DRIVES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY



17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

BOOTHS

**250 251
259**

ALSO

BARBER-COLMAN

CONTROLS-Booth 216

DOORS-Booth 217

48eSH Warp Drawing Machine

New Improved Heddle Counter and Checker

New Power-Driven Pattern Punch

As for many years past, Barber-Colman Company will again exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition. We will show in operation a 48eSH *Warp Drawing Machine*, a size designed to draw up to 8 harness, 6 banks of drop wires, and reed. Also, you can see a new model *Heddle Counter and Checker*, accurately and efficiently counting the number of heddles per frame and simultaneously checking them for correct operating sequence. Another working exhibit will be the new *Power-Driven Pattern Punch*, the newest and easiest method of making patterns for the Warp Drawing Machine. *Be sure to stop and see us!*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A.

GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

MUNICH, GERMANY

another first by



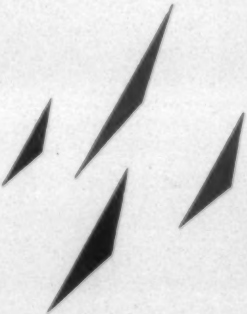
PNEUMASTOP*

for Roving

You've heard about it

You've read about it

You've needed it



now see it

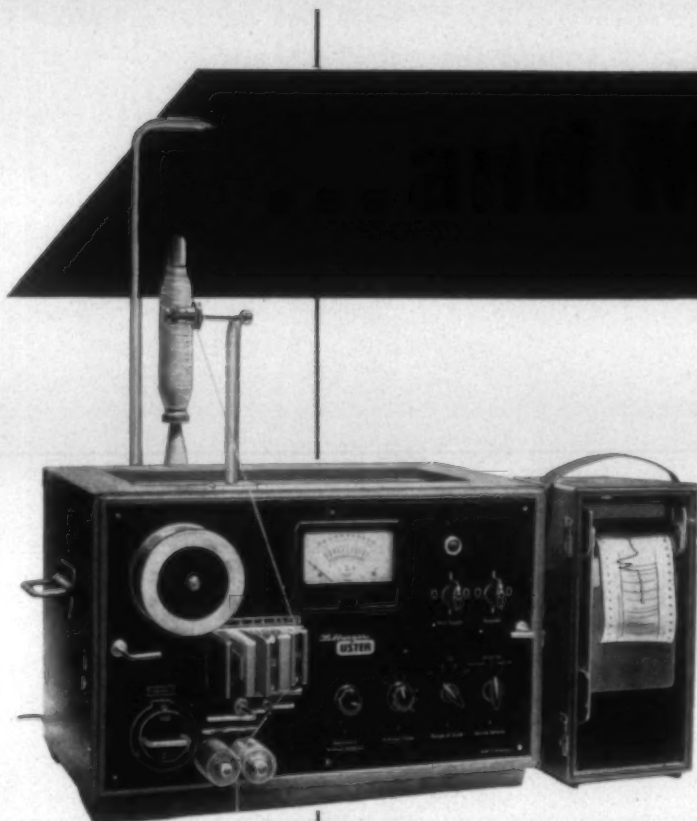
at the Southern Textile Exposition

Booth 704, Annex 4

Greenville, S. C. • October 6-11

PNEUMAFIL CORPORATION • 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte 8, N. C.

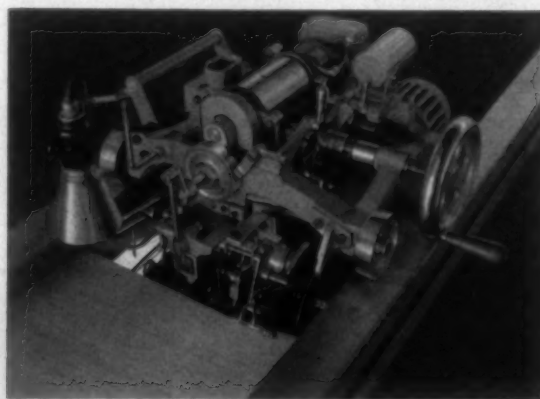
*Trademark



Now LAPS can be tested on your Uster Universal Evenness Tester

Mills which produce over 50% of our yarns are already using the Uster Universal Evenness Tester to control their quality and improve their production. The Uster Integrator was introduced some time ago and its many great economies are already well known. Now the Lap Vari-Meter, which will be shown for the first time at Greenville, accurately tests the variations and irregularities of laps through your Uster Universal Tester. Rotofil makes it possible to test filament yarns with your present Uster. The Uster is the only truly universal machine. See it before you buy.

Laps • Sliver • Roving • Spun Yarns • Filament Yarns • Wool Tops



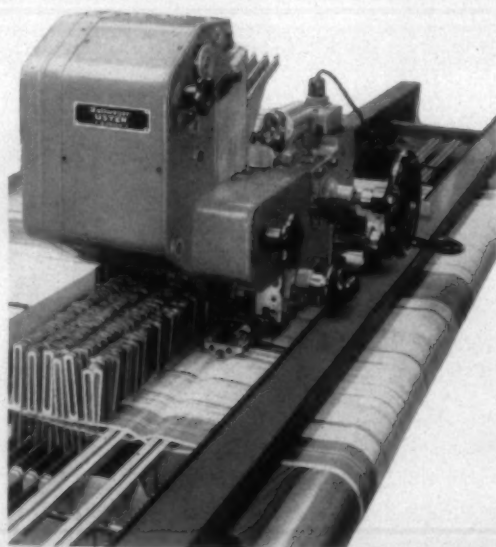
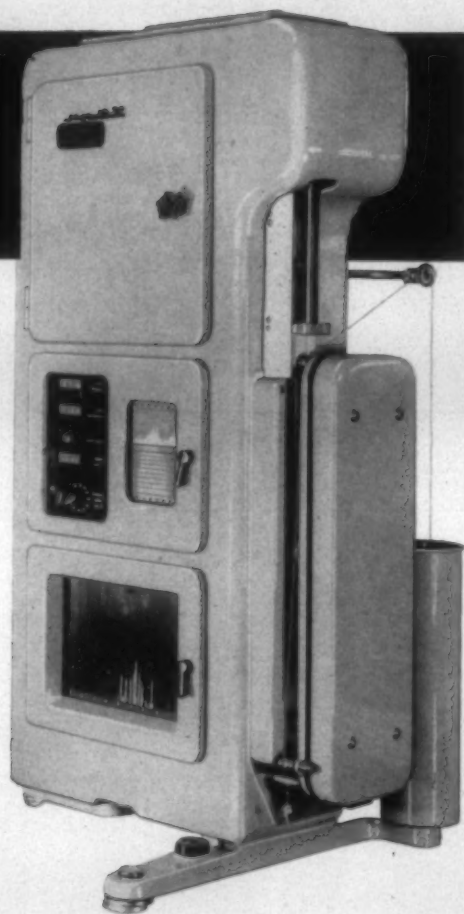
USTER WARP TYING MACHINE

Ties up to 128,000 ends per 8 hours.

USTER CORPORATION

The Uster Automatic Yarn Strength Tester

This is the first fully automatic yarn strength tester. It tests yarn strength and elongation without error, and automatically computes and records results for instant use. 90% of the man hours needed for conventional testing is eliminated, thereby releasing technicians for other testing operations.



USTER DROPPER PINNER

Saves many hours of labor
and loom down-time.

See All
This Equipment
at Booth 704
Annex 4
Southern Textile
Exposition

2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Offices: Boston • Atlanta

HIGH FASHION DECREES
CRÊPE
 ...AND CRÊPE DECREES

C&K
 LOOMS



THE CRÊPE DRESS: new figure in fashion

Inimitably **MATTIE CARNEGIE**: her version of the new soft dress... a slim silhouette, gracefully broken by a draped-to-the-hip floating panel, lined in contrasting color. At I. Magnin, California; Frost Bros., San Antonio; Martha Weathered, Chicago. In rayon and acetate crêpe woven on looms manufactured by **CROMPTON AND KNOWLES LOOM WORKS.**



CRÊPE is front-page news again, in the high-fashion magazines, and in the smart shops and resorts. Says **VOGUE**: "Women have *always* loved the flattery of crêpe—it has such a cool flow and cling." Yes, crêpe is back... back to *stay*.

And today's modern crêpe fabric (entirely different from the old-fashioned crêpe of the 1920's) has *only one origin*... the modern S-6 Loom built by C&K in all widths... 2 x 1... 4 x 1... 4 x 4... bobbin-changing... shuttle-changing... dobby... jacquard... call box... filling mixing... pick and pick... many shuttle sizes.

See the special section of advertising on crêpe in the July 1 issue of **VOGUE** (the C&K page is reproduced above). Then see C&K!

Crompton & Knowles LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA. • CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I. • CROMPTON & KNOWLES OF CANADA, LTD., MONTREAL, QUE.

ready to use

RAPID RAPIDOGENS

RAPIDOGENS are stable **ready to use** compositions of Naphtols and diazotized bases selected for best properties, shades and maximum efficiency.

uses: for printing fast, brilliant colors on cotton, rayon and linen.

color range: an extensive range of shades of outstanding clarity and depth—many important shades are exclusively G.D.C.

fastness: excellent fastness to washing—good fastness to light.

powders and solutions: both forms are available.

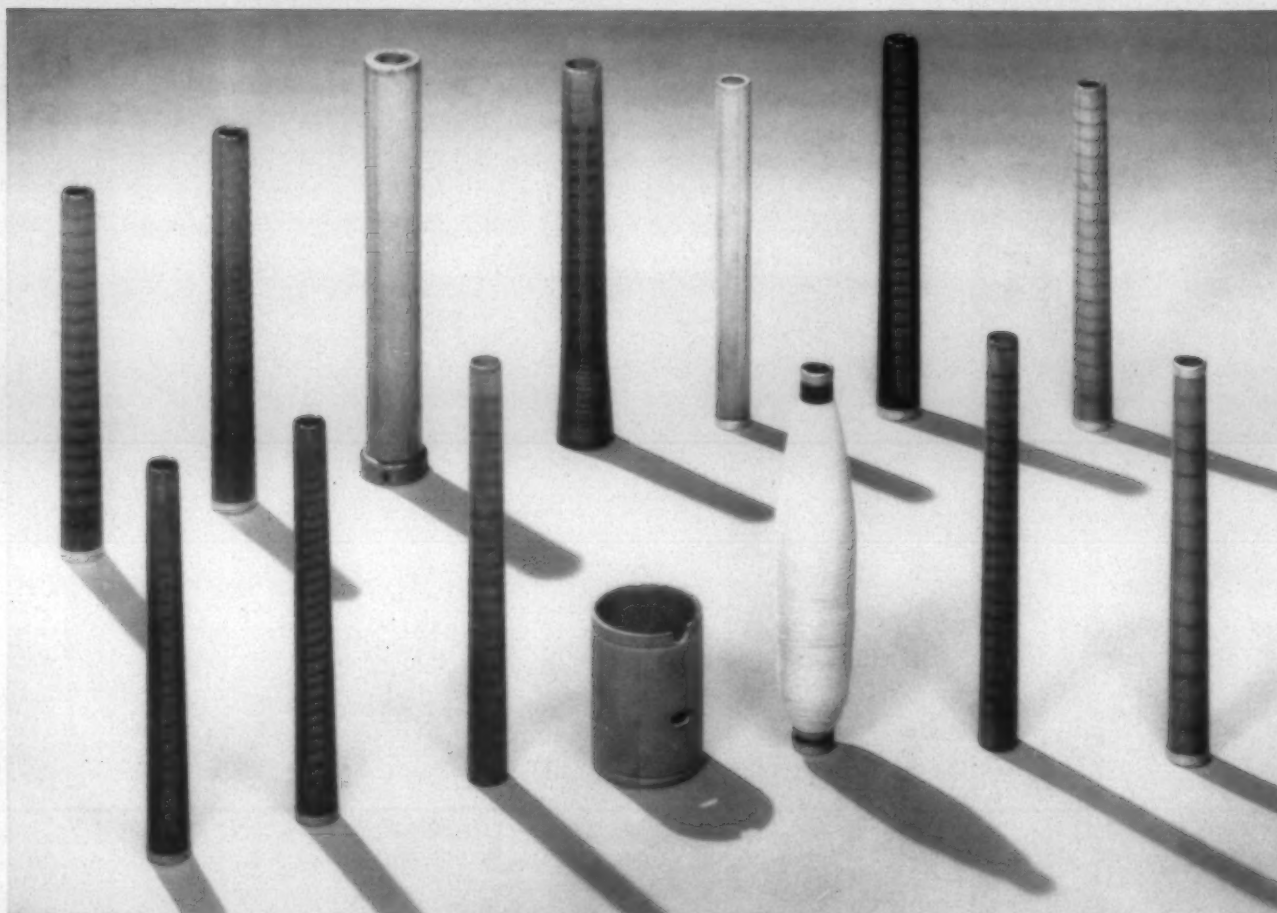
application: develop rapidly in acid ager—many can be developed in neutral ager—the "FF" (fast fixing) types are completely coupled in a one minute acid ageing.

versatility: can be printed alongside Indanthrenes, Algosols and pigments.

economy: combine quality with ease of application and maximum yield. NO CRITICAL COMPOUNDING IS REQUIRED.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

435 HUDSON STREET • NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK
BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • PORTLAND, ORE. • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO



Now AVAILABLE *for the First Time in
the United States . . . this Finer Line of Paper*
YARN CARRIERS

Here's structural strength and toughness . . . and the porcelain-smooth, durable finish that spell longer life. Available in all types of grooving . . . and in a wide selection of colors. This line, the most widely used in Europe, is produced by Nils Kindals Indus-

tries of Sweden. It is now available throughout the United States exclusively through us. We invite you to write for samples and take a look. You'll readily see true quality, economy and durability to meet your specifications.

W. D. DODENHOFF COMPANY, INCORPORATED

619 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

158 Central Ave., Passaic, N. J.

Only the right combination of...

★ resiliency

★ uniformity

★ toughness

★ gives you lowest cost
per loom per year



The running and wearing qualities of Denman Pioneer pickers have been developed to the *exact* degree at which maximum loom economy becomes possible . . . *correct hardness*, to assure long, tough picker service without damaging shuttle points . . . *outstanding resiliency*, to cushion heavy shuttle blows without damage to loom parts . . . *absolute uniformity*, to insure perfect shuttle throw without excessive wear.

For operating efficiency, combined with total loom economy, most mill men choose Denman above all other pickers.

Made by

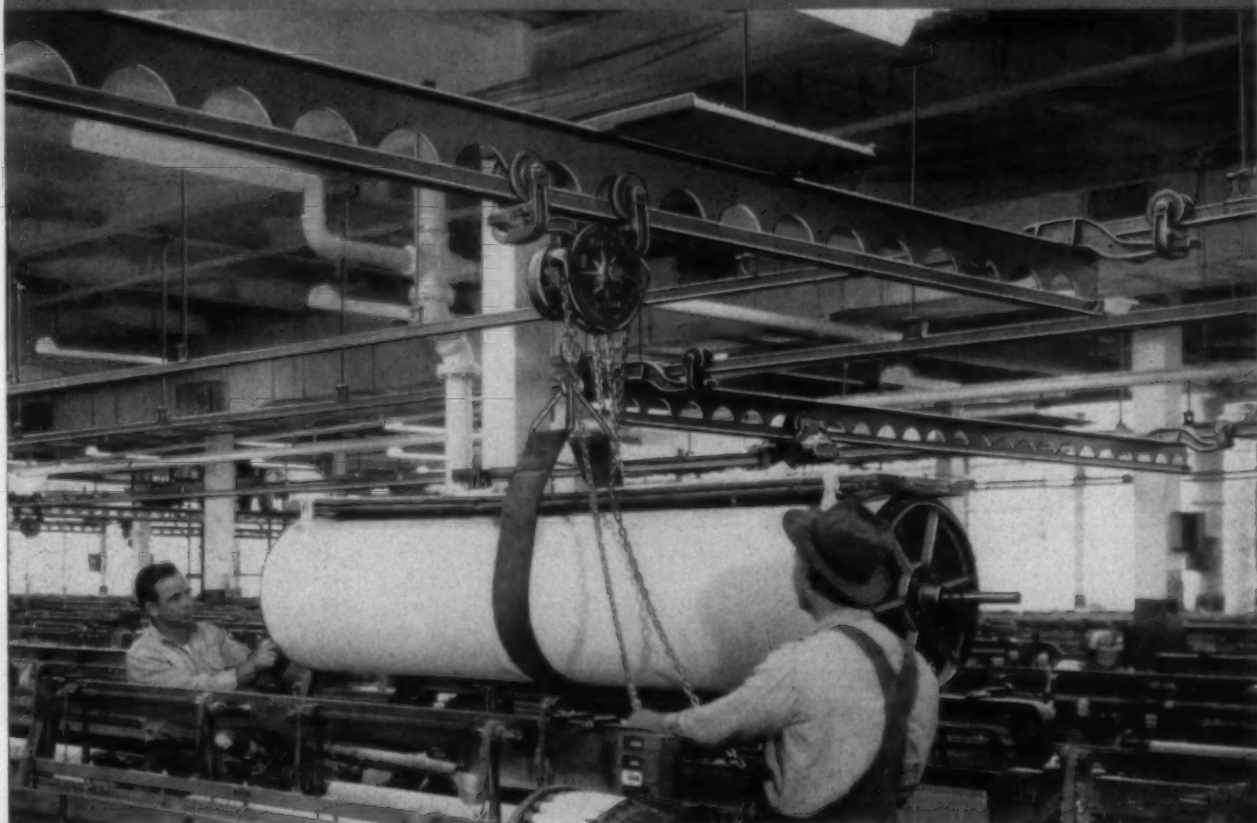
DENMAN Tire and Rubber Co.

Exclusive Sales Representative

The **TERRELL MACHINE CO., Inc.**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The Fast. Safe. Efficient Way to **HANDLE 24" AND 30" BEAMS IN THE WEAVE ROOM**



Because of large economies resulting, textile mills are rapidly going from the old 18" standard to 24" and 30" diameter beams. This means heavy beams with harness — often running 1000 to 1500 pounds — far too cumbersome to handle manually with old-time floor dollies. It also means sizes larger than shaft alleys in most weave rooms will accommodate.

The only natural and obvious solution to the handling of such large beams in the weave room is the use of simple, inexpensive Cleveland Tramrail cranes, or track and switch systems. Thereby, heavy beams can be easily moved overhead to any loom

by one man. Aisle widths need not be changed. The same crane that places a beam in a loom removes and transports the cloth.

Efficient storage racks can be used with Cleveland Tramrail systems, permitting orderly storage of beams, three or more high. Any beam can be selected without disturbing others and delivered directly to any loom without rehandling.

Safety is improved tremendously when Cleveland Tramrail is provided. Hernias become practically non-existent. Injury to beams is greatly reduced. Floor damage is minimized.

We have engineered, sold and installed hundreds of Cleveland Tramrail systems in textile plants throughout the two Carolinas, and offer you the benefit of this experience on your next survey requirement.

In North and South Carolina Consult

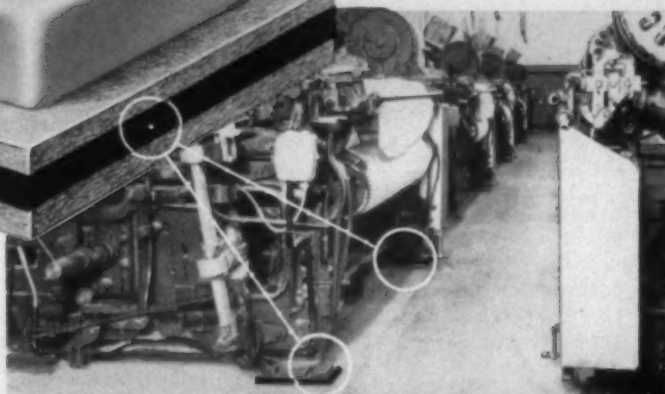
S. R. BROOKSHIRE
V. G. BROOKSHIRE

ENGINEERING SALES CO.

123-125 West 29th St
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**REDUCE
VIBRATION
and NOISE**



The word has spread 'round-the-world! Here is machinery mounted the modern UNISORB way . . . no bolts, no lag screws, no destructive floor drilling . . . in the modern mills of A/S Georg Jensen, Damaskvaeriet, Denmark.



Mount All Your Machinery

ON UNISORB®

No more bolts, no more lag screws, no old-fashioned floor drilling . . . when you anchor your machines with UNISORB!

Special UNISORB cement firmly bonds the UNISORB pads to machine feet and floor . . . absolutely prevents "riding".

What's more, UNISORB eliminates 60-85% of all transmitted machine vibration and noise . . . lowers maintenance costs, increases machine and building life . . . boosts worker morale.



THE FELTERS COMPANY

210-T SOUTH STREET, BOSTON 11, MASSACHUSETTS

Offices: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis

Sales Representative: San Francisco

Mills: Johnson City, New York; Millbury, Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; New York, N. Y.

**MAIL
COUPON
FOR FULL
DETAILS
Today!**

THE FELTERS COMPANY
210-T South Street, Boston 11, Mass.

Gentlemen:
Please send my FREE COPY of "Why
It Pays To Anchor Your Textile
Machinery with UNISORB."

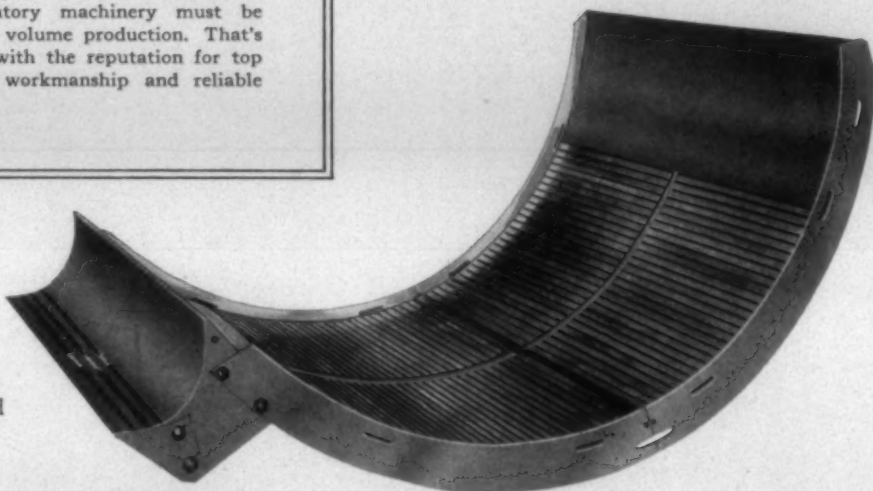
NAME..... TITLE.....
COMPANY.....
STREET.....
CITY..... STATE.....

MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS

with **GASTONIA** TEXTILE
SHEET METAL PARTS

The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

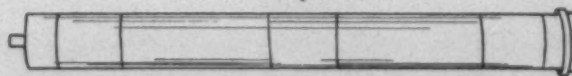
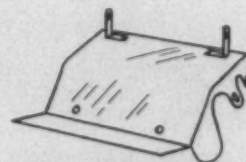
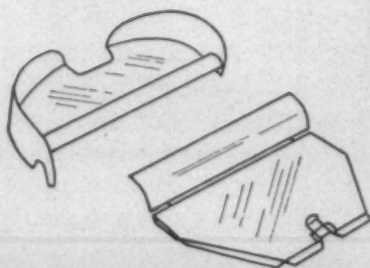
Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.



New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.



*Years of practical experience
—the finest of raw materials
—and precision machinery in
the hands of skilled workmen
go into every product.*

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

the Old Grey Mare is better than ~~ain't what~~ she used to be



Thanks to Meadows "Conversions," thousands of long-service spinning and twisting frames...many of them old enough to have been "turned out to pasture" . . . are running faster and smoother, and turning out more yarn than they did in the yearling days.

A typical Meadows "Conversion" consists of the installation of individual drive pulleys, ball bearing tape tension pulleys, aluminum alloy separators, silent chain drive—and high strength polished and ground steel shafting, mounted on heavy-duty, self-aligning ball bearings.

The result is lower power consumption, even tension

at all times, a more uniform speed and twist, fewer ends down, and increased yarn production . . . at far less than the capital investment cost of new frames. Can be quickly and easily installed. Write or call us for estimate and particulars.

MEADOWS CONVERSIONS

MEADOWS MANUFACTURING COMPANY • ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Representatives:

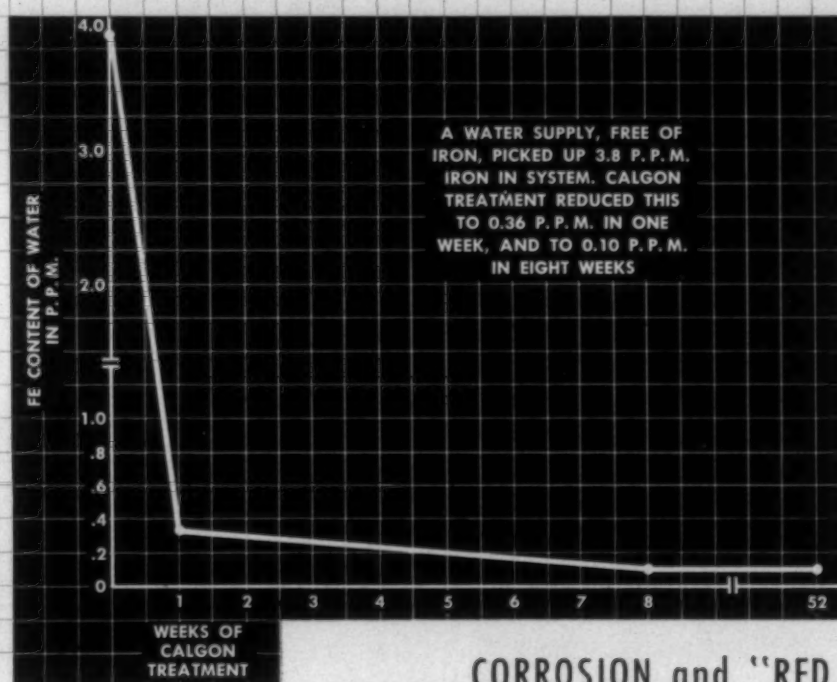
JAMES P. COLEMAN
P.O. Box 1351
Greenville, South Carolina

MATTHEWS EQUIPMENT COMPANY
93-A Broadway
Providence, Rhode Island

SAM HOGG
Atlanta, Georgia

COLEMAN-ROWE, INC.
P.O. Box 782
Salisbury, North Carolina

eliminate your iron problems with **CALGON***



CORROSION and "RED WATER" can be a serious problem in a textile mill

Eliminate this problem by using Threshold Treatment of 2 to 6 p.p.m. Calgon in the water supply. Expensive? No sir. Water treated with Calgon will be free from iron, permitting savings in peroxide bleaching, preventing iron from reacting with dyes, reducing rust spots to a minimum. Water outlets, drains, etc. are cleaner and free from rust stains, too. The cost of Threshold Treat-

ment is more than offset by the savings it provides.

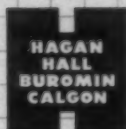
Let our district representative tell you about the results obtained in some of our thousands of corrosion control installations. You will be interested in these results, and in the savings you can make.

Also—write for a copy of our bulletin "Calgon Data for the Textile Chemist".

calgon, inc.

A SUBSIDIARY OF
HAGAN CORPORATION

HAGAN BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.



T.M. Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
this use covered by U.S. Patent 2337856.

NALEX
WARP SIZING

—for Combed Yarns

*Always
in full
Supply*

NALEX is a warp sizing starch with chemically controlled viscosity.

Here's what that means to you. It—

- Sizes uniformly
- Penetrates deeper
- Adheres all loose fibers securely
- Increases tensile strength of yarns
- Insures smooth yarns and well "closed in" fabrics

It has boosted weaving efficiency in leading mills from 2% to 5% over ordinary warp sizing.

NALEX is economical to prepare, too. It requires only 20 or 30 minutes at the boil. Only a minimum concentration of tallow compound is needed. And it permits operation of weave rooms at lower humidities.

Ask for a **NALEX** demonstration now. A National technician can run off a few beams without upsetting your regular production.



Offices: 270 Madison Avenue, New York 16;
Boston; Providence; Philadelphia; Atlanta;
New Orleans; and other principal cities.

National
STARCH PRODUCTS

TUFFER CYLINDER CLOTH

the finest Card Clothing

Foundation on the market

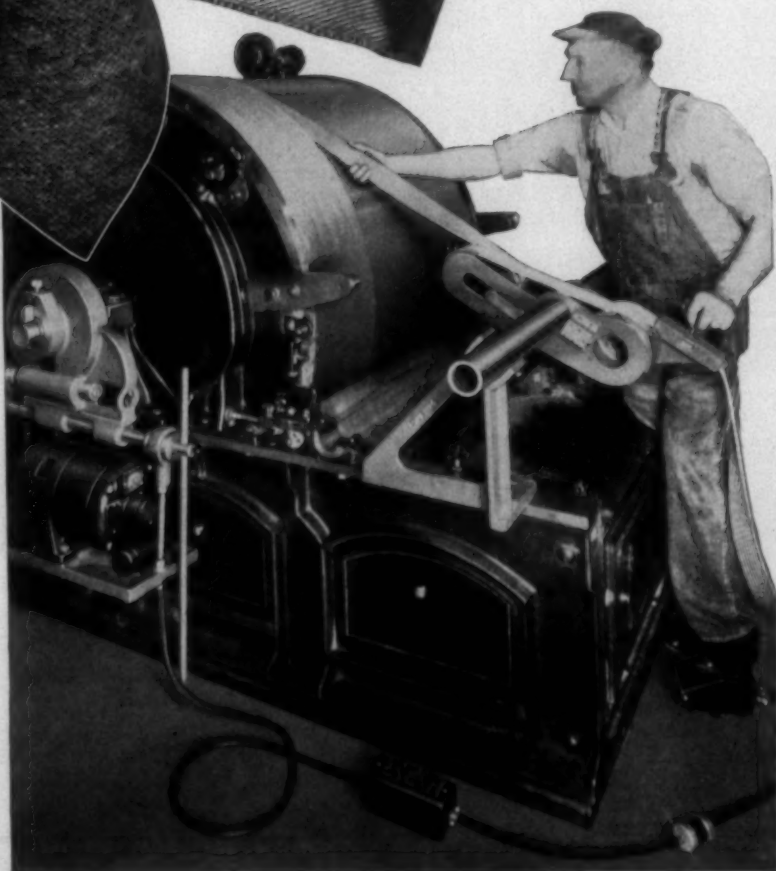
Visit our booth at Sections 245-46,
Southern Textile Exposition,
Greenville, South Carolina, October 6-11

A Tuffer Tension Regulator and
Motor Drive as used in the illustration
greatly simplify the work of
clothing a roll. It does a smoother
job and saves much time and money.

One of the reasons our customers get such good results from TUFFER Card Clothing is because of the unique construction of the TUFFER Cylinder Cloth.

This foundation is made of four plies of specially designed fabrics carefully woven. They are bonded together with oilproof adhesive in our special way, which gives you a strong foundation, yet pliable enough to promote the proper carding action of the wires when on your card.

TUFFER Cylinder Cloth was developed and patented by Howard Bros. after many years of research. A trial will convince you that it is the finest foundation available. Our complete line of foundations for card clothing includes wool face, felt face and rubber faces and specialties.



HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS

Southern Plants: Atlanta, Georgia and Gastonia, N. C. Branch: Philadelphia, Pa.

Direct Representation in Canada

... IT PAYS TO SPECIFY

TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

Rayon Reports

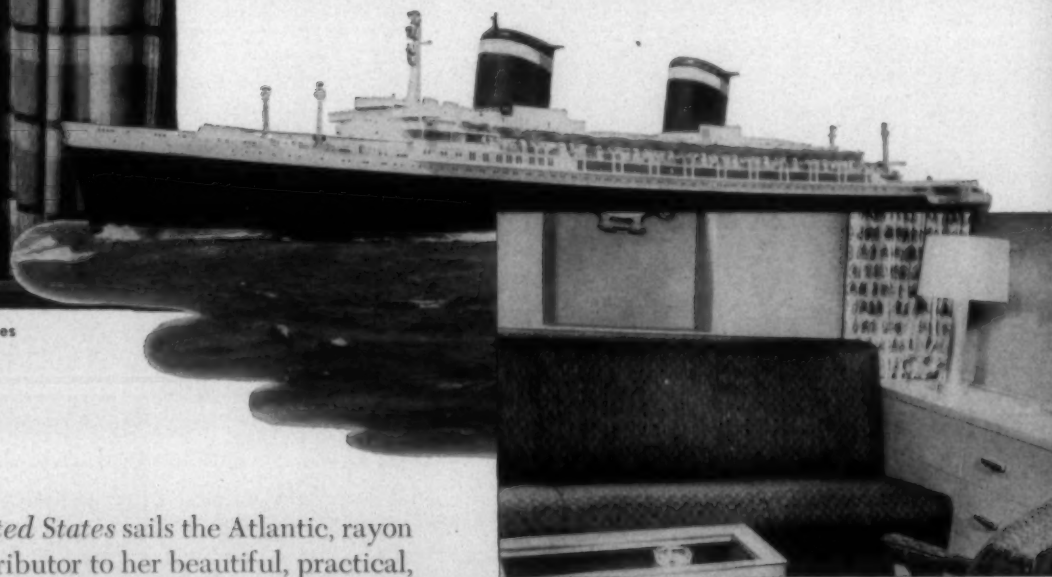
Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y.

SEPTEMBER, 1952

Avisco rayon staple used in drapery and upholstery fabrics selected for new *S.S. United States*



Flameproof, multicolored plaid draperies of 90% Avisco rayon staple add sparkling beauty and soft luxury to the decor in the first-class smoking room of the new *S. S. United States*, flagship of the United States Lines.



View of one of the first-class cabins aboard the *S. S. United States* showing the antique satin upholstery made of a 60-40 blend of Avisco rayon staple and cotton

As the new *S. S. United States* sails the Atlantic, rayon is an important contributor to her beautiful, practical, and safe decorations and furnishings.

ANTIQUE SATIN material made of a 60-40 blend of Avisco rayon staple and cotton was chosen for the upholstery fabrics in many of her first-class staterooms and lounges. In addition, multicolored plaid draperies made of a 90-10 blend of those fibers decorate her first-class smoking rooms. Like virtually everything else aboard the United States Lines' new luxury liner, both of these materials are flameproof.

THE UPHOLSTERY FABRICS have a woven check pattern with rayon warp and cotton filling. They are used in two vat-dyed colors, a rich emerald green and a soft red. The green material gains an iridescent quality through the interweaving of lighter and darker green tones, while the red combines touches of other colors to create a rainbow effect.

THE DRAPERIES are an outstandingly luxurious, multicolored plaid. In construction, they make use of 28 different color combinations formed by the interweaving of seven rayon warp colors and four cotton filling colors. A sparkling vitality is woven into the huge plaid, which is unrepeatable across its entire fifty-inch width.

Each of the fabrics possesses a pleasant-to-the-touch, nubby texture and harmonizes with the blue-ribbon winner's contemporary decor.

The Avisco rayon staple was spun into yarn by Woodbury Mills, Inc., and the fabrics were woven by La Salle Silk Mills, Inc.; J. H. Thorp and Co., Inc., supplied the fabrics to Smyth, Urquhart, and Marckwald, Inc., interior decorators for the ship.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*[®] 4-PLY SERVICE

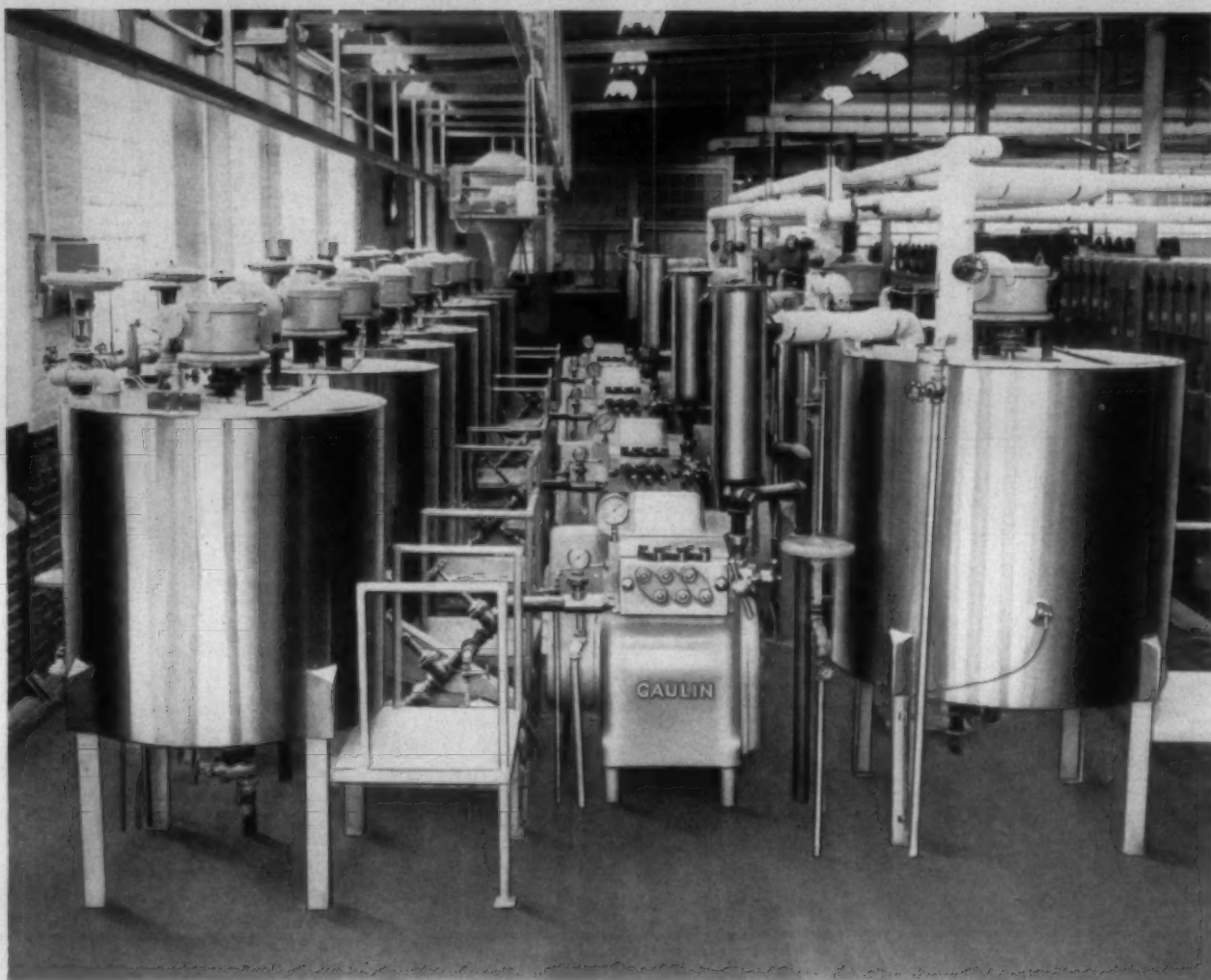
To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

- 1 FIBER RESEARCH
- 2 FABRIC DESIGN
- 3 FABRIC PRODUCTION
- 4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

World's largest producer of man-made fibers
RAYON ACETATE VINYON[®] FILATEX[®]
Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1,
N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio;
Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.

*TMC & CCC



This company makes a finer, perfectly uniform and stable size with Gaulin Homogenizers. Result is better control of pickup and penetration . . . with improved fiber lay.

More than 1500 GALLONS

of GAULIN-HOMOGENIZED Size Every Hour

This World-Famous Southern Cotton Mill uses four 400 GPH Gaulin Homogenizers to make a *uniformly better size, more economically*. Just like hundreds of other mills, they switched to Gaulin-Homogenized size because it makes a *stronger, more elastic* yarn — that sheds less and breaks less at the loom and slasher.

Many mills report weaving efficiencies up as much as 1 to 3%.

All report that savings in starch, steam, cooking time or reduced labor alone pay for the installation of a Gaulin Homogenizer.

Present installations include machines for cotton, worsted and rayon sizes.

If higher weaving efficiencies and lower size preparation costs interest you, write for the full facts on Gaulin guaranteed performance, today.

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- Improved Viscosity Control
- Reduced Preparation and Starch Costs
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- Proved Dependability
- Unit Machine Capacities up to 2000 GPH

MANTON GAULIN Manufacturing Company, Inc.

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Use the

BIG 3 ORANGE® LINE

*Loom Leathers
to help you*

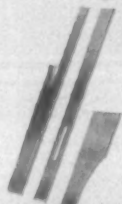
CUT SHUTTLE COST
(No hot spurs)
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(No shuttle-bounce)
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(Perfect boxing)
INCREASE PROFITS

This "stop-action" photograph, taken at 1/20,000th of a second while the Draper X2 Loom was running, proves that G&K Orange Line Pickers, Check Straps and Binder and Box Plate Leathers work together as a team. You can produce more and better yardage with less down time by using these important Orange Line Loom Leathers. Here's why...



1. PICKMASTER® LEATHER PICKERS

precision-built of special Hairitan® Leather — withstand repeated blows of the shuttle without causing shuttle bounce or getting overheated. They follow-through for a long, smooth flight across the race plate.



2. BOXMASTER BINDER AND BOX PLATE LEATHERS

of Hairitan Leather maintain the original, dense, high-friction surface as they wear. No coarse fibres to catch filament rayon — no rough surface spots — and no waxing needed to insure smooth, firm boxing at each end of the pick.



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Again the famous Hairitan Leather, hair-on or hair-off, built to flex and flow two or more times a second, month after month — cushioning the stick without wearing on the edges of the strap.

Follow-through with G&K Orange Line leathers for Draper and Crompton & Knowles Looms. See your distributor or the G&K or DIXIE representative.



CATALOG presents the complete line of Textile Leathers for weaving — also aprons and tapes for the woolen and worsted industry. Ask for a copy, on your letterhead.

second century

G and K

Orange® Line Textile Leathers

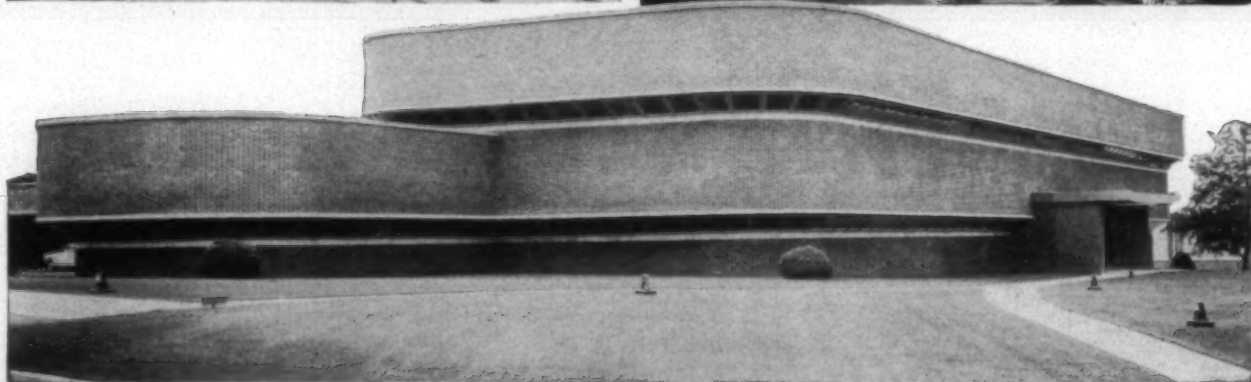
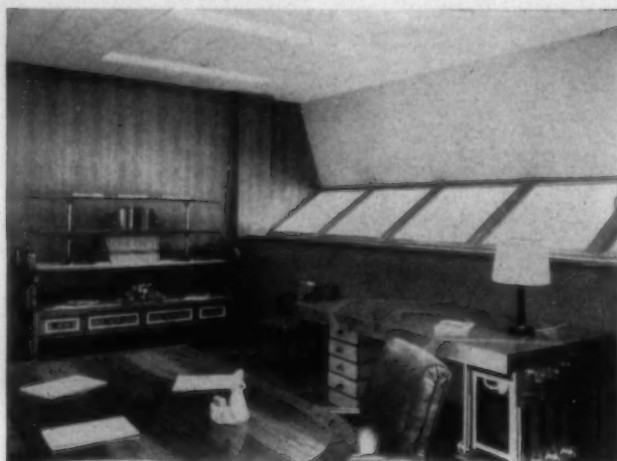
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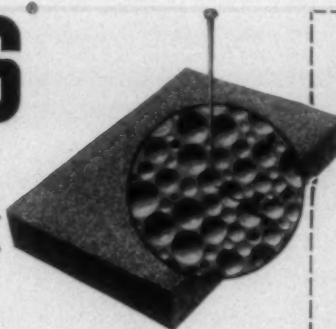
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September, 1952 • TEXTILE BULLETIN

GENUINE REPAIR PARTS

.... a matter of DOLLARS and SENSE

See them at the
**SOUTHERN
TEXTILE
EXPOSITION**
GREENVILLE, S. C.
OCTOBER 6-11
**SECTIONS
232 and 233**

Repair parts are of vital importance to you. The continuous and efficient operation of your mill is dependent upon them. It simply does not make sense to entrust this critical phase of your operation to "mongrel" parts. Whitin machinery operates best with Whitin parts. It's as simple as that!

Whitin machines are precision built. Only Whitin Repair Parts can be machined to the same standards of finish and dimensional accuracy as the originals, insuring exact fit and ease of application. "Mongrel" parts not only give trouble in themselves, but often cause rapid wear and breakage of mating parts. It makes sense and saves dollars to insist on genuine Whitin parts!

Our plant in Charlotte, N.C. provides a nearby source of supply for Whitin Repair Parts and Repair Service to Southern mills. Make your repair parts problem our problem. You will find our staff of specialists in Repair Sales and Service helpful and valuable to you in working out your Repair needs.



Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS
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AT THE Southern Textile Exposition

BOOTH NUMBER

456

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Examine the other Rhoads' Textile Leathers; Straight Check Straps, Harness and Jack Straps, Lug and Holdup Straps, Spindle and Block Bumpers . . . all made from selected leathers and "custom-manufactured" for your textile operations. There will also be displayed Tannate Flat

Leather Belting—the belt that is "custom-engineered" from raw hide to finished belt.

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250

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FILE FOLDER

Ask for this handy folder which contains specifications for all Rhoads Industrial Leathers including the variety of textile leathers.



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Since 1947, the Oil Industry has annually set aside a week to call to the public's attention the story of oil and the amazing progress being unfolded by the industry.

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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.



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A competent field engineer
will be glad to show you how
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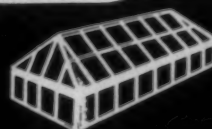
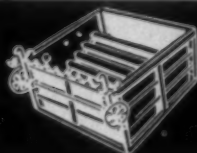
The fabrication of machinery and equipment for Southern Industries has been a Sims Specialty for over twenty years. Today, the demand for equipment of this type find Sims' engineers and craftsmen able to produce this equipment, custom tailored to the job . . . built to fit the requirements of physical space and local conditions.

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complete story of custom tailoring by SIMS.

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in the LIMELIGHT.... at the

SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

GREENVILLE, S. C.

OCTOBER 6-11, 1952

With the textile industry allocating 75% of its present spending to expansion and modernization, the HFL IMPROVED LOOM PARTS to be displayed and demonstrated at the Greenville Show will have the close attention of all thoughtful mill men.

SINCE 1887 the industry has been looking to Livermore for leadership in the engineering and design of Improved Loom Parts... and in this 65th year Livermore is coming up with some of its greatest achievements.

Highlights at Greenville:



DOBBY

...complete, motorized and in operation.



SIMPLIFIED THREAD CUTTER

... replacing the Stafford type on a Battery. Also, the same Cutter set up on HFL's Magazine to eliminate drag-ins, and improve cloth quality.



We recognize anew our responsibility, as the oldest and largest manufacturer of IMPROVED LOOM PARTS, to strive for even greater accomplishments in making the task of a weaver easier, his manufacturing costs lower, his loom production greater, his cloth quality higher.

YOU WILL BE WELCOME AT OUR BOOTH No. 109-A

HFL

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H. F. LIVERMORE CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1887

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GREENVILLE, S. C.

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 TOP ROLLS

FOR BACK AND
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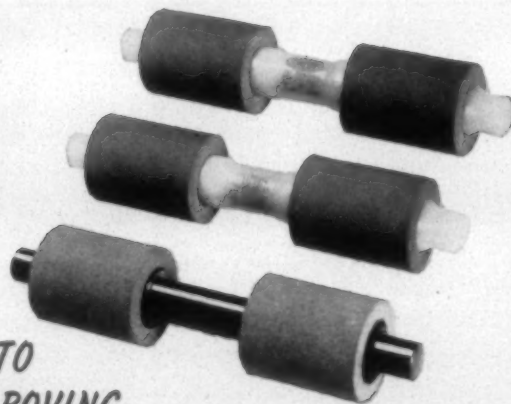


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Here is the way

- to improve uniformity of yarn;
- to obtain consistent tensile strength;
- to eliminate all oiling expense;
- to greatly reduce picking cost; cycle extended to as much as once in 8 weeks;
- to get cleaner yarn free from oil.



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*THESE ROLLS APPLICABLE TO
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CLIMAX BALL BEARING
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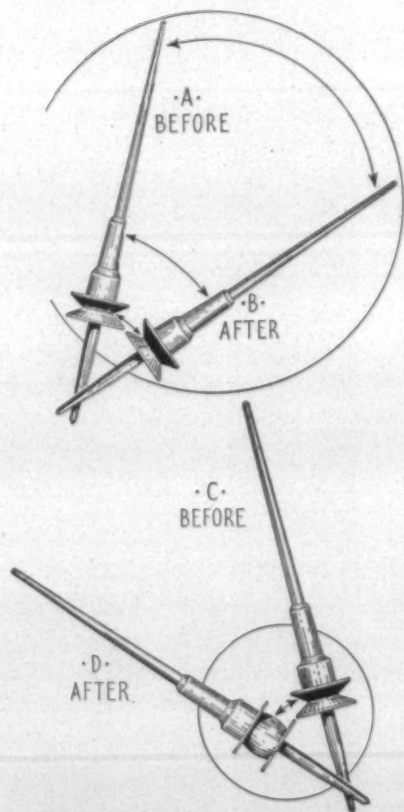
and supplied on Whitin machinery as standard where anti-friction rolls are required. Climax Rolls are available through Whitin Machine Works and all of their agents.

AS GOOD as new!

worn spindles reconditioned by master technicians!

It takes what GOSSETT-MASON has plenty of . . . know-how, equipment and skilled technicians . . . to repair and recondition spindles. The cost is only a fraction of complete spindle replacement. Give us a call. We will gladly and promptly give you a cost estimate.

look what we do to spindles!



Sketch A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT-MASON master technicians.

Sketch B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT-MASON).

Sketch C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT-MASON technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

Sketch D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT-MASON tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.

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2. Phenolite (laminated bakelite) or hard vulcanized fibre head.
3. Barrel of molded bakelite, separated to show central support.
4. Aluminum center tube, to which end bushing is locked.
5. Same as No. 2 above.
6. Note nylon bushing in drive slot which serves to prevent wear from metal-to-metal contact.

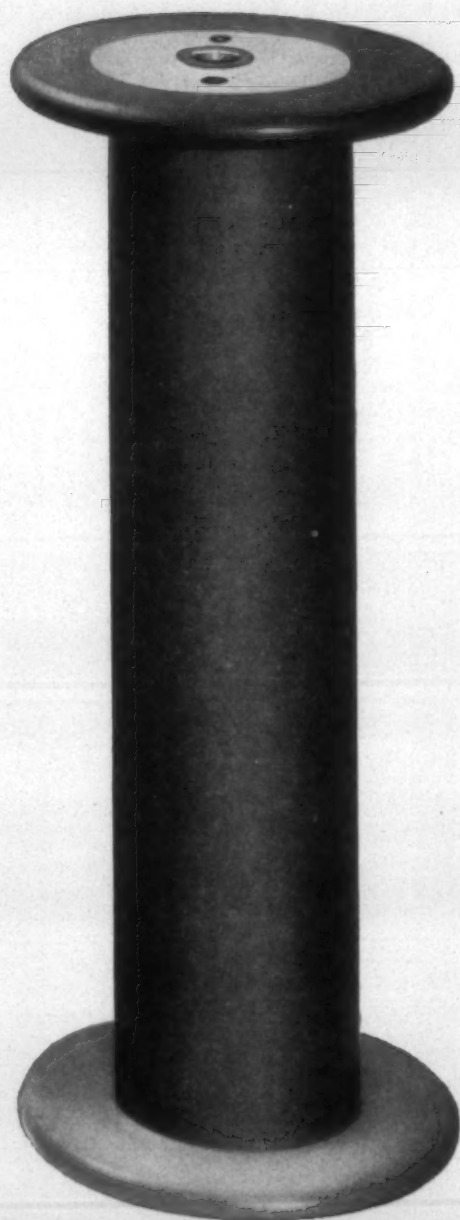
The new Lestershire "NB" Bobbin, made from aluminum, Phenolite (laminated bakelite) or hard vulcanized fibre, withstands tremendous crushing pressure on the barrel and outward pressure on the heads.

No screws are used to fasten these bobbins together. Beveled aluminum bushings, threaded to the metal central tube, and locked in place, hold the heads rigidly against yarn pressure. Elimination of the screws helps assure dynamic balance. The barrel, of molded bakelite, fits snugly at the center against the inner metal tube and around the end bushings—thus assuring great strength for the entire barrel and concentricity for the unit.

All parts are made to close tolerances and are interchangeable when worn parts are to be replaced, or when there is some change in bobbin use.

These are just a few of the revolutionary features of "NB" bobbins that will save you money and assure efficient, trouble-free operation.

At the Southern Textile Exposition see this revolutionary new bobbin—on the stage at Textile Hall, with McLeod Companies.



THE NEW "NB" BOBBIN*

FOR USE WITH SYNTHETICS

Designed by Lestershire in cooperation with leading mills for these specific purposes:

- To give balance without "balancing".
- To take packages of all dimensions.
- To operate at higher spindle speeds.
- To lessen spindle and bolster wear.
- To reduce power consumption.
- To lower bobbin investment.
- To assure strength to withstand crushing pressures.
- To eliminate vibration.

Write for sample bobbin and full facts about Lestershire "NB" Bobbins.

*Pat. No. 2048994—Further patents applied for.

LESTERSHIRE SPOOL & MFG. CO.

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WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Both Stevenson and Eisenhower are having serious trouble within their own groups and parties, due to efforts to control their utterances and methods. Stevenson is being pushed closer to Truman, even at the risk of alienating some Southern states. Eisenhower is having difficulty with the independent radicals and amateurs who have latched on as a Citizens' Committee. He is surrounded by Dewey's old campaign aides, and pressured to make a "me too" and "unity" type of campaign.

Truman's sudden entry into the campaign, on his own motion, with personal attacks on the Supreme Court for its steel decision, was dictated solely by himself. Stevenson leaders had hoped he would remain quiet until at least October. Feeling is that in comparing the steel decision with the Dred Scott case, with which there is no analogy, Truman has opened the campaign gates to mud-slinging, misrepresentation and venting of personal spleen.

Truman and his scandals, squandering, high taxes and inflation, are the real issue with voters, and he knows it. He resents the slogan of "time for a change." Stevenson would like to get entirely away from the Truman record, and declare for a "new deal" of his own; Truman pushed himself into the campaign to head off just such move. Both candidates know the problems inherited from Truman will be stupendous in magnitude.

Stevenson marched up the hill, and right down again, in first favoring the Taft-Hartley Law, and then calling for repeal. In doing so he was heroically trying to conciliate Truman, and meet him as far as possible short of dragging in the Truman record for defense. But Truman had confidently expected to get out in the campaign, and give voters some of his favorite oratory, including attacks on the labor law.

Industrial relations experts say Stevenson revealed he knows very little about the Taft-Hartley Law, and is hazy in the whole field of collective bargaining. He indicated he has no answer for strikes that threaten national security and national economic life. He derided the law as a "tangled snarl of legal barbed wire," but conceded 80,000 bargaining agreements are working well under it.

Stevenson focused his objection to the labor law on the provision that makes it effective: the injunction provision. He said he would do away with this, but at the same time, prohibit certain labor practices and certain kinds of strikes, including shutdowns which threaten national safety. He said also he does not believe it is a "slave labor" act.

What this adds up to, in the opinion of experts, is that Stevenson has no solution at all for difficulties in labor relations. They say he would repeal the present law, and then rely on a pious hope that union bosses would behave themselves, and there would be no cause to make them behave.

Stevenson's soft approach to Communism is deemed a tacit surrender to the A.D.A., and "left wingers" on his staff, and a sop to Truman. In glossing over Communism he used the familiar phrases about "smearing innocent people"

At last! A direct blue that's both wet-and-light fast! **CUPROFIX** blue FGL pat.

★ ★ Now, you can dye cottons, rayons, blends, with CUPROFIX Blue FGL pat., a general utility blue also known as Pyrazol Fast Blue FGL pat., and greatly improve the wet fastness by an after-treatment of CUPROFIX 47.

This level-dyeing, greenish-blue is ideal for blends of viscose, acetates, rayons and wools to be resin-treated, as well as prints of light and medium discharge-

able shades (resin-treating optional).

CUPROFIX colors and after-treatment give you the only *direct-dye* method comparable to costlier vat dyes . . . *triple-fast*, to *sunlight*, *washing*, *perspiration*.

Label Your Spun Rayon Garments "WASHABLE"

Adding CUPROFIX to the resin bath increases fastness to washing sufficiently

to permit labeling garments "washable" instead of just "dry cleanable."

It also materially increases efficiency of the usual resin treatment and eliminates in many cases the effect of resin on light fastness.

Since CUPROFIX colors cost so little more than direct dyes, isn't it *smart business* to after-treat? Write us for free booklet.

CUPROFIX Blue FGL pat. (after-treated with CUPROFIX 47) Fastness Properties

Solubility at 175 F (80 c)	50 grams per litre	
Fastness to Light	COTTON 6-7-7	VISCOSE 6-7-7
Fastness to Water:		
change in shade	5	5
staining	5	5
Fastness to Washing at 140 F:		
(medium shades)		
change in shade	4-5	4-5
staining	4	4-5
Fastness to Alkalies	4	4
Fastness to Sulphite	5	5
Fastness to Acids:		
Acetic Acid 30%	5	4
Hydrochloric Acid 10%	2	2
Fastness to Scrooping	4	4
Fastness to Rubbing	5	5
Fastness to Perspiration:		
change in shade	4-5	4-5
staining of wool	5	5
staining of cotton	5	5
Fastness to Heat	5	4-5
Fastness to Hot Wet Pressing	5	5
Fastness to Formaldehyde	4	4
Dischargeability by special recipe	4	4
Sensitive to Metals:		
copper	4	4
iron	4	4
Sensitive to Lime	not sensitive	
Change of shade in artificial light	greener	greener
Reserve of Acetate Rayon (Type ACS)	white	white
Reserve of Nylon	white	white
Suitability for rubberized goods	not suitable	
Suitability for anti-crease treatment	suitable	
Temperature of maximum exhaustion	175-195 F (80-90 C)	

5 (8 for light-fastness) denotes the best,
1 denotes the least degree of fastness.

SANDOZ

Thinks ahead with textiles



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that have been parroted by "left wingers" in assailing the McCarran and Un-American Activities committees in an effort to defeat driving the Stalin gang out of government.

"Peace talk" between Taft and Eisenhower broke down early when Eisenhower asserted a stand on foreign policy and aid that was the antithesis of Taft's position. Taft favored a hard-hitting, straight down the line attack on Trumanism, domestic and foreign, and declined to sanction "me too" tactics. Taft indicated he would not get into the campaign only to find himself later in sharp disagreement with Eisenhower on major issues.

Taft made clear he would not "let down" his millions of Republican adherents on what he believes to constitute party principles. He would make a "fighting campaign" for Eisenhower only if he was free to preach the same party principles and concepts on which he had sought nomination. He demanded there be no truck with Trumanism at any point.

Dewey's flock of leaders around Eisenhower, drawn from two campaigns, demanded that Taft be kept on the sidelines. They were willing for him to appear only in strong Eisenhower states, like New York or New Jersey. They demanded he restrict himself solely to domestic issues, and not touch on foreign policy or foreign aid. Some of them said they did not care whether Taft supported Eisenhower, or not.

Taft leaders made unequivocal demands that Dewey forces abandon their contention that Taft could not have been elected if nominated. They still feel Eisenhower was a "stop Taft" candidate, and the Dewey crowd would have pulled out and quit, as they threatened at the convention, if Taft had been nominated. Taft men demanded, too, that Eisenhower take a four-square position on the party platform, and go down the line for each plank.

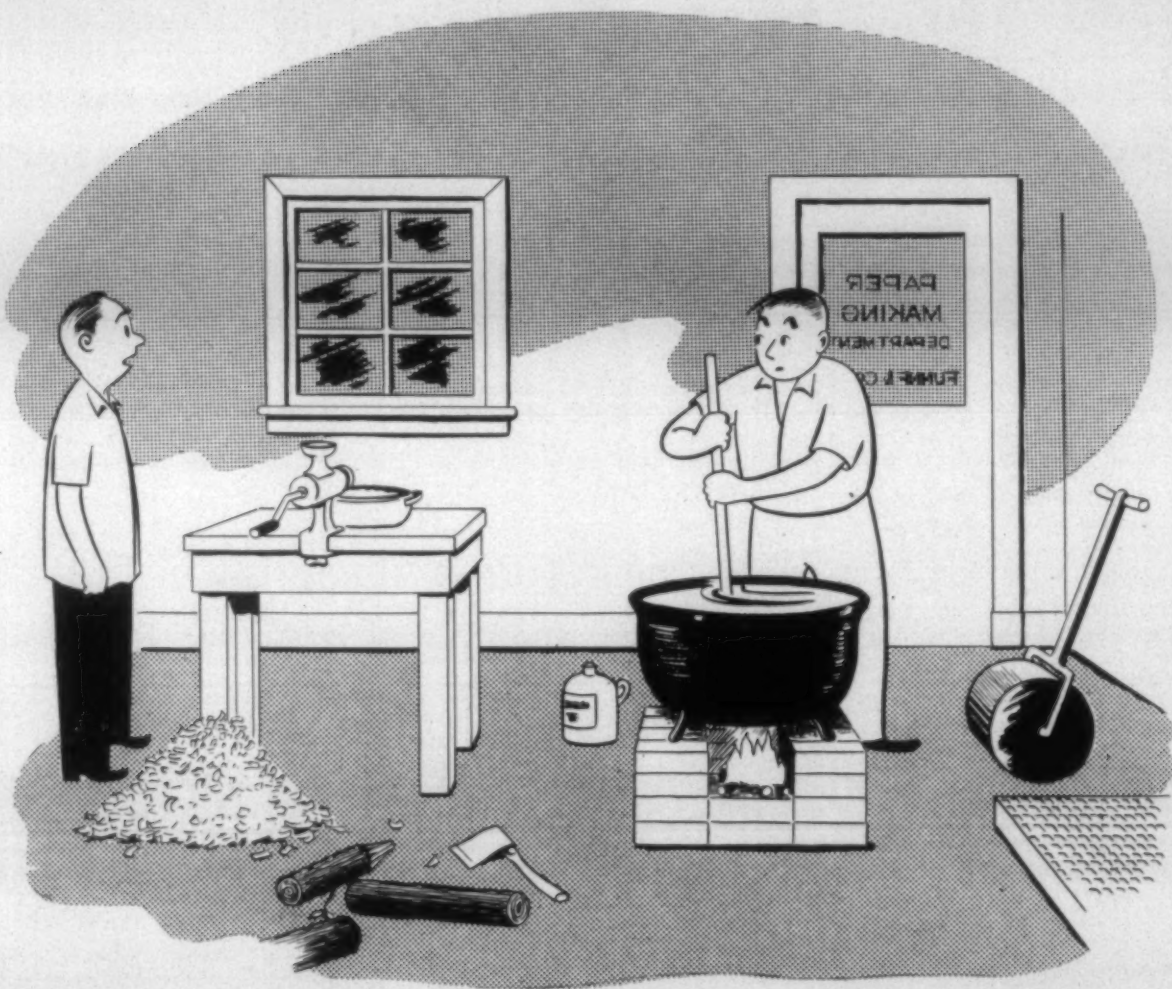
Taft has been emphatic in his demand that there shall be no vacillation on the issue of the Taft-Hartley Law, or pussyfooting on demands for repeal. He wants a firm stand, too, on the necessity for big cuts in defense and foreign aid spending, and clamping down tight on squandering and waste, and reckless spending of federal funds.

G.O.P. leaders on both sides realize they are not likely to succeed in healing the breach with the Taft followers, caused by the Texas and Georgia delegate steals. Many of them say Eisenhower was put forward as a candidate only to kill off Taft. In the dilemma Dewey men are praying Stevenson will prove to be so weak a candidate, or become so enmeshed in the Truman "mess," that voters will turn to Eisenhower as the sole hope of relief.

Eisenhower's difficulty in getting started was that he had known his close advisers for only a few months, and close personal contacts were lacking. He was surrounded by all of Dewey's former top aides, who took complete control of the New York headquarters, and sought to provide all of the answers for the candidate. Eisenhower realized this when he came into contact with the crowds who came to hear him.

Synthetic harmony between Northern and Southern Democrats will not continue for longer than the election. Northern New Dealers and A.D.A. adherents are sharpening tomahawks for the new Congress, intent on forming combinations that will deprive the Southern states of some of their power and control. They are aiming at the election of Republican radicals where possible in Northern states, with a tight legislative coalition later.

Proponents of "civil rights" are pushing the F.E.P.C. to the front as the main issue, but hiding the design to change Senate rules. Enactment of any "civil rights" bill is deemed possible only if Senate rules are changed to



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forestall filibusters. If the rules should be changed, enactment of F.E.P.C. would be a certainty.

The present rule that provides for unlimited debate can be changed only by a two-thirds majority of 64. Twice in 1950, 52 and 55 senators, more than a majority, voted to change the rule. Hope of F.E.P.C. advocates is that by not discussing a rules change, enough new senators can be elected this year to provide the two-thirds majority.

In monotonous reminder of last year and the year before, legislative committees are dragging out a new crop of scandals in the Truman regime. Details of crooked work in tax collections, in veterans' housing, in military spending, of Communists in government, and of hidden links between bureaucrats and "influence peddlers" and former job-holding "fixers," are pouring in a steady stream from committee rooms.

If John L. Lewis calls a coal strike during the campaign, Truman intends to let it rock along until after the election. He has no intention of becoming entangled with Lewis before the ballots are cast. He will depend on coal above ground to prevent a fuel emergency, and evade using the Taft-Hartley Law while it is being attacked as a vote-getting issue with the unions.

Non-operating railroad unions scored a major victory when Eastern carriers signed a full union shop agreement with them. Union officials predict Western railroads will capitulate. The Westerners held out for the same type of agreement as signed by the steel industry with the steel workers union. So far Southern carriers have refused to even negotiate on the issue.

A "reign of terror" and "preying on the gullibility of Negro workers" is charged against one of the C.I.O. outlaw, Communist-dominated unions. The charge is made by the McCarran internal security sub-committee against the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union, of which Arthur Osman is president, and Donald Henderson, is secretary-treasurer. Henderson is former president of the C.I.O. Tobacco Workers Union.

The union is charged by the committee with exploiting 65,000 members, mostly Negroes, and herding them into the union as a means of getting them into the Communist Party. More than \$500,000 a year in dues is being collected, with 6 1/2 per cent more from employers for a security plan trust that now has \$6,000,000. The union was formed in 1950 by two expelled C.I.O. unions, and another that "seceded" soon afterward.

The McCarran committee proposed new legislation prohibiting a Communist from holding office in a labor union. Also, to allow an employer to fire employees who belong to subversive groups. It asked the Department of Justice to consider criminal action against union officials who have filed anti-Communist oaths under the Taft-Hartley Law, in cases where the oaths are known to be false.

Savings in federal spending this year will be more than offset by wage increases wrung by the unions to cover climbing prices. The Treasury has lost a vast sum in revenue through inroads of higher wages on earnings of steel companies. The tax loss includes other companies that reduced operations because of lack of steel during the strike.

The build-up has started to try to pry loose a larger slice of aid for foreign countries in the next Congress. The extent to which this aid has become interwoven with American business, and in the marketing of U. S. products abroad, with a rebound of the aid dollars, may defeat efforts in Congress to reduce the sum. Exported automobiles alone are bringing back hundreds of millions of the aid dollars from abroad.

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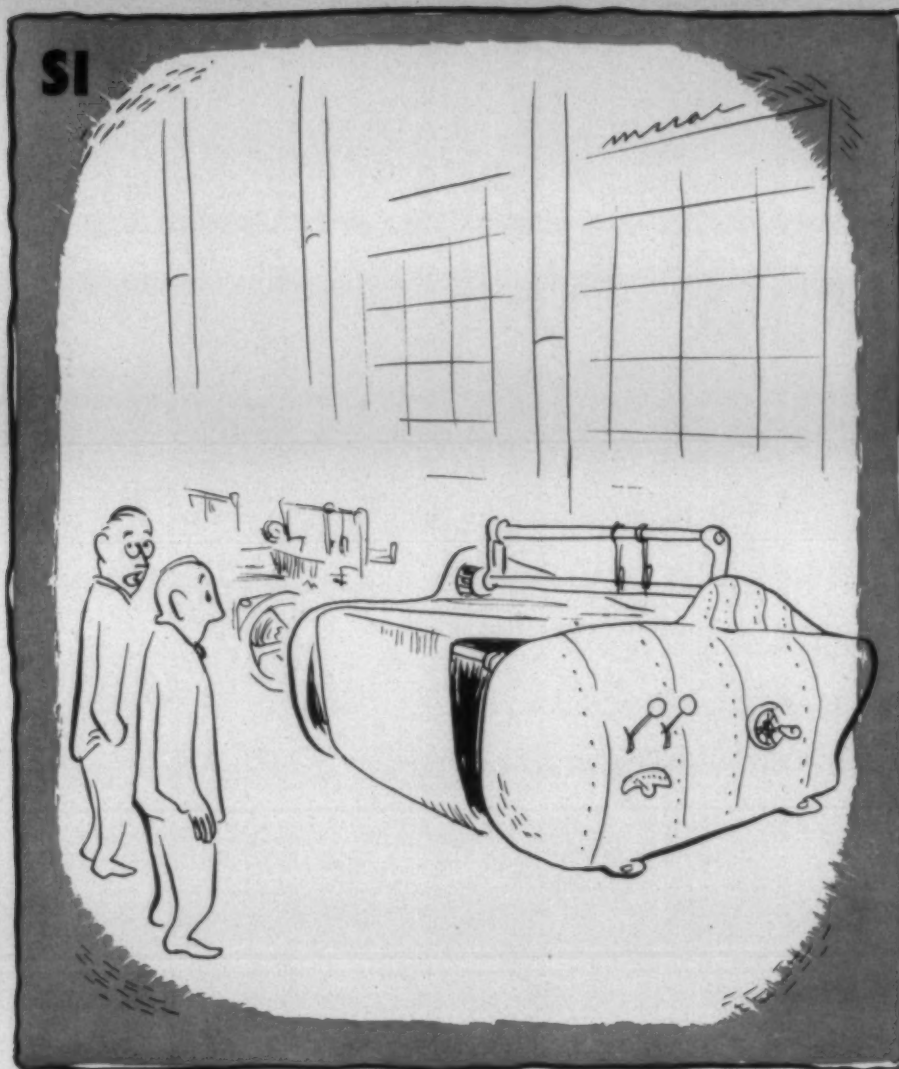
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HERITAGE

By W. M. McLaurine

— Part Seven of a Series —



NEARLY all business firms belong to at least one trade association and some belong to many. Some are more active and more valuable than others. Some overlap in their policies and performances; hence, now and then, these businesses and industries which belong to many associations pause and audit expenses and results and then they try to weed out those which they think not so important. I shall not enter a broad discussion of associations in general but shall deal specifically with the associations that serve the textile industry.

The state association comes first and foremost because it is the hub around which all industry in its local area—the state—operates. The state association is fundamental for the protection, publicity and promulgation of the industry in its many phases. It is an agency for co-ordination of all worthwhile activities at the state level. It is an agency for the collection and dissemination of many types of information beneficial to all of the mills. It is a clearing house for many of the practices and principles embodied in the operating of the industry.

It is an agency for keeping the state legislature and all of the officers of state and counties informed about laws, rulings and regulations and their influence or possible influence on the industry; legislature, labor, insurance, the utilities commission and many other phases of government are in constant need of information so that they may make their rules and regulations conform to the progress of the industry and the welfare of the state. These statements are condensed and seemingly indicate to the casual reader a small duty, but to one who has served in this capacity, the enormity of the job is fully comprehended.

The state association serves also in a superb capacity by its efforts in public relations and industrial relations. In this day of excitement, uneasiness and group prejudice this duty is perhaps the most important on its agenda. Keeping the public informed of the aims and ideals of the industry and keeping the wheels of labor relations oiled and smoothly turning requires great skill and ability.

With only a few of the important functions indicated, there is evidence of the vital need for a state textile manufacturers association. It is the front and fountainhead which reflects the aims and ideals of the industry to the members, to the employees and to the public.

It requires a man of versatility, adaptability, ingenuity, diplomacy. It requires sane judgments, fair dealings in all of its contiguous relations. This man is an executive member of every textile organization in the state and is an intelligent medium of co-operation between this industry and all other interests—social, industrial and political. This association is a real necessity and must be operated by capable and courageous men with able assistants—some of whom must be specialists in various fields.

For any individual organization to attempt such efforts would be far more expensive than any dues paid for the support of the organization and not nearly as effective because this is an age of group activity and group relations both external and internal.

There once was a Southern association comprising all of the mills in the Southern states, and a Northern association composed largely of the New England plants. These were necessary because of many clashing ideologies between the two sections. Then there

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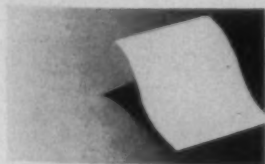


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came into being the Cotton-Textile Institute, which was to be the parent and directing organization for the national industry.

The New Deal, the Fair Deal—government with its manifold regulations—finally made it necessary that these then overlapping and sometimes conflicting associations should be coordinated and consolidated into one, the head office of which should be in Washington and skeleton organizations in the sections. This is the over-all picture of the national association of the textile industry—the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute as it is now known.

But we must step back a few years and refer to the great organization known as the National Cotton Council which was organized under the leadership of Oscar Johnston. This council incorporated the cotton growers, the ginners, the warehousemen, the shippers or brokers, the crushers, all of which were groups dangling and disorganized and often in conflict. The theory proved itself good in actual operations. Since the spinners are the great consumers of the products of the farmers and are related directly and

importantly to most members of the council, soon the council found that if its membership was to be complete and entirely effective, it should have delegates of spinners in its organization. The spinners were invited and after due consideration soon became members in the same capacity as the other groups.

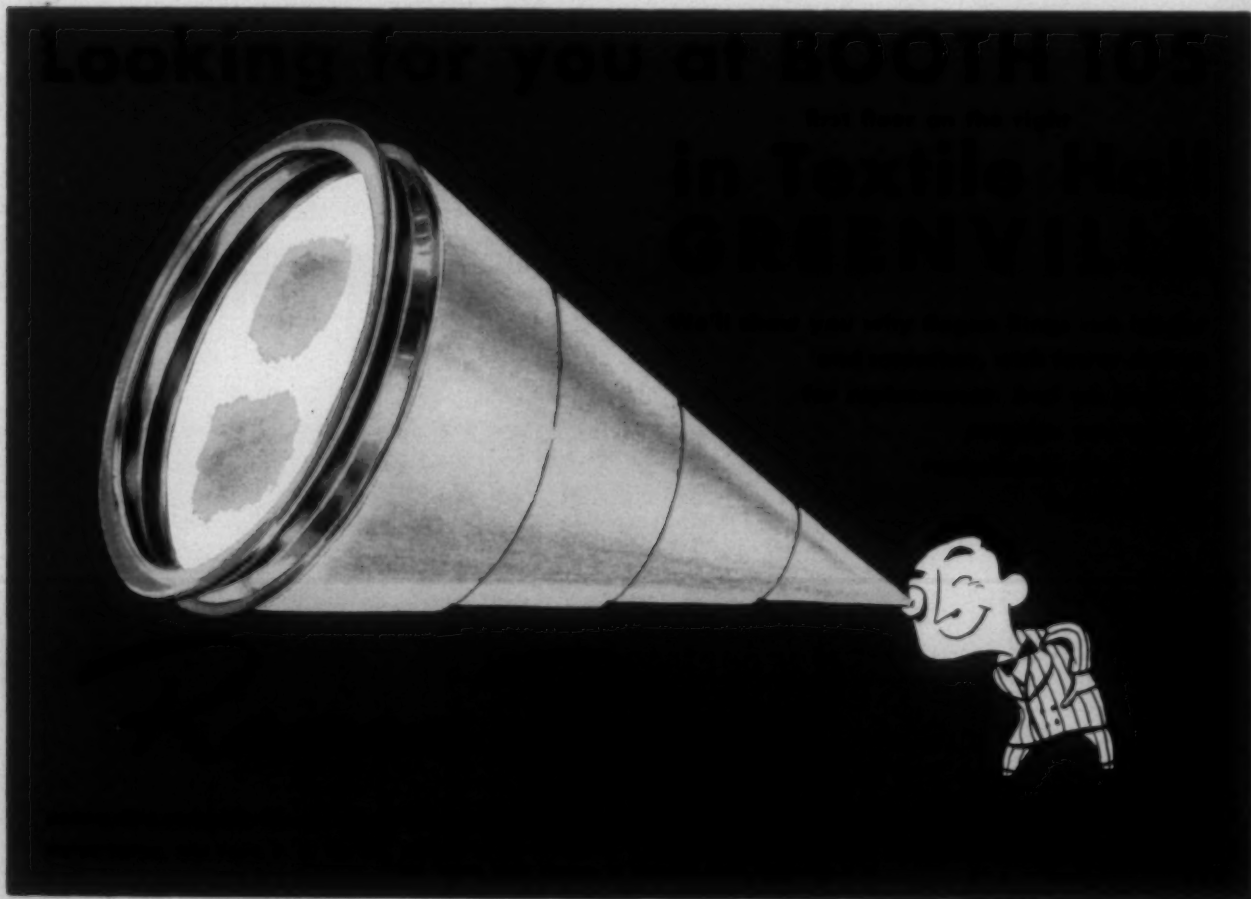
It should be unnecessary to indicate the many and complex controls there are emanating from Washington. Those who are in the industry or in various groups know the dangerous implications and interpretations that have been given to many. The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and the National Cotton Council do not maintain offices in Washington for the purpose of lobbying or trying to seek some unfair advantage. They are, under present political conditions, there for the purpose of keeping alert to any unfair law, regulation or ruling which might be detrimental to the industry.

The cotton textile industry today is not only national in its scope—it is international. Again with government as complicated as it is today, with men of limited or no ability to make decisions on so many important principles

for conduct of industry, it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that this important textile industry shall at all times keep men in Washington who are well trained in the safeties and dangers of all forms of regulation. Free enterprise is practically dead and almost every important principle of industrial life is now under the shadow of some law for board ruling.

When one of these bills or resolutions is being discussed, it is vital that the effect on the textile industry shall be made known to the proper people. These things the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and the National Cotton Council endeavor to do.

It is unthinkable that men as intelligent as those who operate the textile industry should ever become sceptic or doubtful about the value of these institutions. During the past 20 years they have been valuable agencies beyond any financial estimation. They have been valuable in securing fair or better ruling because of their presence in the presentation of facts which checked or mollified the act. They have been valuable because many destructive actions would have been taken if they had not interceded.



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Economic Facts Of Life

ALMOST everything that has happened to you since you were born—and almost everything that will happen to you up to the time you die—has some connection with economics. Every single day economic events bring happiness, tragedy, success, and failure to millions of people. Most of the stories in every newspaper and in most news magazines have some direct connection with economics. Trying to understand life without understanding economics is like watching a baseball game without understanding how it is played. There is no other knowledge, except knowing how to read, that can add more to your ability to understand what is going on in your own life and in the life of the world around you.

A knowledge of economics can have an important bearing on your personal success in life and can make a big difference in the degree of thought leadership that you can enjoy in your community. Stating the same idea in reverse, the person who does not have at least a limited understanding of economics does not have much chance of becoming an important person.

When you study economics, you don't have to start from scratch. You already know a lot more about the subject than you think you do, because economics is nothing but a study of man's material existence, which also means a study of how you are going to live your material life.

Ever since you first swapped that autographed baseball for a Boy Scout knife, you have done a lot of thinking about economics without being aware of it. The question is not, will you make economic decisions; it is how wisely you will make them. Life doesn't let you decide whether or not you are going to meet its problems: The problems come to meet you. And if your knowledge of what you are doing is bad, your judgment is going to be bad because no man's judgment can be any better than his information.

Aside from the actual skill you will have to learn in order to carry on your chosen occupation, economics, from a dollar-and-cents standpoint, can be your most valuable asset.

Just as economics affects many other

areas of our lives, many of these other areas affect economics. For example, the kind of government that people have has a great deal to do with the kind of economy they have. When the people are allowed by government to work for their own personal benefit, to pick the job they themselves prefer, to live in the part of the country they prefer, and to make their own economic decisions rather than be directed by government, people live better, work better, save better, and have more economic security. They have what is called a free economy. Thus, you see that the Constitution of the United States is as much an economic document as it is a political document, even though it does not mention economics. Through their Constitution the people of the United States were able to set up the first real private property system in the world, because the Constitution stated that the government could not seize the people's property without good reason and without fair payment. The idea that what a man earned he should be allowed to keep for himself was brand new and was one of the most important single factors in the amazing economic progress made by the 13 tiny colonies.

As you know from your personal experience, people can do much, much more and better work when they become enthusiastic about it. That is what the private property system did to the American Colonists.

We are so accustomed, in America, to the idea that private property is protected by law, that it is hard for us to understand how people have lived in most parts of the world during most of history. Even today in many countries there is no security for private property. The most important thing, economically, about private property is that most of it takes the form of new and better tools of production which enable the people to produce more and better things with less and less effort. In America more than nine-tenths of all work is done by tools. These tools would never have been accumulated had it not been for the legal protection that is extended to private property in America.

Last but not least, a knowledge of economics is necessary in order to understand politics. Almost every "big

issue" in government today is an economic issue. Labor legislation, farm subsidies, social security, deficit spending, controlled interest rates, etc., have little meaning to you until you understand their economic effect on you as a citizen. In fact, most things that are important politically are important because of their economic significance.

The ideas you support and the way you cast your vote will determine what kind of a country you will be living in. As mentioned before, your judgment will be no better than your information . . . and economics is your key to clear judgment.

The moral of this article, in our opinion, is that no literate person is ever too old or too young to make a hobby of economics. When approached properly with good books, it can be fascinating as well as valuable. In fact, economic understanding is one of the keys to good citizenship and personal success. — *Opp-Micholas News*, Opp and Micholas Cotton Mills.

Cotton vs Wool

WOOL, as most clothing buyers recall, has had a rather hectic year. Its sensational rise in price brought a lot of consumer price resistance and its subsequent price drop was a natural consequence.

But it is of especial interest to the cotton-growing South that these gyrations in the wool markets greatly stimulated the effort to produce substitutes and now it appears that cotton may be one of the chief beneficiaries of that quest.

New York dispatches tell of the advent of a cotton fabric that is woven to look exactly like wool, and to have in considerable measure, the qualities of wool for clothing.

This new "all-year-round" cotton cloth is not expected to be a complete substitute for wool clothing for Winter use, since it is admitted that it does not have quite the warmth of wool. But the garments are called "transitional" in the trade; and they are designated to be worn between Summer and Winter, and right around the calendar in regions where Winters are not severe.

The new garments, it is said, have

been well received, though it is admitted that it still remains to be seen how strong a permanent appeal they will make to the average clothing buyer.

But it is significant that many in the garment trade believe that these new cotton fabrics will provide strong competition for rayon which up to now has been the most serious competitor of wool for Spring and Fall garments. A lot has been said about how the synthetic fibers are threatening cotton's markets, but this may be an instance in which King Cotton will score a triumph over both wool and synthetics.

The material is woven in tweeds, flannels, herringbones and other styles usually associated with woollens and worsted cloths, in plain and fancy patterns. And it has cotton's traditional advantages over wool of price and color, since it will take dyes in brighter hues.

Here, it hardly needs to be said, is a development that may prove of tremendous importance to the cotton-growing regions of the country, since it holds the prospect of a great further expansion in cotton's markets for clothing. Reports on the market progress of these new fabrics will be watched with unusual interest in this part of the country. — *Greenville (S. C.) News.*

Something Pathetic

THERE is something pathetic about a ghost town or a deserted village. They are sort of monuments or tombstones commemorating past life and activity. They bring back memories of thriving businesses and industrious people. They represent vast payrolls which supported busy merchants, enterprising professional men, barber shops, and even newspapers.

Oldtimers who happen to still be in the vicinity of deserted villages and ghost towns like to reminisce about the good old days.

Deserted villages and ghost towns are not just of the past. Even this day we know of towns and sections which are beginning to approach the stage of such deterioration that the ghosts which hover over deserted villages are beginning to sense the imminence of inactivity. What is this all about? It is difficult to say. It is a sort of plea for understanding by people of the problems which must be met and for a town or section to continue to prog-

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WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

ress and grow. It is not merely an appeal for the recognition of the necessity for industry to succeed for industry's sake alone.

It is really an attempt to bring to the minds of our readers a realization that prosperous cities of today can become deserted villages of tomorrow. If industry, which furnishes the very life blood of the community, is not given proper consideration and support in their efforts to grow and prosper, the stockholders and management of such enterprises are not alone involved. It is true that they have a lot at stake in the successful operation of their plants, but others have even a greater stake. The merchant, the barber, the shoe repairman, and naturally the employees in such plants, are even more seriously involved. The counties and the states feel the effect of shrinking industry and deserted villages. From taxes cities, counties and states pay their bills and render services. Taxes from deserted villages and dried up industrial activity are small indeed.

In New England today all the above-mentioned people realize only too well what happens when industry dries up or moves away. When this realization comes to a people, to a city, or to a state, it is generally too late.

It may appear all right for some people to think it makes good politics to continually attack, harass, and restrain industry. History has already given evidence that the opposite is true. Industrial New England today presents concrete evidence of that fact.

Who can question the fact that the growth and prosperity of industry in the United States is largely responsible for the high standard of living and for the strength of the nation during this critical time in world affairs?

It is not assumed that industry does not have its obligations and should freely and conscientiously assume them. On the other hand, the growing tendency to restrain industry, to make it harder and harder for proper functioning, and to create unsatisfactory relationships with employees is certainly not conducive to good economic health in a section where industry exists.

Of late, too many forces, including government, have failed to recognize the important role that capital and management is playing in providing a good economic life for all people in the United States. They have encour-

aged the blocking of progress and continuity of operations. They have continuously attempted to find fault and failed to understand when it would be easier and more beneficial for everybody if co-operation were the order of the day.

Yes, this section of the country has grown by leaps and bounds industrially. Our whole economic life has improved because of increased payrolls and industrial activity. Look back four or five decades ago and witness the activity of New England, and then look at New England today. That same condition can also prevail in our own section of the country. Already we see signs which point to the actual deterioration of our industrial welfare in the South. We see it in increased taxes and restraining laws, in the breeding of ill will between employee and employer, and in the general failure to appreciate what industry means to the community and the sections in which it exists.

We believe it is high time for us to think of deserted villages and ghost towns. — *The Textorian*, Cone Mills Corp.

Truce In Fiber War

THE battle of the fibers has proved stimulating in the past and was often amusing in a period when the pressures of daily business in the textile industry were such as to warrant such diversion.

The wool trade has been the most aggressive in its battle to maintain its place in the consumer's favor and it is more a recognition of the inevitability of progress rather than a condemnation of the wool offensive, that wool has been losing ground each year.

At one time the battle lines were sharply drawn: cotton, synthetics and wool each had a distinct area of sales and each bitterly opposed invasion by any of the others. Within the last few years these lines have blurred almost to non-recognition because of the growing use of blends. The fact is that attacks by one group on another are showing a tendency to boomerang against the attacker. 'Tis time to call a truce.

The textile industry, as always, will be a highly competitive one in the future. But the promise of the textile trade is greater than at any previous time in its history because of the giant advances now being made in the lab-

oratories and because of growing recognition that a cloth can be constructed for a specific end-use. In this era of blends each fiber will play an important part and there is no question that wool will rank near the top in prominence.

Too much propaganda against synthetics has already been disseminated by the wool trade. Too many stories of "torch" fabrics of synthetics have originated at wool sources. The type of harassing which seeks to limit the ability of a synthetic to describe its appearance by condemning the use of wool terminology will bring no positive results, many textile men held.

Wool has enough plus qualities which can be spotlighted so that it need not take a back seat to any of the other fibers. Even among fabric users with a long and successful history of employing synthetics, the upgrading qualities of wool and the fact that wool continues to have wide acceptance with the public are recognized.

Wool men can profitably concentrate on telling their own story. Forward-minded wool fabric executives now recognize that a new chapter in the story of the use of wool is about to be written. Some even predict that the worldwide use of wool fiber will be greater than ever before. This can all be brought about more quickly if wool concentrates on publicizing its positive qualities and refrains from emphasizing the negative qualities of other fibers, it was felt by a number of textile executives.—*The Herald Tribune*, New York City.

The Labor Monopoly

IN 1890 the Congress enacted the Sherman Anti-trust Law to protect the worker and the public from exploitation by monopoly power. Labor unions were exempted from the provisions of the law. As a consequence we are secure from the ill effects of the business monopoly, but are now threatened by a labor monopoly which not only exerts its will over the individual worker, but exercises such control over the government that the public welfare is threatened with disaster.

Many factors have influenced this unhappy state of affairs but the major contribution lies in the failure of the three branches of our government to maintain the integrity, the independ-

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING—

ence and the power vested in each by the Constitution.

Today's situation—where the chief executive claims and attempts to exercise apparently unlimited power—is foreign to the fear the founding fathers had that the legislative might impose its will on the executive and the judicial, but is a natural consequence of our abandonment of the system provided for election of members of the Congress as originally set forth in the Constitution.

It was believed that by electing representatives by popular vote of the people, and senators by the state legislatures, the Senate would be free to function as a great deliberative body, and able to act as a check against the granting of government favors under the urge of political expediency. The record proves the idea was sound—in theory and practice.

When this system was abandoned, by adoption of the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, the chief executive and the members of the Congress

—representatives and senators—were thrown into competition for the public favor. As a consequence we have political and other factions swapping political support for federal favors, and a government which trades its grants of power and money for political ends—all to the detriment of the public welfare.

The effort to obtain federal favors was open and notorious long before the adoption of the 17th Amendment, but when this article was adopted the Senate lost the independence it formerly enjoyed, and became subservient to the Executive and his political adherents. Today neither the judiciary nor the Congress exercise the freedom or powers conferred by the Constitution. On the contrary the executive branch has extended its powers far beyond any grant set out in the Constitution—else we would not have seen the effort to pack the Supreme Court—or to purge the rebellious members of the Congress.

Bills are now pending in the Congress which, if enacted, will make labor unions subject to the provisions

of the anti-monopoly laws—exactly the same as business and industry. The enactment of such a law will go far toward remedying the present deplorable practice of swapping favors for votes, and to restore the respect of the people in our government. The Congress has the power to enact such laws. Time alone will tell whether we shall have a government of men or of laws.—*Paul A. Redmond*, president of the Southern States Industrial Council and president of Alabama Mills, Inc.

Middle age is the time of life when a man stops wondering if he can escape temptation and begins to wonder if he's missing any.—*Batesville (Ark.) Guard*.

Lady in Savannah, Ga., wants her marriage annulled because her husband has been gone for 47 years after saying he'd be back in a little while for supper. We agree that the gentleman's absence has begun to assume a certain air of permanence.—*Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn.



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Origin Of Southern Textile Exposition

As the 17th Southern Textile Exposition will begin at Greenville, S. C., on Oct. 6, we are reminded of a session of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association held at Greenville, S. C., some time in 1914, when David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, suggested the idea of holding a textile machinery exposition in the South, similar to the Textile Machinery Exhibition which was then held annually in Mechanics Hall, Boston, Mass.

After considerable discussion, David Clark moved that a committee be appointed to make plans for holding a textile machinery show, at some point in the South, and his motion was seconded by W. M. Sherard, now of Hendersonville, N. C., and Alonzo Iler of Greenville, S. C., now deceased.

Both Atlanta and Charlotte were given an opportunity to secure the exposition, but, because the location would require a considerable expenditure for a building, those cities were not interested.

With its usual enterprise, Greenville, S. C., agreed to erect a permanent exposition building and construction of Textile Hall was begun in 1916.

However, it happened that the P. & N. Railway had some vacant space above its station in Greenville, S. C., which was in the building just across the street from the present Textile Hall, and the first Southern Textile Exposition was held in Greenville, S. C., Nov. 2 to 6, 1915, and proved to be a great success. The first exposition, in the present hall, was held Dec. 10 to 15, 1917.

Other expositions were held at the following times: May, 1919; October, 1920; October, 1922; October, 1924; November, 1926; October, 1928; October, 1930; October, 1932; April, 1935; April, 1937; March, 1939; and March, 1941. World War II caused the suspension of expositions

but they were resumed in 1948 and the 1950 exposition showed a complete sell-out of space many months before it opened and the attendance of mill men went far above all previous records.

For the 1952 Southern Textile Exposition one of the temporary buildings, which had been used as an annex, has been torn down and replaced with a permanent brick building.

In spite of a net increase of about 8,000 square feet in floor space, all exhibit space in the 1952 exposition was sold out many months ago and a large number of applications have had to be declined.

The most impressive thing about the Southern Textile Expositions at Greenville, S. C., has always been the attendance of mill men, many of them only second hands and loom fixers and in some cases merely machine operatives.

Their desire to learn more about new machines and methods in textile manufacturing has caused thousands in the lower brackets to make the trip to Greenville, S. C., whenever there has been a Southern Textile Exposition.

Many of the second hands and loom fixers of the 1920s are now the overseers and superintendents of Southern textile mills and exhibitors, who showed their machinery in years past, have in many cases reaped a rich harvest.

We predict that attendance of mill men at the 1952 Southern Textile Exposition will top, even, the remarkable record of the 1950 exposition.

Eisenhower Or Stevenson

One of the silliest statements which can be made today is "I shall vote for the candidates of the Democratic Party because my father and grandfather were Democrats."

A man might just as well say "I shall drive a horse and buggy because my father and grandfather used that mode of transportation."

The Democratic Party of today is as different from the Democratic Party of our fathers and grandfathers as transportation by automobile is from transportation by horse and buggy.

Placing a Y.W.C.A. sign upon a bawdy house will not make it a Y.W.C.A.

It is tragic that placing the name Democratic Party upon the party of Truman, Humphries and Moody causes so many to accept that party as the Democratic Party of their fathers and grandfathers.

The Democratic Party of our fathers and grandfathers was primarily the party which believed in the reserved rights of the sovereign states but the party which has stolen the name "Democratic Party" believes in taking all powers away from the states and in making the Federal Government all-powerful.

While Senator Lodge of Massachusetts is justly ranked as the greatest of all South-haters of this day, the concentrated hatred of the South and its people has been shifted to the Middle West with leaders such as Humphrey, Moody and their associates.

Their interest in trying to force F.E.P.C. upon the people of the South is not as much for what it might do for the Negroes as for what it will do to the white people of the South whom they consider with a deep and abiding hatred.

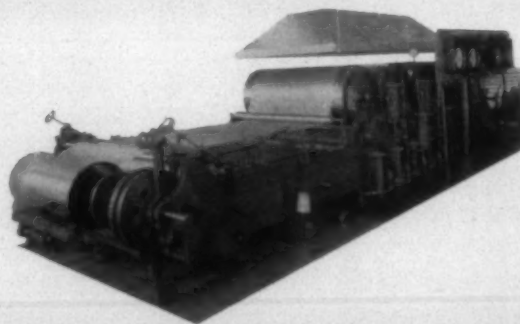
The time has come to realize that a rose called by any other name will smell just as sweet and that calling a skunk

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A leading mill replaces three cotton slashers with a single Johnson all-fiber slasher. It reports:

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TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1952 —

- Sept. 29-Oct. 1—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON PERSONNEL, Hotel Astor, New York City
- Oct. 3—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.
- Oct. 6-11—SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.
- Oct. 15-17—A.S.T.M. COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILES, Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City.
- Oct. 16-17—Annual meeting, NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, The Carolina, Pinehurst.
- Oct. 16-17—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON OFFICE MANAGEMENT, Hotel New Yorker, New York City.
- Oct. 18—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Erwin Mills Auditorium, Durham, N. C.
- Oct. 20-24—NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Conrad Hilton, Congress, Morrison and Sheraton Hotels, Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 24-25—Annual convocation, NORTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE SCHOOL OF TEXTILES ALUMNI, Raleigh.
- Oct. 25—Spinning and weaving meeting, TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA, Hightower Auditorium, A. French Textile School, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.
- Nov. 6-7—CAROLINAS CONFERENCE ON ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY, Riddick Hall, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.
- Nov. 6-8—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS TEXTILE DYING AND FINISHING EXHIBIT, AND NATIONAL CONVENTION, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.
- Nov. 8—PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A., Belmont, N. C.
- Nov. 13-14—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- Nov. 15—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Hotel Wade Hampton, Columbia.
- Nov. 15-21—Annual meetings (as part of a six-day cruise to Bermuda from Norfolk, Va.), CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION and SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION.
- Nov. 17-18—Annual meeting, TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- Nov. 19-21—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON FINANCE, Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.
- Nov. 25—A.S.T.M. COMMITTEE E-11 ON QUALITY CONTROL OF MATERIALS, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Nov. 29—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A., Winston-Salem, N. C.
- Dec. 1-2, 4-5—Overseers seminar, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dec. 1-6—NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, Grand Central Palace, New York City.
- Dec. 3-5—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Dec. 4-5—COATED FABRICS DIVISION, SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, Commodore Hotel, New York City.
- Dec. 6—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Dec. 8-9, 11-12—Overseers seminar, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, Atlanta, Ga.

— 1953 —

- Jan. 19-22—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.
- Jan. 26-30—INTERNATIONAL HEATING AND VENTILATING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 9-11—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MARKETING, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- Feb. 16-18—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON PERSONNEL, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 18-20—COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.
- March 2-6—A.S.T.M. SPRING MEETING AND COMMITTEE WEEK, Detroit, Mich.
- March 26-28—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
- April 8-10—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- April 20-23—A.M.A. PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION, Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.
- May 14-16—Annual outing, CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.
- May 18-20—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- June 17-19—AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE ON GENERAL MANAGEMENT, Hotel Statler, New York City.
- June 18-20—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.
- June 29-July 3—Annual meeting, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.
- July 26-31—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FABRICS, FIBERS, FINISHES AND YARNS, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.
- Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, A.A.T.C.C., Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

— 1954 —

- April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.
- June 10-12—Annual convention, S.T.A., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- Annual convention, A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga. (Dates not yet selected.)

EDITORIALS

a kitten will not prevent it from stinking unto high heaven.

When deciding whether to vote for Adlai Stevenson or Dwight Eisenhower, the good citizens should forget the name of the political party by which each was nominated and strive to learn those things to which each has declared allegiance.

Adlai Stevenson, who was nominated by a convention controlled by the C.I.O., has declared that the Taft-Hartley Law should be completely repealed and that we should start all over again in framing a labor relations law, presumably under the direction of the C.I.O.

There are many who have not forgotten the Wagner Law which gave every advantage to the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. and gave the employer no justice whatever.

The C.I.O. and the A.F.L. fought bitterly against the repeal of the Wagner Law but an overwhelming public sentiment forced its repeal and the enactment of the Taft-Hartley Law and recent polls have shown that 80 per cent of the people and even 45 per cent of the members of labor unions favor that law.

Adlai Stevenson, like Harry Truman, has demanded the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law but also like Harry Truman he has refrained from stating what features of the law are unfair and unjust.

As a matter of fact, there is nothing wrong with the Taft-Hartley Law except that it does not give labor unions unfair advantage over industries.

Candidate Stevenson has agreed to eliminate from the new law any ban on "unfair labor practices" by unions except the two which they themselves for some time now have told congressional committees they would accept—a ban on jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts.

He has come out for the "closed shop" device, a union shop—now prohibited—which means a worker will not be able hereafter to apply for a job in free America, or keep it, unless he accepts union rule. The employer would be bound by such a law to discharge any man whose views or activities the union officers disapprove. The language of union constitutions is very broad in giving to union officers the power to expel members who are not meekly submissive.

Governor Stevenson would also eliminate any injunction as against labor unions but would retain the use of the injunction against employers. He would turn the clock back to the old one-sided Wagner Law. He would legalize compulsory union membership. He would make it possible again for threats by strong-arm squads and intimidation by union organizers to coerce the workers into the union and yet go unpunished. He would restore the conditions from which the Taft-Hartley Law emancipated the American workingman. He would give America a real "slave labor law."

An Associated Press statement from New York Aug. 26 said:

General Eisenhower stuck steadfastly to his opposition to a compulsory Fair Employment Practices Commission in a conference with the officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Governor Stevenson was saying several months ago, before his nomination, that he felt the states ought to handle the civil rights problem, and that the Federal Government should enter the picture only if the states failed.

Since then Northern Negroes have put pressure on Candidate Stevenson and after two conferences in New York



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with Negroes, Stevenson is quoted as saying that he strongly favors a federal commission, which could forbid hiring, firing, promoting or raising any employee on the basis of race, religion, national origin, color or ancestry, or in other words favors forcing the South to accept a compulsory F.E.P.C.

After the conferences in New York the Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is quoted as saying:

We are entirely satisfied on the entire civil rights issue now.

This is to be contrasted with General Eisenhower's position after similar conferences.

To make Adlai Stevenson's position clearer we quote the following newspaper dispatch from New York under date of Aug. 29:

Stevenson said Thursday that if elected president he would use whatever influence he might have "to get the senate to change its rules under which filibusters have killed civil rights legislation."

Every sane person, including Adlai Stevenson, knows that, if the filibuster can be prevented, Northern Senators will quickly pass the F.E.P.C. law.

A newspaper dispatch from Chicago on the same date, that is, Aug. 29, said:

Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama said tonight he is "completely in accord" with the view of his running mate, Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois on civil rights.

In an interview in early August, Senator Nixon, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, said:

I believe that each state should deal with this problem on a state level in the first instance, if possible. I mean by that that people can be brought to a point through education where a compulsory F.E.P.C. will operate without compulsion.

I am convinced from what I have seen of the South and from my conversations with reasonable Southern people, that a compulsory F.E.P.C. would set the cause of good race relations back 50 years. I don't think it would work. I don't think it would possibly reach its objective.

We have stated accurately the position of Eisenhower and Nixon and those of Stevenson and Sparkman.

Southern textile mill personnel should realize that if they vote for Adlai Stevenson they will be voting for the following:

(1) A repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and for a new labor law under which their employers will be forced to discharge them if they, believing that they are free men, refuse to join a union and pay dues and assessments.

(2) To force their employers to employ Negroes, give them jobs alongside white employees and to allow the Negroes to use the same restaurants and rest rooms.

If Adlai Stevenson has his way, mills will be forced to place Negro second hands over white girl spinners and there will be countless federal agents from the North to see that conditions of social equality prevail.

The big city bosses and the racketeers, who have taken over the Democratic Party, say that the people of the South should vote for their candidate simply because they wear tags labeled "Democrat."

The so-called Democratic Party of today is something entirely different from the Democratic Party of our fathers and grandfathers.

We again say that calling a skunk a kitten does not keep it from stinking unto high heaven.

Organized Safety's Birthday

There will be 40 candles on the birthday cake of the National Safety Congress this year. Thousands of delegates and hundreds of speakers will take part in the 40th annual convention of the National Safety Council. Facilities of five great Chicago hotels will be strained to handle the meetings, and scores of hotels will house delegates. More than 175 exhibitors will display their wares.

In 1912 a far smaller group of men met in Milwaukee a month before the election in which Woodrow Wilson defeated Taft and Teddy Roosevelt. One hotel, the Pfister, was more than adequate to handle all the meetings of the First Co-operative Safety Congress, a meeting organized under the auspices of the Association of Iron and Steel Electrical Engineers.

It was a meeting, not of a great, thriving movement, but of a small group of far-sighted pioneers in the field of industrial safety. Most of these men are gone now, yet all of them lived to see their efforts grow into the strong and respected instrument for human good that it is today.

But in 1912 they were true pioneers—lonely men who often had only their own convictions to bolster them. Safety was a new but growing concept—a scarcely heard voice in the thunder of the Industrial Revolution—which held that accidents were not the inevitable price of progress. The handful of men who preached this gospel in the decade following the turn of the century often were called visionaries—even do-gooders and professional bleeding-hearts.

But a great social movement such as this, so deeply rooted in humanity and the true principles of Americanism, could not be stopped by cynicism or apathy. In the ensuing 40 years, the safety movement became one of the outstanding examples in history of voluntary, self-supporting, co-operative action effectively combatting a grave social evil.

Safety men are not lonely any more.

States' Righters' Dilemma

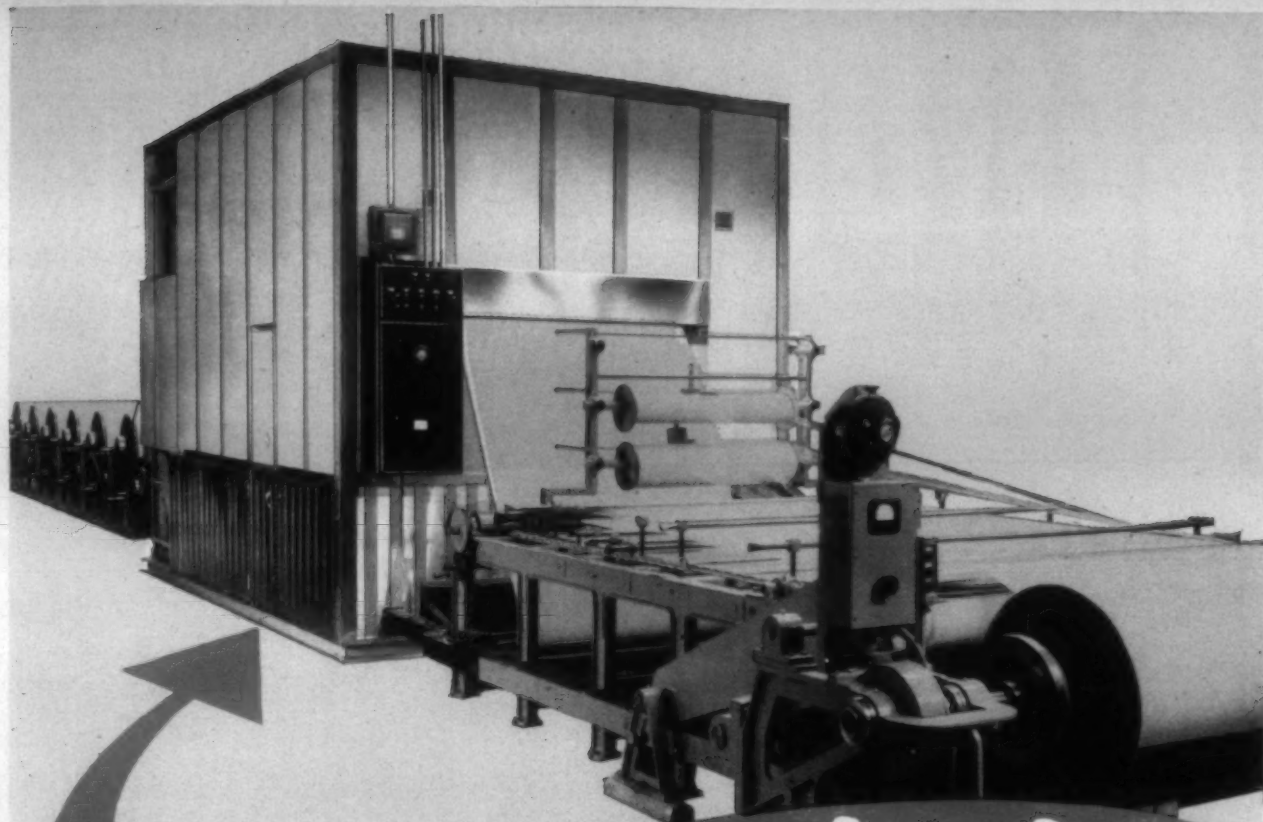
By Tom Q. Ellis, Clerk
Mississippi Supreme Court

We like young Adlai fairly well,
But care not much to show it;
And Adlai likes us too, but he
Don't want the Pinks to know it.
And we like Ike perhaps the best,
But care not much to shout it;
And Ike likes us, but Ike don't want
The Pinks to know about it.
And so the Pinks go marching on—
We blame the other fellow—
Our nation's peril isn't Pink;
Her gravest threat is Yellow.

N. C. State Textile Conclave

The Third Annual Conclave at the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College will be held Friday and Saturday, Oct. 24 and 25.

The Annual Conclave brings back former graduates of all ages and not only promotes acquaintance but provides outstanding speakers upon the latest developments in textile manufacturing.



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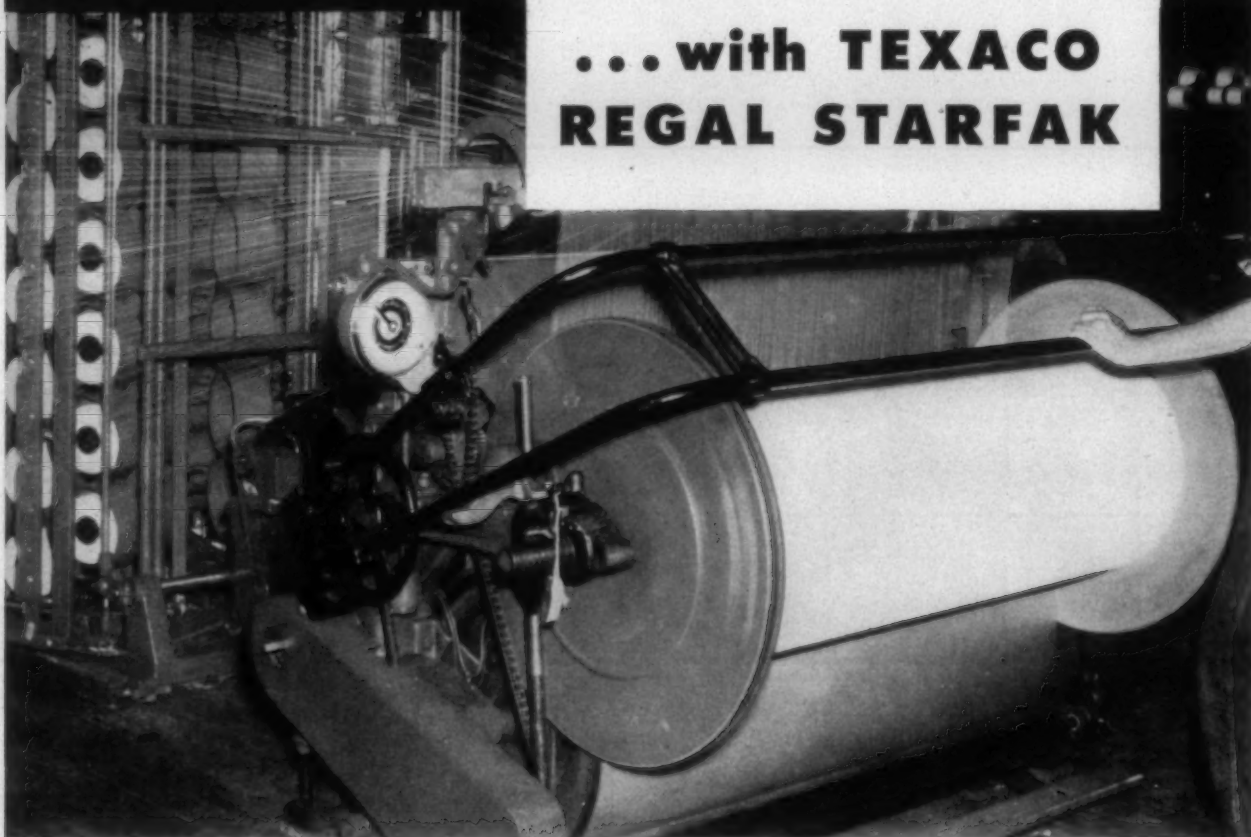
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The 17th Southern Textile Exposition

THE "Greenville Show," as the Southern Textile Exposition is known to those in the textile industry, will have its 17th performance in Textile Hall at Greenville, S. C., Oct. 6 through 11, inclusive. New developments in machinery and improved models covering a wide range of products used by mills will be exhibited by approximately 250 firms.

Exhibition hours will be 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Monday through Friday, and from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturday. The approximately 10,000 square feet of permanent floor space added since the 1950 show, which drew an attendance of 40,000 mill executive, supervisory and operating personnel, will make this year's Southern Textile Exposition the largest ever. The entire facilities of Textile Hall have been remodeled; the ventilation system has been improved, additional parking space is available.

Presented below, as an example of what Southern textile executives think of the Greenville show, is a statement

from Wm. A. L. Sibley, vice-president of Monarch Mills at Union, S. C., and current president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute:

Southern textile manufacturers are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to the 1952 Southern Textile Exposition which I understand is to be the largest and most diversified in the history of this event.

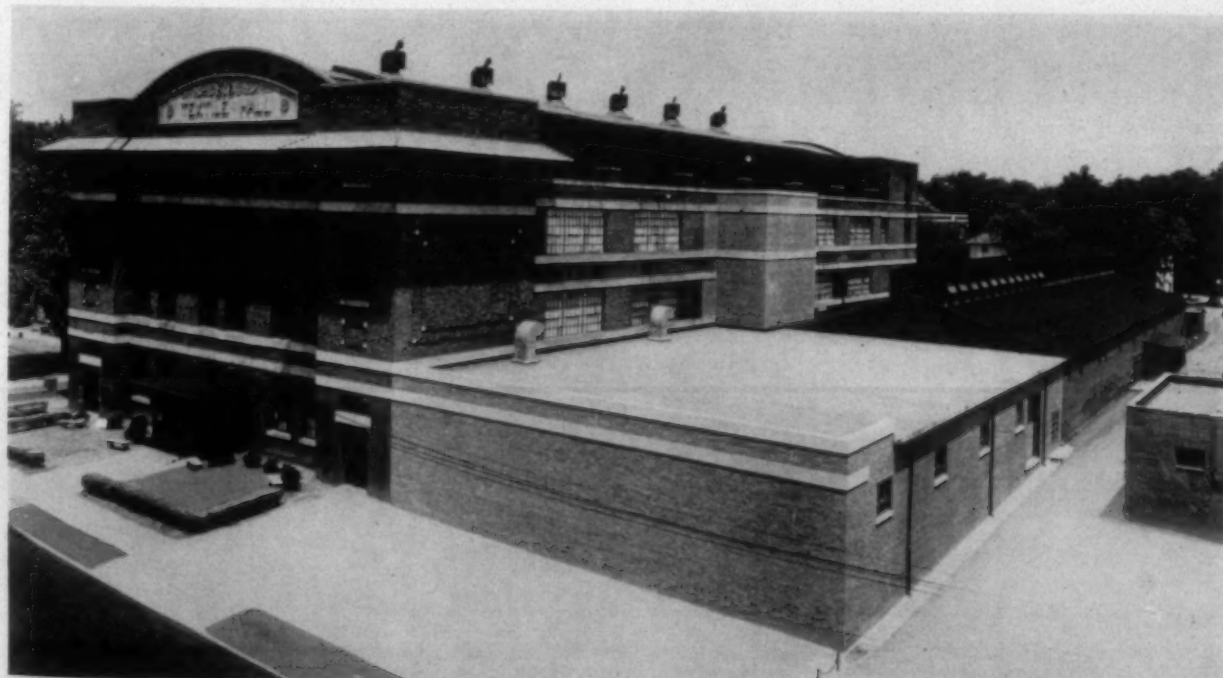
The S.T.E. has unquestionably been consistently profitable to the exhibitors due chiefly to the fact that this exposition is held in the center of the nation's textile industry which makes it possible for thousands of mill officials and operation executives to attend at relatively little cost and with a minimum of time away from their regular duties. Therefore, a large attendance is always assured and Textile Hall is packed with visitors each day from the opening to closing hours.

The textile exposition is the major attraction that week in Greenville and the mill men who visit the city the week of Oct. 6 will do so for the express purpose of inspecting the equipment and supplies on exhibit at Textile Hall.

Southern manufacturers appreciate the value of S.T.E. to the Textile South and have always given the exposition their en-

thusiastic support. I am sure that all mill officials in this area will join me in extending congratulations to the management and in wishing the show continued success.

James H. Woodside is president and treasurer of Textile Hall Corp., an eleemosynary organization which sponsors the Southern Textile Expositions. W. W. Carter of Greenville is vice-president and Miss Bertha Green is secretary. W. G. Sirrine, who served the organization as president for a number of years, is now chairman of the board. Directors include the following men, well known in the textile industry: Thurmond Chatham of Elkin, N. C., Donald Comer of Birmingham, Ala., Herman Cone of Greensboro, N. C., R. I. Dalton of Charlotte, N. C., L. O. Hammett of Honea Path, S. C., W. S. Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., George M. Wright of Abbeville, S. C., John W. Arrington, Jr., Sydney Bruce, Mr. Carter, C. E. Hatch, Edwin Howard, Ellison S. McKissick, W. W. Pate, Ernest Catton,



Textile Hall, where the 17th Southern Textile Exposition will take place Oct. 6-11, as it appears today.

F. W. Symmes, Harold R. Turner, Mr. Woodside and Mr. Turner—all of Greenville. The executive committee is made up of Messrs. Bruce, Hatch, Patton, Symmes, Turner and Woodside.

One "old hand" who will be present at the Greenville Show for the 17th consecutive time is John H. Spencer, who retired recently after many years as manager of the Greenville office of Barber-Colman Co. The first Southern Textile Exposition was held in November of 1915, and was sponsored by the Southern Textile Association through a committee appointed by it. Mr. Spencer served on this committee and had charge of selling the exhibit space. He gave almost all of his time to this work for two months prior to the show, and conferred almost daily with W. M. Sherard, who at that time was president of the S.T.A. as well as superintendent of Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.



John H. Spencer.

Throughout the years, Mr. Spencer has taken an active interest and rendered valuable service in connection with every Southern Textile Exposition. Although he now makes his home at Rock Hill, S. C., he has made a hotel reservation for the week of Oct. 6-11 and will be at Barber-Colman's booth to welcome his friends.

As has been its practice during previous Greenville shows, the staff of TEXTILE BULLETIN will handle the registration of all mill executives in

attendance, and from the registration cards will compile attendance lists for distribution to exhibitors at regular intervals throughout the week. In attendance during the week at TEXTILE BULLETIN's space, Booth No. 104, will be David Clark, editor; Junius M. Smith, vice-president; F. Roy Carey, vice-president; James T. McAden, Jr., editorial director; Ben C. Thomas, circulation representative; and Roy J. Shinn, advertising representative.

The following columns contain an alphabetical listing of exhibitors (name of firm, booth number, description of exhibit and representatives in attendance):

Abbott Machine, Greenville, S. C. 701
Exhibit: Quiller designed for small lots.

In attendance: L. S. Ligon.

Acme Steel Products Div., Acme Steel Co., Chicago, Ill. 131

Exhibit: Acme Steel strapping to be featured, introducing two new pieces of equipment—Model F1 Acme Steel strapping machine and the F3 Acme Steel-textile strapping press.

In attendance: G. R. Easley (in charge), W. S. Huss, W. G. Polley, J. B. Farr, R. C. Camp, M. M. Brown, D. C. Jorgensen.

Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C. 250

Exhibit: Cotton cleaning machinery including blending feeder, openers and Super-Jet cotton cleaners.

In attendance: A. P. Aldrich, Jr. (in charge), W. D. Wornall, B. Gales McClintock, Ben R. Morris.

Alemite Div. (see Stewart-Warner Corp.)

Allen Beam Co., New Bedford, Mass. 301

In attendance: Joseph Bowler, Jr.

Allentown Bobbin Works, Inc., Allentown, Pa. 316-A

Exhibit: Bobbins and spools for processing of fine-denier yarns.

In attendance: Henry W. Mack (in charge).

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 709

Exhibit: Newly-developed drive for card consisting of a 1½-horsepower, 1,740 r.p.m. standard enclosed motor, Falk gear reducer, automatic friction clutch and Texrope drives; end frames from Saco-Lowell and Whitin companies equipped with new Allis-Chal-

mers roving frame motor (Type AP QR), Texrope sheaves and belts, and control as complete units.

In attendance: Harvey Reinhard (in charge), D. S. Kerr, G. H. Hoffman, William Parker, J. W. Roberts, H. C. Sells, G. A. Wampler, L. T. Brueggeman, H. A. Wright.

Louis Allis Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 110-A

Exhibit: Adjustable speed drives for slashers, finishing operations, etc., loom motors, self-cleaning textile motors and other types of rotating equipment for the textile industry.

In attendance: R. C. Wareham (in charge), M. E. Weitekamp, R. J. Overstreet, C. G. Skidmore, M. F. Aynes, H. L. Kelly, W. J. Altschwager.

Alvey Conveyor Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C. 602

Exhibit: Live-roller, gravity and belt conveyors operating in composite assembly with traffic control device to guard against interference of packages on converging lines.

In attendance: Durran Easley and Fred W. Nollman (in charge), C. H. Adamson.

American Air Filter Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky. 467, 468

Exhibit: Air filters and electrostatic precipitators for cleaning dust and smoke from the air and lint arresters for cleaning air exhausted from openers, pickers, etc.

In attendance: Harry Noles (in charge), James May, Henning Soderberg, John Hall, Kirk Cousart, E. V. Overcash, W. S. Mitchell, Don McRae.

American Crayon Co., Sandusky, Ohio 332, 333

Exhibit: Marking and identification tools featuring specialized mill crayons developed for the textile field.

In attendance: John Hester (in charge), Lon Watters.

American Lava Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn. 509

Exhibit: Alsimag thread guides for the textile industry; standard guides for many textile machines.

In attendance: J. B. Shacklett (in charge), G. E. Richter, J. S. Gosnell.

American Lumber & Treating Co., Chicago, Ill. 339

Exhibit: Designed to show new uses of Wolmanized and Minalith pressure treatments in the construction of textile mills.

In attendance: B. A. Burnside (in charge), B. H. Le Sueur, M. R. Tallon.

American Moistening Co., Providence, R. I. 125, 126

Exhibit: Products in connection with humidification, evaporative cooling

For

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DIAMOND



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The COMPLETE line

See them at the
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WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)

SPINNING

Makers of Spinning and



RING CO.

Twister Rings since 1873

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

(central station, ductless), refrigeration.

In attendance: H. B. Bradford, M. H. Irons, W. A. Mullins, J. D. Johnson, W. L. Johnson, Jesse Waldrip, L. D. Terry, Marvin McCall, S. B. Blanton, B. A. West, J. E. Boston.

American MonoRail Co., Cleveland, Ohio 111, 112

Exhibit: Automatic cleaning equipment; overhead handling systems.

In attendance: E. H. Doerger (in charge), J. P. Lawrence, C. de V. Miller, E. F. Kulp, H. A. Rehfeld, L. R. McEachern, E. G. Peterson, C. A. Setzer, J. W. Lamprecht, Henry McKinney.

American Paper Tube Co., Woonsocket, R. I. 108

Exhibit: New Plasti-weld synthetic all-purpose automatic loom bobbin; also Plasti-weld spinning frame bobbin for Gwaltney frame.

In attendance: Dannitte M. Beattie (in charge), Harald L. Amrhein, Robert J. Guerin, Frederic L. Chase, Jr., Sam Adams, George M. Sanford, Jr.

American Pulley Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 212

Exhibit: Individual cotton card drive, adjustable-speed sheaves, spinning frame drive, shaft-mounted speed reducers.

In attendance: James E. Wilson (in charge), Cliff Hazen, Randolph H. Jackson, Caleb F. Fox III.

American Safety Table Co., Inc., New York City. 230

Exhibit: Amco individual stands and motor drives; new bar mounting to facilitate sewing machine changeovers; butt seaming stand.

In attendance: Julian C. Frankel (in charge), Robert Moreland, O. S. Bachelor, Lane Burris.

America's Textile Reporter, Boston, Mass. 208

Exhibit: Information service for exhibitors and visitors.

In attendance: Randolph J. Taylor (in charge), Frank P. Bennett, L. J. Miron.

Anderson Machine Shop, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass. 306

Exhibit: Pacific evenness tester.

In attendance: James G. Anderson (in charge), Angus G. Anderson, Miss Rita Casby.

Anheuser-Busch, Inc., (Corn Products Dept.), Charlotte, N. C. 354

Exhibit: Starches, dextrans and gums for textile applications.

In attendance: Charles H. Conner,

Jr. (in charge), Arthur C. Mohr, E. P. Gillan, Tate M. Roberston, Jr., K. N. Battenfield, R. A. Lemieux.

Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa. 140

Exhibit: Spinning frame equipped with latest long draft attachments demonstrating Accotex cots and aprons on this equipment; newer models of Armstrong's buffing machines; also assortment of mill supply items.

In attendance: T. L. Hill (in charge), H. H. Jordan, W. T. Coker, Jr., A. M. Ankrom, A. C. Littlejohn, T. H. Weaver, W. A. Simmons, F. D. Hamre.

Armstrong Machine Works, Three Rivers, Mich. 453, 454

Exhibit: Operating display of Armstrong steam trap; sectional models of traps and humidifiers.

In attendance: O. E. Ulrich, Jr., and T. M. Reed (in charge), A. T. Shepherd, Theodore Abbey.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Fall River, Mass., and Greenville, S. C. 123, 124

Exhibit: Card clothing and woven wire conveyor belts.

In attendance: J. M. Reed (in charge), R. C. Ashworth, Jr., F. L. Armitage, Jr., A. E. Johnston, Sr., J. E. Seacord, George Davis, Ray

Clary, W. J. Flynn, Jr., A. R. Bechtel, A. E. Johnston, Jr., H. Ashworth, T. F. Hart.

Atkinson, Haserick & Co., Charlotte, N. C. 601

Exhibit: Gilling and preparatory machinery for worsted and synthetics including blending gill box with three-roll take off, the cone gill reducer, and single-head gill reducer with three-can delivery.

In attendance: F. E. Bozeman, Jr., Clarence O. Smith, Walter P. Rutley, Walter Stearns, Charles Curran.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. 447, 448

Exhibit: Textile brushes.

In attendance: W. C. Perkins (in charge), Howard R. Cook, G. B. Snow, A. W. Dillard, James Proctor, Jr.

Atlanta Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga. 242

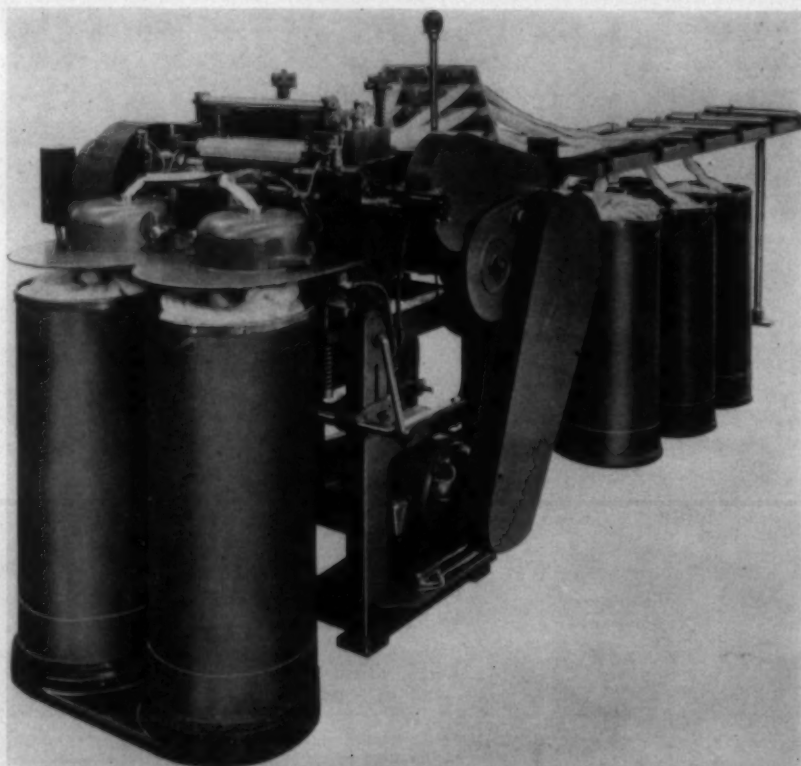
Exhibit: Display of corrugated textile shipping cases, folding display cartons and textile packaging.

In attendance: Harry A. Olson (in charge), V. C. Shutze, Nat Steadman, Whitney Evans, John Crawford, Al Fotou.

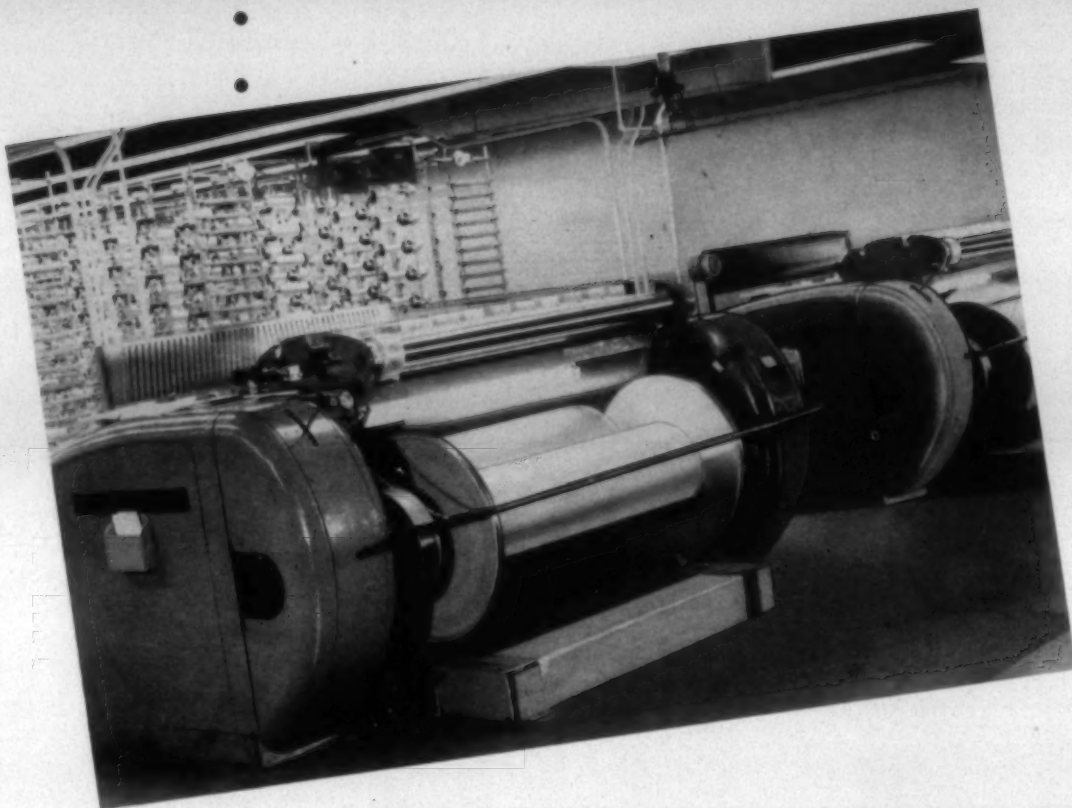
Atlantic Gelatin Co. (Div. of General Foods Corp), Woburn, Mass. 502

Exhibit: Sizing.

In attendance: Ira Griffin, Sr., Ira Griffin, Jr.



ATKINSON, HASERICK & CO. will exhibit the Holdsworth blending gill box with three-roll take-off.



Speeds up to 1000
yards per minute.

• The New Cocker • Super High Speed • Spindle Driven Warper •

This picture shows two of a battery of six Cocker SD-49 High Speed Warpers operating in the plant of a large synthetic fibre manufacturer in Virginia.

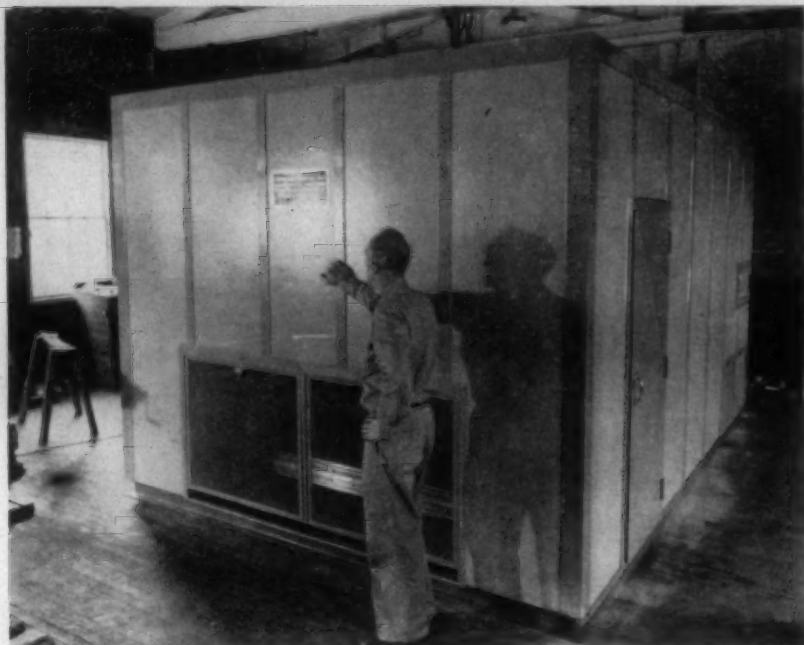
These machines are adaptable for the finest denier yarn, heavy tire cord yarn, cottons, spuns, and other fibers. They will handle section beams with flanges up to 36 inches diameter.

Write, wire, or call for additional information.



Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE
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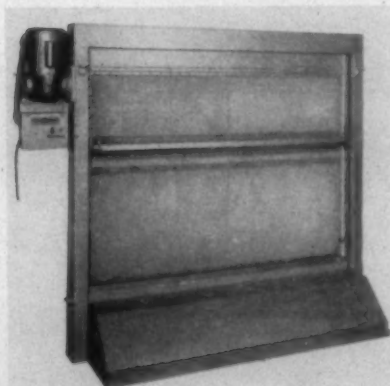
BACHMANN UXBRIDGE WORSTED CO. will exhibit the Model B Gentle-Air slasher dryer.

Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Co., Uxbridge, Mass. 501

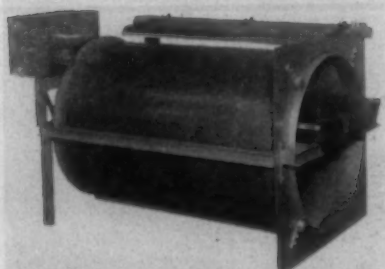
Exhibit: Uxbridge Gentle-Air slasher driver.

In attendance: Edward S. Creighton, Paul J. Wenzel, Ira L. Griffin.

Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. 248, 249



BAHNSON CO. Type S air cleaner.



BAHNSON CO. Type B automatic suction strainer.

Exhibit: The company's complete line of textile air conditioning and humidification equipment featuring the Bahnson Type S air cleaner, the Type E humidifier, and the Type B auto-



BAHNSON CO. Type E humidifier.

matic suction strainer; also display of various air conditioning system components such as Type D air distribution grilles and automatic controls.

In attendance: S. C. Stimson, A. E. Thomas.

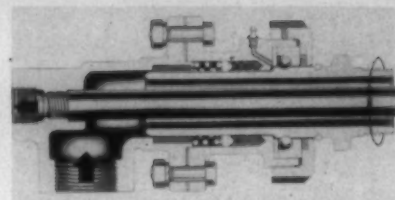
Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. 250, 251, 259

Exhibit: Drawing-in machine and accessories; display of heddle counter and checker and power pattern punch.

In attendance: F. D. Taylor.

Barco Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 469

Exhibit: Working model of revolving joint attached to rotating drum. Various models of revolving joints as



BARCO MFG. CO. new-type revolving joint.

used on dry cans, slashers, calenders and other rotating equipment.

In attendance: J. C. Heyworth (in charge), Grady Johnston, Frank M. Moore.

Barreled Sunlight Paint Co., Providence, R. I. 221-B

Exhibit: Barreled Sunlight Paint products showing their economical use for buildings and equipment.

In attendance: Howard F. Eastwood (in charge), C. L. Park, T. C. Robbenkamp, P. R. Singletary, T. J. Edwards, Jr., J. O. Weddle.

Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn. 409

Exhibit: Complete line of industrial casters and specialized casters for the textile industry.

In attendance: A. J. Israel (in charge), Hugh Marshall, E. P. Ripley, Charles Hutchinson.

Batson Mfg. Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. 335

Exhibit: Display of supply items including binders, lease rods, clearer rolls, clearer boards, jack sticks, wood cones, wooden adapters, bobbins, shuttle fur, temple rolls, and anchoring pads for looms and check straps.

In attendance: John P. Batson (in charge), Mrs. Louis P. Batson, Richard A. Owings, David Murphy, Louis P. Batson, Jr., Miss Louise Kellett.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y. 362

Exhibit: Ortho-Rater for testing visual skills of employees and job applicants.

In attendance: C. P. Brownell, J. B. Hickey.

Bersworth Chemical Co., Framingham, Mass. 350

Exhibit: Display of chelation chemicals sold under the general name of the Versenes.

In attendance: (see Charles S. Tanner Co.)

Bijur Lubricating Corp., Rochelle Park, N. J. 116

Exhibit: Full-size model of spinning frame head end showing method of applying the Bijur central lubricating system to this type of equipment.

In attendance: W. O. Wright (in charge), C. M. Lassiter, H. J. Auten.

Develop Brilliant, Permanent Vat Colors with DU PONT PEROXIDES AND PROCESSES



VAT OXIDATION with "Albone" 35 hydrogen peroxide offers dyers an economical means of fixing reduced vat colors. Acid peroxide solutions made with "Albone" 35 quickly oxidize most vat dyes . . . produce brilliant shades of exceptional depth and color fastness. Brightness is frequently superior to results obtained with chrome acetic acid.

Fabrics oxidized with "Albone" 35 can be readily finished. No objectionable metallic residue from the oxidation agent remains on the cloth after treatment—permitting greater cloth absorbency. In Sanforizing, this means greater speed and efficiency . . . in sewing heavy fabrics, freedom from overheated needles.

Equally suitable for continuous

dyeing, jig dyeing or circulating machines, "Albone" 35 baths conserve time and material. There is little bleed-off in the oxidation bath—therefore, no necessity for changing the bath between runs of different shades. Bath maintenance is easy, whatever the fiber—cotton, viscose rayon, silk or wool; whatever the form—raw stock, yarn or piece goods.

Let Du Pont Help You With Your Wet Processing Problems

The excellent results obtained with Du Pont peroxides and processes for vat oxidation are typical. Whatever your wet processing problem—*continuous cotton or wool bleaching, batch cotton or wool bleaching or hosiery bleaching*—Du Pont technical and engineering men stand

ready to help you. They'll be glad to show you how to get the most from your processing equipment and will explain the advantages of bleaching with "Albone" hydrogen peroxide. For more information and technical literature, send in the coupon below.

DU PONT PEROXIDES

FOR TEXTILE BLEACHING

Available in drums and tank cars { "Albone" 35 . . . Hydrogen Peroxide 35%
"Albone" 50 . . . Hydrogen Peroxide 50%



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E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Electrochemicals Department
Wilmington 98, Delaware

Please send me more information on Du Pont peroxides and processes.
I am interested in the following types of textile processing:

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous Wool Bleaching | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous Cotton Bleaching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Batch Bleaching of Woolens and Worsteds | <input type="checkbox"/> Hosiery Bleaching |

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City _____ State _____

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Binney & Smith Co., New York City
303
In attendance: H. J. McNeill.

Birch Bros., Inc., Somerville, Mass.
247, 248-A

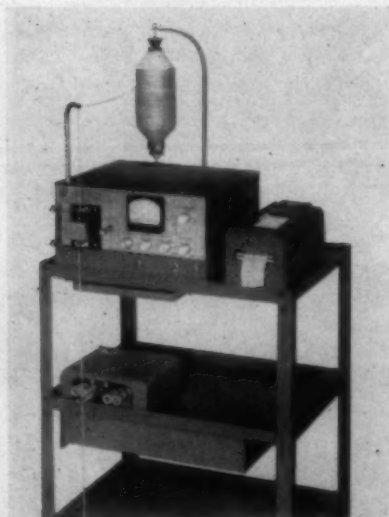
Exhibit: Dyeing and finishing machinery and mill sewing machines.
In attendance: Harold W. Birch (in charge), Clifford W. Birch, Jr., Richard Briggs, Francis W. Birch, John C. Cosby.

Benjamin Booth Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
114

Exhibit: Card cloth machine in operation; also display of new type Strip-O-Matic card clothing.
In attendance: E. A. Snape, Jr. (in charge), Charles G. Stover, P. W. Coleman, Fred E. Antley, Robert Todd, Oliver D. Landis.

Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., East Corinth, Vt.
212
(See Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

Brush Development Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
312, 313



BRUSH DEVELOPMENT CO. Model BL-314-A uniformity analyzer.

Exhibit: The Model BL-314-A uniformity analyzer for textiles for measuring and permanently recording irregularities in weight per unit length of yarn, roving and sliver.
In attendance: E. M. Hensley.

Bullard Clark Co., Danielson, Conn.
443

Exhibit: Jacobs "Verybest" weaving loom necessities featuring the following new developments: thread cutter, new type loom let-off motion, heatless picker rod, holdup of new design, and checking device.
In attendance: William R. Muller

(in charge), Edward J. Bullard, B. T. Clark, C. W. Cain, Jr., S. B. Henderson, L. L. Froneberger, Ralph M. Briggs, Jr., Bill Heacock, L. L. McCall, F. Worth Beaver, Thomas Soucy, Jr., Wallace MacMaster, John Nornington, F. B. Pellington.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.
340, 341, 342

Exhibit: Display and demonstration of the various business machines produced by the company, featuring the new Sensimatic 300, said to be especially suitable for preparation of payrolls and government reports.
In attendance: E. C. Dawson (in charge), H. A. Mullen, J. W. Duggan, E. H. Dance, B. C. Smith.

Carolina Bearings, Greensboro, N. C.
439

Exhibit: Ball and roller bearings, bearing units, bushings and bar stock.
In attendance: E. F. Brown, G. M. Boullion, D. R. Mason, F. M. Roller, R. H. Schipper, Jim Boling.

Carolina Detergents, Inc., Anderson, S. C.
34

Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: H. O. Comp (in charge), G. W. Speer, W. T. Kay, Charles E. Seigler.

Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
229

Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: Claiborne Mardre (in charge), H. W. Harrison, Eddie Harrison, Bill Wallace, Homer Stevenson, Clyde Shoaf, John Crawford, Ben Verdin, Broadus Elletson.

A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
121-A

Exhibit: Display of the Boyce weaver's knotter and spinning and twister travelers.
In attendance: W. L. Rankin (in charge), R. A. Haynes, J. R. Richie, P. L. Piercy, J. W. Brown, J. K. Davis, J. B. Carter, E. L. Ramsey.

Century Electric Co., St. Louis, Mo.
366

Exhibit: Century's line of "lint-free" textile motors will be on display; also the company's newest selective speed unit will be displayed equipped with plastic doors permitting visitors to view its operation.
In attendance: H. McInerney (in charge), R. N. Hill, George Henderson, E. S. Moore, Fred Powers, Gilbert Bumann, R. E. Lynch, T. K. McKamy, W. C. Kohl.

Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.
142

Exhibit: Card clothing and associated products; continuous card flat grinder in operation.

In attendance: R. P. Bullard (in charge), Dean Ennis, A. J. Turner.

Chelsea Fan & Blower Co., Inc., Plainfield, N. J.
307, 308, 309

Exhibit: Ten items of industrial ventilation.
In attendance: E. W. Lohman, C. C. Niegringhaus.

Clark Equipment Co. (Industrial Truck Div), Battle Creek, Mich.
501

Exhibit: 2,000 and 3,000-pound capacity fork trucks, electric hand trucks and a gas towing tractor. Attachments to be featured are the standard two-bale clamp, a rotating two-bale clamp, and a new break-out attachment.

In attendance: Russell F. Oaks (in charge), W. E. Schirmer, J. R. Titlow, Milton G. Peck, John J. Shand, E. M. Sharp, E. V. Wiley, B. E. Phillips, Peter P. Lukas, G. E. Boyce, Don Beck, Fred J. Vandemark, L. A. Wilson, H. W. West, H. R. Hansen.

Clinton Foods, Inc., Clinton, Iowa.
206

Exhibit: Textile starches and dextrines.
In attendance: R. C. Rau (in charge), H. A. Bendixen, J. C. Alderson, B. L. Estes, Grady Gilbert, J. Frank Rogers, E. F. Patterson.

Collins Bros. Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
211-A

Exhibit: Photographs of machines, novelty attachments, two-ply to eight-ply bobbins, boucles, novelty yarns, twisted paper.
In attendance: Karl H. Inderfurth.

Colson Corp., Elyria, Ohio.
470, 471

Exhibit: Wheels and casters including models designed especially for use in the textile industry; materials handling units such as box trucks, hand trucks, lift jacks and skids.
In attendance: W. C. Shea (in charge), R. S. McCauley.

Container Corp. of America, Greensboro, N. C.
127-A

Exhibit: Display of packaging for the textile field.
In attendance: T. L. Benson (in charge), Howard Dale, Rita Macintosh.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Del.
106

Exhibit: Various constructions of Diamond vulcanized fibre textile receptacles; also fibre and celoron loom parts and celoron silent gears, and Dilecto electrical insulating plastics.
In attendance: C. L. Simmons, Jr. (in charge), H. M. Dexter, F. L. Cooper, A. D. Gray.

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IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS PRESENTS The Complete FLYER TUNE-UP SERVICE

A bargain package of flyer maintenance! Check these steps in Ideal's FLYER TUNE-UP service . . . designed to save you money by *preventing* breakdowns and costly repairs, assuring peak production. And, you can pay for this service with only a fraction of the money you save by avoiding extensive repairs. Ask an Ideal representative about a periodic flyer tune-up schedule for your mill. You'll profit by it!

SELECTO-SPEED BALANCING (Patented)

Every flyer is balanced at the specified speed which you designate for your frames. This method results in the smoothest, steadiest flyer operation obtainable.

NOSE STRAIGHTENING

Off-center flyer noses are pressed into perfect alignment with barrel and spindle, eliminating the jerking motion which causes excessive wear, and results in thick-and-thin places in roving.

BLOCKING FLYERS AND PRESSERS

Designed to correct roving unevenly or incompletely built on bobbins, Ideal's specialized experience in blocking flyers and pressers assures uniform shape and maximum build of roving.

SLOT GAUGING

By adjusting flyer slots to your specified hank roving, Ideal assures ease in pulling ends down, and overcomes the difficulties of choked flyer legs and unthreaded roving.

GET YOUR FREE COPY

Write for a FREE copy of our 8-page illustrated, 2-color booklet "New Life for Your Flyers." Designed to point the way to more economical operation for you, it explains what happens to aging flyers and what Ideal does to keep them young.



IDEAL MACHINE SHOPS, INC.

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BESSEMER CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

28th Year of Continuous Service to Textile Mills

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Corn Products Sales Co., New York City. 452

Exhibit: Attractive back drop featuring dextrans, gums and starches for the textile industry.

In attendance: J. A. Simpson (in charge), W. R. Joyner, L. H. Kelly, J. R. Hill, W. Bailey, J. T. Seawell, R. H. Scott, A. A. Harden, Herman L. Baker, Earl G. King, John C. Kulze, Jr., Gordon E. Wood, H. L. Bailey.

Wm. Crabb & Co., Black Mountain, N. C. 506-A

Exhibit: Steel-faced cotton picker lags; stainless steel pins for picking synthetic fibers.

In attendance: W. E. Macpherson (in charge), John C. Bennett, Jr.

Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Worcester, Mass. 202

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Ralph L. Marble (in charge), Walter F. Woodward, Frank H. MacKay.

Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. 460

Exhibit: Cutler-Hammer loom switch to be featured; also card controllers, motor starters, motor circuit switches, range drive controllers, motor control accessories.

In attendance: C. L. Wymelenberg (in charge), P. S. Jones, F. A. Wright, M. R. Brice, G. E. Hunt, J. A. Anderson, F. A. Miller, Jr., C. D. Capelle, F. L. Sherman, R. H. Hanson, W. T. Roundy, C. V. Topcliffe, T. F. Rosing, R. Forrestal.

Daily News-Record, New York City 210

Exhibit: Publications.

Darnell Caster Co., Long Beach, Calif. 212

(See Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

Dayton Rubber Co., Dayton, Ohio. 135

Exhibit: Loom and spinning frame in operation using Dayco textile products; also the new Dayco automatic cot grinder will be featured and demonstrated.

In attendance: J. O. Cole (in charge), W. L. Morgan, J. L. Davis, C. J. James, J. T. Edwards, H. M. Manchester, T. A. Sizemore, K. K. Karns, T. W. Meighan, Emory Howell, J. M. Hubbard, D. C. Greer, R. L. Wetzel, J. R. Young.

Deublin Co., Glenview, Ill. 224-A

Exhibit: Complete line of rotating steam connections for use on dry cans, slashers, etc., featuring new Models 1105 and 2200 rotating air connections.

In attendance: Richard L. Linn (in charge), L. H. Deubler, M. Thomas, W. B. McCoy.

Dillard Paper Co., Greenville, S. C. 102-A

Exhibit: Paper products of interest to textile industry featuring new hosiery envelopes and inserts and balerap.

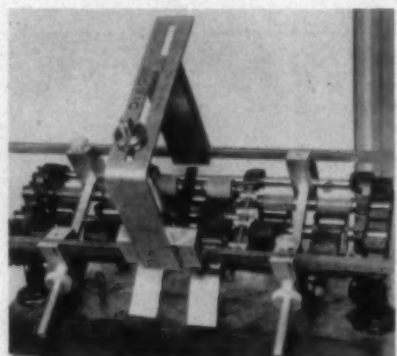
In attendance: J. L. Griffin, Jr. (in charge), L. M. Murphy, L. S. Murphy, L. S. Bloom.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J. 317, 318

Exhibit: Dixon silica graphite paint, all-purpose maintenance enamel, flake lubricating graphite, graphited greases, graphited package products, crucibles and refractories, pencils and textile crayons.

In attendance: Millard H. Jackson (in charge), Hill Scoggin, Gray McChesney.

Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I. 401



DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
roll setting rule.

Exhibit: Display of regular products featuring the company's new weight measurer; friction and slip-page testers will be shown in operation; also two new plastic products—Rulon bearing material and Du Pont's Teflon.

In attendance: William R. Potter (in charge), Robert R. Miller, Warner H. Tabor.

J. E. Doyle Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 504

Exhibit: The new Doyle fully-automatic infra-red dryers; also Statikil, a self-spraying compound for relief from static electricity.

In attendance: C. C. Doyle (in charge), James E. Doyle, Donald Doyle.

Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass. 132, 134

Exhibit: Three improved looms will be shown: 72-inch XD Model, 50-inch

X-2 Model and 40-inch E Model; also many improved mechanisms will be shown along with display of Draper improved repair parts, shuttles, bobbins, etc.

In attendance: Sales and service personnel.

Dronsfield Bros., Ltd., (John Hetherington & Sons, Gastonia, N. C.) 101

Exhibit: Card grinding machinery and card mounting machinery.

In attendance: S. W. Dronsfield and C. Bradbury (in charge), John R. Knoblock, Thomas M. Brockman, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. 440

Exhibit: Display will feature "Color Conditioning" for industry.

In attendance: W. B. Tatum (in charge), M. J. Hanger, H. L. Norton, W. K. Sandefur, B. G. Warwick.

Durant Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 127

Exhibit: Display of pick, hank, rotary, lineal, predetermined and electric counters; also the company's new doff meter.

In attendance: R. B. Winkler (in charge), L. A. Nourie, F. Robbins, H. Bohr, F. W. Bowen, Lewis Mallory.

Edda International Corp., New York City. 503

Exhibit: Titan warp tying machine, Texma reed grinder and brusher and other products.

In attendance: B. Gudjonsson (in charge), H. A. Nagel, H. Lindqvist.

Edgecomb Steel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 461-462

In attendance: G. H. Persons, Frank Rose.

Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. 104

Exhibit: Plate-type separators, known as ATOMagnets; a new spiked apron magnet specifically designated for textile operations; also an Eriez ATOMagnet hump, a magnetic pipeline trap and a rotary magnetic sweeper.

In attendance: R. A. Roosevelt (in charge), R. F. Merwin, R. C. Hoff, H. H. Hersey, L. P. Zumstein, Dean Thomas, B. A. Pietri.

Excel Textile Supply Co., Lincolnton, N. C. 224-B

Exhibit: Various models of the firm's textile materials handling equipment.

In attendance: N. W. Eurey (in charge), Paul H. Eurey.

Fairbanks Co., New York City. 102

Exhibit: Two-wheel and platform

JACOBS

PLYWELD® Loom Necessities **TAKE PUNISHMENT!**

Outlast Hickory 15 to 1



SERRATED HOOKS
For Draper Pickers
on Plyweld Sticks.
Eliminate troublesome
screws, easily
adjusted.



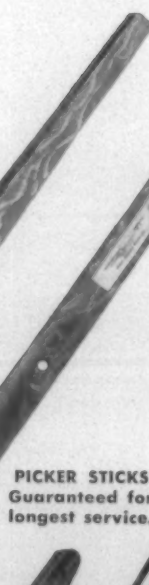
SWEEPSTICKS
Streamlined
for balance
and resiliency.



POWER STICKS
Outlast fiber and
wood many times.



HOLDUPS
Designed to meet
any Holdup problem.



PICKER STICKS
Guaranteed for
longest service.



CLOTH ROLL BLOCKS
Durable.

SWELLS
For increased
efficiency.



BOTTOM BOX PLATES
Custom-made for
long life.



RACE PLATES
Uniform
throughout.

Only **JACOBS** makes **PLYWELD®**
U. S. Pat. No. 2,503,711

THE BULLARD CLARK CO.

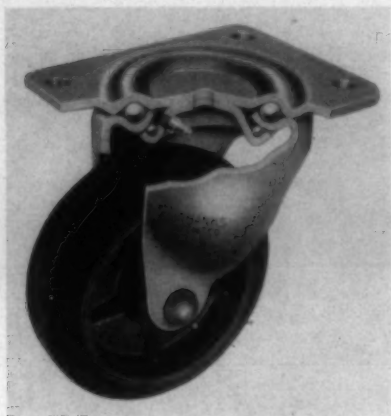
JACOBS

**SOUTHERN
DIVISION**
Charlotte, N. C.

**NORTHERN
DIVISION**
Danielson, Conn.

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

hand trucks featuring the new Bantamweight platform truck; steel casters of Lockweld construction; various types of wheels; thread guard of new design; valves and unions.



FAIRBANKS CO. Lock-Weld caster.



FAIRBANKS CO. platform truck with double racks.

In attendance: James L. Ragland (in charge), E. T. Flanagan, Hugh M. Sims, Michael A. Chalverus, Charles Freeman, Philip M. Fallon.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill. 706

Exhibit: Scales, fire protection equipment, emergency power unit, new textile motor, waste pump, water supply pump.

In attendance: J. R. Frost, E. W. Morgan, W. T. Jahn, J. B. Terrell, E. M. Goodman, C. H. Nash, W. B. Baxter.

Faultless Caster Corp., Evansville, Ind. 513

Exhibit: Complete line of Faultless casters featuring those produced especially for the textile industry; also to be featured is the new Faultless ball bearing spinning roll and spindle.

In attendance: J. H. Davis (in charge), R. A. Madson, Robert B. Burris.

Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 473

In attendance: Ralph Woods.

Finnell System, Inc., Elkhart, Ind. 110

Exhibit: Model 418P combination scrubber-vac machine especially designed for scrubbing narrow mill aisles.

In attendance: R. M. Harter (in charge), A. P. Sears, J. T. Core, H. H. Dickson.

The Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass. 335-A

Exhibit: Items of textile instrumentation.

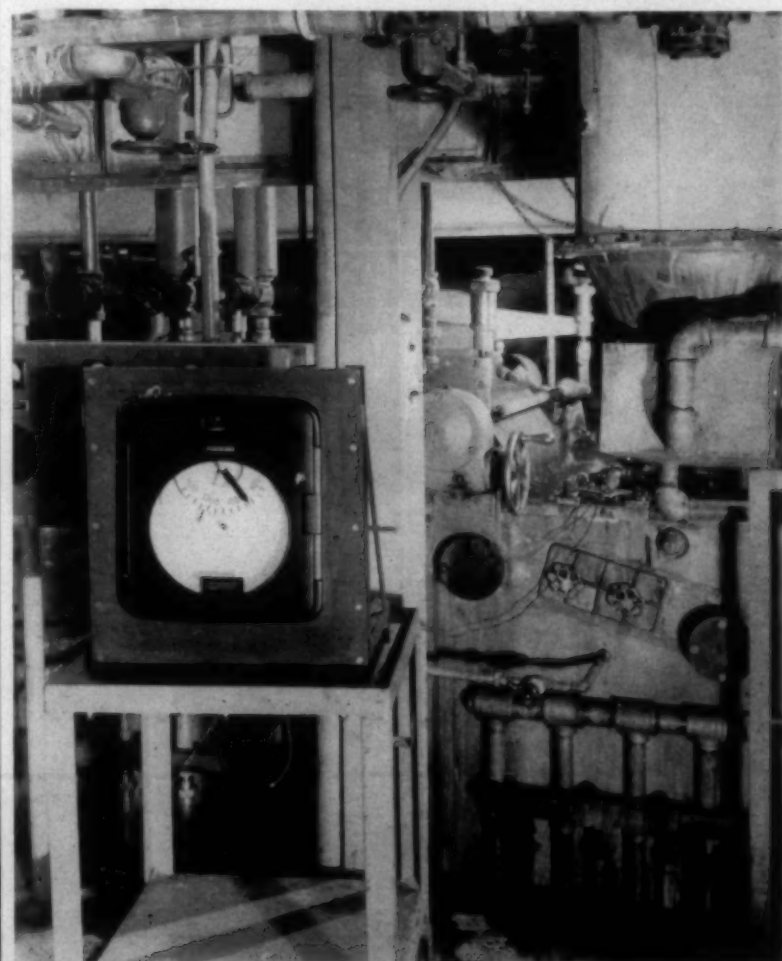
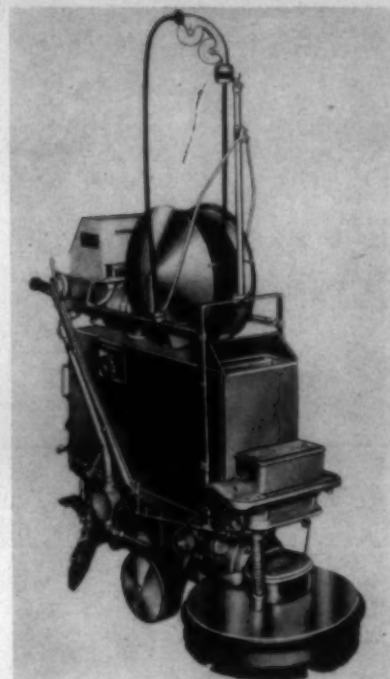
In attendance: W. W. Barron, S. C. Alexander, H. A. Ruddock, E. W. Prendergast, F. H. Leathers, W. H. Ridley, J. W. Gordon.

Ernest L. Frankl Associates, New York City. 211-B

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Ernest L. Frankl (in

FINNELL SYSTEM Model 418P floor scrubber-vac. →



A FOXBORO CO. Dynalog Redox recorder is in use on a continuous vat dyeing range at the Grace Bleachery of the Springs Cotton Mills at Lancaster, S. C. Key instrument in the new Mahren process of batch or continuous dyeing, this standard EMF recorder is especially suited to the Mahren method since it receives its electrical signal directly from the dyebath.

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

charge), Gunther Frankl, Max J. Weyl.

Fuller Brush Co. (Industrial Div.),
Hartford, Conn. 441

Exhibit: Textile cleaning brushes of all types including power-driven Fullergrapt textile brushes and heavy-duty cleaning tools.

In attendance: F. E. Bieber (in charge), J. C. Henry, J. A. Hash.

Gaston County Dyeing Machine Co.,
Stanley, N. C. 708

Exhibit: Package and rotary type laboratory dyeing equipment, both for high-temperature as well as conventional dyeing.

In attendance: Gordon Hacker (in charge), R. P. Craig.

Gastonia Textile Machinery Co.,
Gastonia, N. C. 319

In attendance: C. W. Barnes.

Gates Rubber Co., Denver, Colo.
420, 421, 422

Exhibit: Gates Texhide loom accessories in use on operating shuttle mechanism; also display of Gates loom drive, spinning frame drive, Vulco ropes and eveners belts.

In attendance: J. L. Wescott (in charge), B. H. Snapp, E. J. Nelson, R. F. Lamb, R. L. Denslow, F. T. Boyce, P. W. Smith, F. R. Carson, H. W. Haynes, D. H. T. Jewett, A. P. Fore, V. G. Nelson.

Manton Gaulin Mfg. Co., Everett, Mass. 136

Exhibit: Gaulin textile homogenizer Model TE-300-GPH in operation.

In attendance: W. A. Hewitt (in charge), D. G. Colony, J. Dwyer, G. W. Eldridge.

P. C. Gault Co., Greenville, S. C.
320, 321

Exhibit: Kellogg Select-O-Phone automatic telephone system in operation.

In attendance: P. C. Gault (in charge), J. C. Digh, Jr., H. D. Sweetser, J. E. Marshall, J. W. Welsh, Hugh Tulane, Carl Megelin, C. H. George.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. 117, 118

Exhibit: Compact G-E slasher drive; improved yarn tension brake; screenless open textile motor; ball-bearing loom motors and other motors and controls; fluorescent lamps.

In attendance: C. J. Ossenfort (in charge), R. H. Jackson, J. W. Holt, R. H. Winter, K. R. Ross, R. S. Paden, R. F. Flowers, J. D. Wallace, R. B. Horning, J. H. Fowler, R. E. Worstell.

Gilman Paint & Varnish Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 431

Exhibit: Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, brushes, etc., for the textile industry.

In attendance: R. B. Olney (in charge), E. L. Gott, R. C. Adams, L. C. Teeters, W. P. Dobson, J. M. Isom.

L. H. Gilmer Co. (Div. of New York Belting & Packing Co.), Passaic, N. J. 212

Exhibit: Exhibit will feature shock pads for checking vibration on textile machinery; also timing belt, spinner belts, V-belts, spooler sleeves, sand roll covering, presser roll tubing, spindle bumper tubing, loom strapping.

In attendance: W. W. Conrad (in charge), W. I. Butler, R. Y. Case, W. E. Combs, W. A. Lindfors, J. W. Pitt.

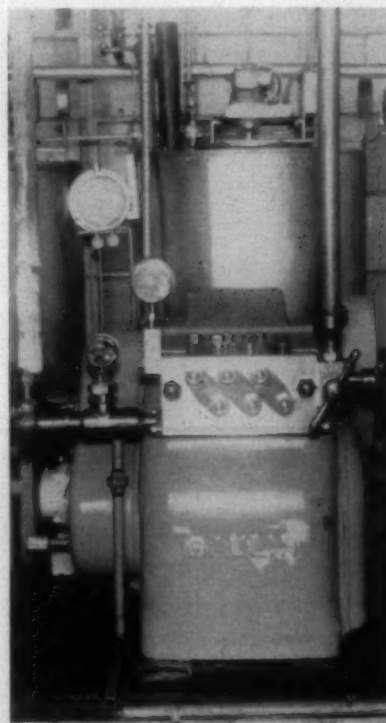
Gossett Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. 226

In attendance: B. W. Gossett.

Ralph Gossett & Co., Greenville, S. C. 703

Exhibit: Display of an improved Wicaco spindle oiling machine; new types of bobbins for synthetics; tension-rite instrument for thread friction testing devices.

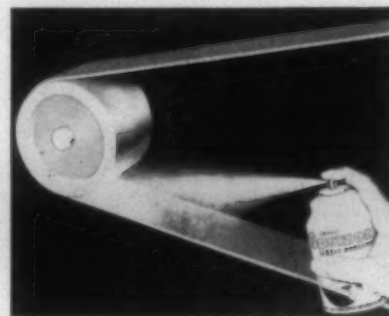
In attendance: Ralph Gossett, Jr. (in charge), R. L. Carroll, R. T. Hamner.



MANTON GAULIN MFG. CO. 400-gallon-per-hour homogenizer.

Graton & Knight Co., Worcester, Mass. 507

Exhibit: The leather preservative, Grako Sprazon; also exhibit of leather pickers, check straps, lug straps, etc., produced by affiliate company, Dixie Leather Corp., Albany, Ga.



GRATON & KNIGHT CO. Sprazon belt dressing.

In attendance: John Henrickson (in charge), W. F. McAnulty, D. N. Patterson, E. Pickett, J. L. Parker.

Greenville Belting Co. (Div. of Schmidt Mfg. Co.), Greenville, S. C. 263

Exhibit: Latest developments and improvements in textile loom accessories and weave room equipment; also demonstration of models of the Shawmut rotary automatic reed cleaning machine and the Schmidt Beamhandler.

In attendance: Clayton E. Schmidt (in charge), Ralph F. Schmidt, Lee Shook, G. C. Rhodes, Ken Walker.

Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

Exhibit: Products of various firms represented by exhibitor.

In attendance: Charles G. Hinkle (in charge), Donald Campbell, Bill Clinton, Earl Crooks, Jesse Moss, Doug Sterling, Joe Windle, Jack Baker, Bill Conard, Ernie Belville, R. T. Osteen, A. H. Seymour, Frank P. Larson, Jr., Hugh Graham, W. L. Brigman, T. M. Bailey, Gene Ware, C. Q. Mason, D. R. Dickson, W. H. Jordan.

Ira L. Griffin & Son, Charlotte, N. C. 502

Exhibit: Various products produced by Atlantic Gelatin Division of General Foods, Colby Co-operative Starch Co., Hubinger Co., Edda International Corp., Tower Iron Works and Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp., firms represented by Ira L. Griffin & Son.

In attendance: Ira L. Griffin, Sr., and Ira L. Griffin, Jr. (in charge), A. P. McLean, J. Max Seitz, W. B. Strickland, J. P. Fanning, A. M. Robinson, B. Gudjonsson, H. A. Nagel, W. W. Smith, L. A. Prescott, E. S. Creighton, Paul Wenzel.

Gulf Oil Corp. (Gulf Refining Co.), Pittsburgh, Pa. 211

Exhibit: Demonstration of ability

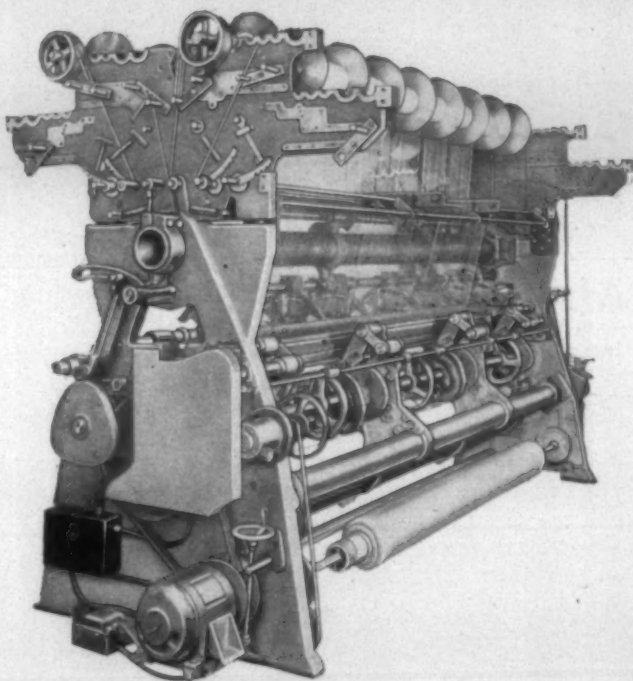
See them in Action at the "GREENVILLE SHOW"*

*SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION
GREENVILLE, S. C., OCT. 6 TO 11

REINER RASCHEL MACHINE

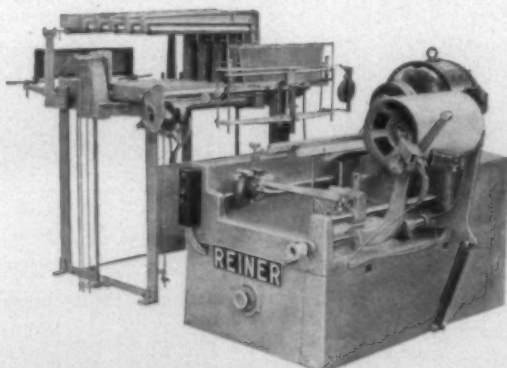
This unit is the latest model in an unbroken line of Reiner Raschel Machines for three decades. It is sturdily built to withstand fastest speeds. It is offered with one or two needle bars, and up to 8 guide bars.

Optional features include: Chopper Plate—Automat—Plush Points—Crepe Attachment—Stitch Comb—Rubber Beam Feeding Device—and others. Gauges 24—36—40 (English) or to your specifications. Knitting width 100" and 112".



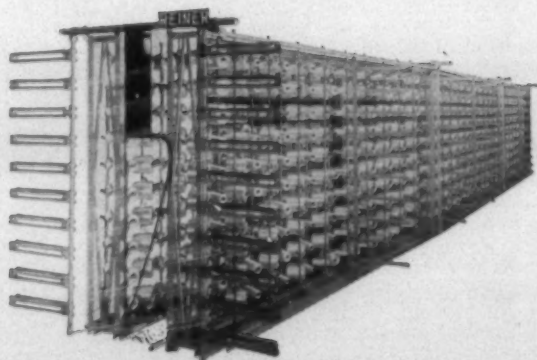
the Reiner line—

Triest Machines (2- and 3-bar, 84" and 168")—Simplex (Double Knit) Machines—Raschel Machines—Magazine Creels—Single Type Creels—Truck Creels—66 Gauge (4 Section) Full-Fashioned Hosiery Machines—Automatic Schiffl Embroidery Machines (10 and 15 yards)—Bobbin Winding Machines (for Stitching or Quilting)—Ready Spare Part Service for all Reiner Machines.



REINER SW-24 SECTIONAL WARPERS

These SW-24 machines are team mates of Reiner Creels and Warp Knit Machines—preferred by many mills. Spools up to 24" in length—flange diameter up to 21". Adaptable to multiple spools for narrow fabrics. Reiner offers sectional warpers up to 84"—all readily usable with any make warp knit machines.



REINER MAGAZINE CREEL

These creels are favorites in many mills. They feature various stop motions, tension devices, balloon control. Suitable for all types of yarns and packages, including nylon pirns. Other Reiner Creels are Truck, Single Type, Heavy Duty, or to your specifications. These creels are also readily usable with any make warper or warp knit machines.



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550-564 GREGORY AVENUE, WEEHAWKEN, NEW JERSEY

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

of Gulfspin (spindle oil) to hold contaminants in suspension.

In attendance: J. H. Hooten, Sr. (in charge), O. K. Weatherwax, A. M. Wright, L. A. Bethea, A. J. Borders, G. W. Burkhalter, R. G. Burkhalter, S. W. Dance, W. A. Dotterer, E. T. Hughes, G. P. King, Jr., S. E. Owen, Jr., R. G. Peeples, R. D. Reamer, C. E. Reese, R. M. Thibedau, C. T. Timmons, R. L. Winchell.

Haralson Sales Co., Birmingham, Ala.
361

In attendance: Jonathan Haralson.

Hayes Industries, Inc., Jackson, Mich.
227, 228

Exhibit: Aluminum and magnesium section beams, tricot beams and new aluminum adjustable loom beam.

In attendance: W. H. Maxson (in charge), R. E. L. Holt, Jr., Floyd New, David R. Sellars.

Herr Mfg. Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
262

Exhibit: Complete line of Herr conical rings and holders and flyers to meet all mill conditions.

In attendance: Hyatt B. Atwood (in charge), Charles M. Kitzmiller, William W. Woodward.

Hollister-Moreland Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.
230

Exhibit: Merrow machines, American Safety Table Co. tables, Dinsmore machines and allied accessories for sewing rooms, finishing plants and cotton mill cloth rooms; also, first showing of a Dinsmore Style 11C railway.

In attendance: R. B. Moreland (in charge), O. S. Bachelor, J. B. Moreland, Lane C. Burris, Julian Frankel, H. F. Stolzenberg, Harry Duke.

R. E. L. Holt, Jr. & Associates, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.
227, 228

Exhibit: Products produced by following firms represented by Holt: Ton-Tex Corp., Hayes Industries, B. Snowiss Fur Co., Rice Dobbin Chain Co., Mitchell-Bissell Co., Glover Wood Turning Co., Pavia Shuttle Co., Industrial Dryer Corp., Southern Weaving Co.

In attendance: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., David R. Sellars, Floyd A. New, James R. Smith, J. B. Adams, J. S. Meyers, W. H. Maxson, John Prins, Ben Snowiss, W. B. Harris, J. A. Williams, W. H. Birchenall, W. P. Glover, Hector Pavia, F. W. Caesar, William Lowndes.

Hope Webbing Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
212

Exhibit: Operational display of miniature five-shuttle narrow fabric loom weaving five tapes simultaneously.

In attendance: Donald Campbell (in charge), Joseph A. Claude.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass.
245, 246

Exhibit: Card clothing and hand stripping cards.

In attendance: Harry C. Coley, Neal A. Mitchell, Carl M. Moore, Jack Lawrence, Harold S. Bolger, Charles A. Haynes, Jr.

Huntington & Guerry Electric Co., Greenville, S. C.
214

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Not specified.

Hunt Loom & Machine Works, Inc., Greenville, S. C.
129, 130

Exhibit: Single shuttle, automatic looms and loom parts.

In attendance: W. E. Henderson (in charge), R. R. Hood, J. C. Galloway, Jack Federlino, Haley Ector.

Hyster Co., Danville, Ill.
419

Exhibit: Hyster turret truck line featuring a 2,000-pound Hyster fork lift truck.

In attendance: Jack A. Cairns (in charge), R. F. Moody, George Wrenn, Jim Hubbard, Paul E. Wrenn, J. P. Wrenn.

Ideal Industries, Inc. (see listing for Ideal Machine Shops, Inc.)

Ideal Machine Shops, Inc., Bessemer City, N. C.
261

Exhibit: Ideal Machine Shops will display various flyer repairs and flyer finishes, Selecto-Speed flyer balancing, various roving spindle repairs, new roving flyer pressers and spinning spindle whorls, repairs to spinning and twister spindles and Flow-Steel treatment of top roll middles and ends. Ideal Industries will show a four-delivery drawing frame, knock-off spoons, gears and new type seals.

In attendance: Joe R. Whitehurst (in charge), E. B. Robinson, Jack Costner, A. S. Roebuck, E. F. Robinson, Frank McDonald, Arnold Kincaid.

Industrial Dryer Corp., Stamford, Conn.
227

Exhibit: Type 40 H-W conditioner.

In attendance: Philip H. Friend.

International Business Machines Corp., New York City
449-450-451

Exhibit: Office and accounting machines.

In attendance: T. E. Clemmons, J. G. Darracott, M. J. Gorrie, N. M. Schwaner.

Jenkins Bros., New York City
435-436

In attendance: A. M. Street.

Johnson Corp., Three Rivers, Mich.
454, 455

Exhibit: Glass cylinder on which will be installed a No. 300L-B2 one-inch Johnson rotary pressure joint with body support lugs, and a No. 100SB2S 1/2-inch self-supporting Johnson rotary pressure joint; also the Johnson Speed-Heat system for five and seven foot cotton slashers.

In attendance: R. W. Gotschall (in charge), Allan T. Shepherd, Dolph Shepherd, DeWitt Skinner, W. P. Terry, James Croce, Benton Mallery, W. T. Harding, Jr., John Q. Marshall, T. H. Abbey, Ted Abbey, James Vickers.

Kearny Mfg. Co., Inc., Kearny, N. J.
515

Exhibit: Hygrolit yarn conditioning machinery and liquids; textile psychrometer for testing.

In attendance: H. E. Kresse (in charge), E. W. Ercklentz, H. Mahon, J. C. Bone, C. C. Withington, W. P. Russell.

Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.
407

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Charles C. Switzer (in charge), James F. Kurtz, L. J. Castile, F. M. Wallace, E. H. Reynolds, R. E. DeLapp, Jr., T. C. Perry, Jr.

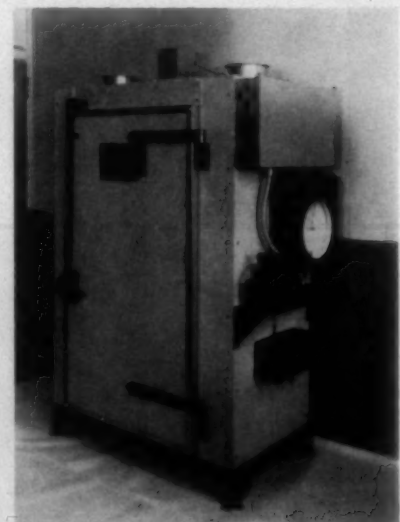
Keystone Lubricating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
402

Exhibit: Specialized lubricants for all textile machinery.

In attendance: Albert Hobbie, Vic Berguson, R. J. McGee, R. M. Goss.

Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., Belleville, N. J.
209

Exhibit: Double disc, standard and warp compensators; application of double disc compensator to Abbott quill winder; also Kidde dry chemical,



INDUSTRIAL DRYER CORP. Type 40 H-W conditioner.

SEE THE SHOW



Join with Us, Our Friends and Competitors, at the Southern Textile Exposition in Textile Hall, Greenville, South Carolina, Oct. 6-11

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Pennsylvania

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

carbon dioxide and wet chemical fire extinguishers.

In attendance: F. Muller (in charge), D. Kroll, J. Flatley, J. Warwick, R. Breen.

Kirkman & Dixon Machinery Co.,
Greenwood, S. C. 239

Exhibit: Tandem unit K & D waste machine being mechanically fed by K & D hopper feeder; also miniature K & D single-cylinder waste machine in operation.

In attendance: Ira W. Dixon (in charge), W. J. Langley, C. M. Dixon, W. C. Dixon.

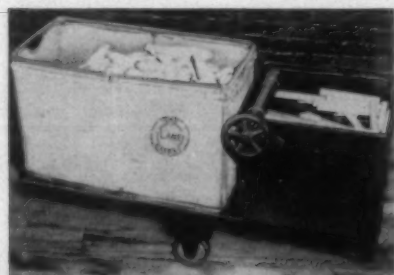
Lambeth Rope Corp., Kings Mountain, N. C. 221-A

Exhibit: Display of company's regular line of products.

In attendance: A. L. O'Leary, Jr., (in charge), Frank Burke, Julian O'Leary, Stuart Campbell.

W. T. Lane & Bros., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 212

Exhibit: New type all-steel doff truck with quill box equipped with elevating bottom.



W. T. LANE & BROS. all-steel doff truck features attached quill box with elevating bottom.

In attendance: R. T. Lane (in charge), J. M. Baker.

G. F. League Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C. 303

Exhibit: Precision textile wood parts including following new items: Fiberglas pirn holders, winder mandrels, quiller adaptors, spooler yarn carrier parts and other weaving parts.

In attendance: G. Frank League.

Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Johnson City, N. Y. 212

Exhibit: Complete line of twister bobbins and spools for cottons, woollens, worsteds and synthetic yarns featuring new NB bobbin.

In attendance: D. T. Sterling, J. H. Windle.

Lincoln Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo. 510

Exhibit: Unique and graphic dis-

play of firm's case history installations of Lincoln centralized lubrication systems on wide range of textile machinery.

In attendance: Al Woodland (in charge), Alex P. Fox, J. E. Renner, T. V. Picraux, R. E. Crean, B. S. Davis, R. J. Gabrielson, J. B. Benskin.

Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. 219, 220, 221

Exhibit: Items of power transmission including ball and roller bearings, a silent chain card drive, operating silent chain and roller chain drives, P.I.V. variable speed drive and slasher drive, Electrofluid drive and other products.

In attendance: William J. Nighbert and others.

H. F. Livermore Corp., Allston, Mass. 109-A

Exhibit: Loom parts for both Draper and C & K looms featuring a complete dobby which will be motorized and in operation; also an improved simplified thread cutter set up with a magazine for a C & K loom.

In attendance: Sherwood O. Dodge (in charge), George Urquhart, E. W. Fanning, C. E. Moore, W. T. Jordan.

Louden Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa. 603

Exhibit: Automatic ceiling cleaner, monorail, crane.

In attendance: Curran Easley (in charge), Wilbur Mayer, A. M. Rinehart, T. J. Leahy.

Macbeth Corp., Newburg, N. Y. 145, 146

Exhibit: Super color matching skylights; Nickerson-Hunter cotton colorimeter; Macbeth-Ansco Model 12 color densitometer; Macbeth laboratory and industrial pH meters.

In attendance: Warren B. Reese (in charge), Norman Macbeth, E. F. Slaughter, J. F. Slaughter, E. T. Sommers.

Marchant Calculators, Inc., Greenville, S. C. 347, 348

Exhibit: Demonstration of various

models of Marchant calculators, featuring the newest models DR and DRX.

In attendance: Ward J. Koeppenick (in charge), Alton T. Davis, R. C. Windsor, Fred Grotophorst, Arnold C. Sims, Gilbert F. Hartwell, Joe E. Fulmer.

Markem Machine Co., Keene, N. H. 235

Exhibit: Industrial marking machines; label printers, box printers and tag markers.

In attendance: H. D. Milton (in charge), C. H. Cheeseman, Harris Clark, E. C. Quimby, Jr., J. S. Rummel.

Marquette Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 260

Exhibit: Individual spindles running with various types of bobbins; also twister spindles of new design for packages from eight ounce to 12-pound capacity with external and locking toggle brakes.

In attendance: C. E. Miller (in charge), C. H. White, W. P. Russell, W. H. King, J. J. Hallissy.

Marshall & Williams Corp., Providence, R. I. 231

Exhibit: Tenter clips, tenter frames and overfeed equipment.

In attendance: Richmond Viall (in charge), John C. Nash, Fred H. Land, Josh Montgomery.

Marsh Stencil Machine Co., Belleville, Ill. 325

Exhibit: Marsh stencil cutting machines; fountain stencil brushes; stencil ink and electric dial-taper.

In attendance: E. J. Marsh (in charge), Walt Marsh, H. W. Hempel.

Masury-Young Co., Boston, Mass. 337, 338

Exhibit: Sealatex, a rubber-base sealer for floors, and a cleaner, Mycoleum; also, machines for cleaning floors.

In attendance: L. W. Dee (in charge), R. D. Lane, L. L. Gallemore, W. W. McClain, J. A. Watson.

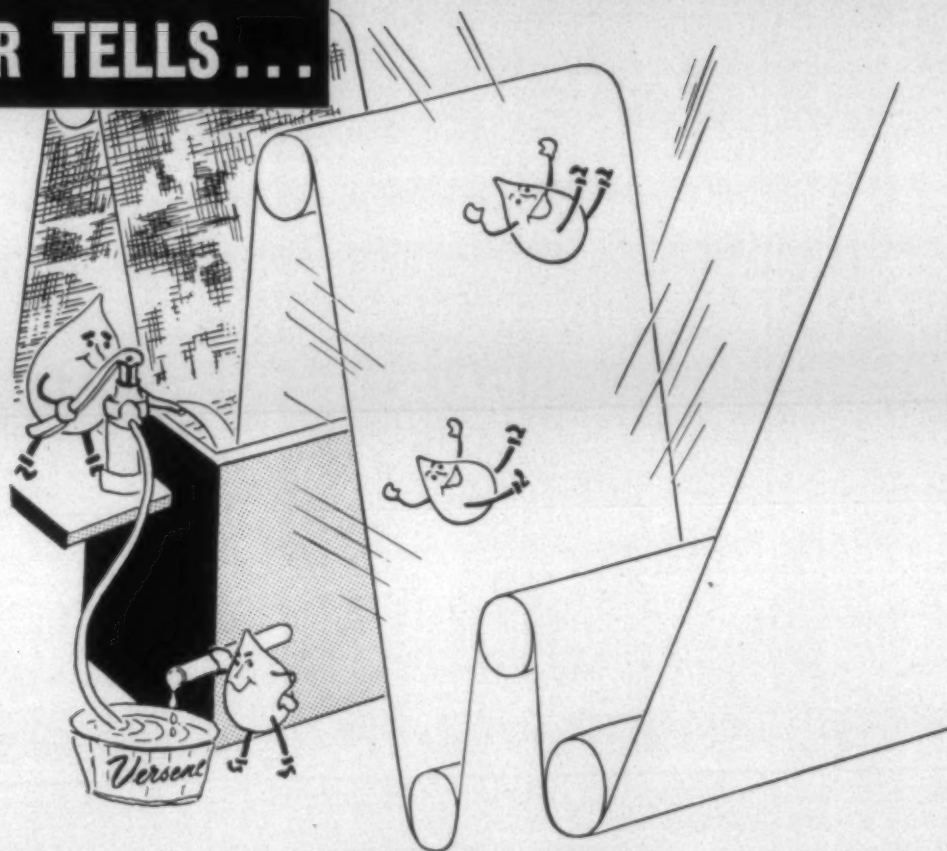
Edward J. McBride Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 237

In attendance: Edward J. McBride.



The active management of Textile Hall Corp. and the Southern Textile Exposition consists of William G. Sirrine (left), chairman of the board of directors; James H. Woodside (center), president and treasurer; and Miss Bertha Green (right), secretary.

TANNER TELLS...



HOW TO PROCESS TEXTILES WITH

.....Versene*

WHY VERSENES* SHOULD BE USED

The Versenes may be used in the wet-processing of textiles — woolens, cottons, rayons, synthetics and blends—to improve quality, prevent spoilage, shorten processes or to eliminate certain operations.

WHEN TO USE THEM

To prevent the deposition of, or remove insoluble soaps from textile fibers — to give a good "hand" and assure level dyeing. To overcome the effects of metal contamination in dyebaths. To solubilize stearate soaps. To increase detergency and act synergistically with synthetic soaps. To efficiently complex iron in any caustic solution (Versene T). In Kierboiling (Versene T) to increase whiteness and prevent iron stains and pinholing. In Mercerizing (Versene T) to produce a whiter thread or fiber. In Peroxide Bleaching add Versene to extend life and action of peroxide in bath and on fabric as well as to greatly reduce scale problems on equipment. In Rayon manufacture to give whiter yarn.

WHAT THEY ARE

Versenes are a great and growing family of powerful organic Chelating Agents. They control cations in solution by keeping them in soluble complex form. They are stable at high temperatures throughout the pH range. Unduplicated in uniformity of quality and complexing power, they are made only by the Bersworth Chemical Company under processes originated, developed and patented by F. C. Bersworth. Available in wet or dry form, they invite investigation along with other Tanner Chemicals. Write

*T. M. Registered
Bersworth Chemical Co.

CHAS. S. **TANNER CO.** manufacturing chemists
EST. 1866
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Home Office: Providence, Rhode Island

SOUTHERN AGENTS for The VERSENES

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Visit us at
Southern Textile Exposition
Booth #350
Textile Hall — Greenville, S. C.

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Meese, Inc., Madison, Ind. 314, 315
Exhibit: Canvas doff baskets and trucks in plastic and regular duck constructions.

In attendance: E. W. Meese (in charge), W. E. Petway.

Merrow Machine Co., Hartford, Conn. 230
Exhibit: Industrial sewing machines.

In attendance: H. F. Stolzenberg (see Hollister-Moreland Co.)

Miller Co., Meriden, Conn. 465, 466
Exhibit: Latest developments in fluorescent and incandescent lighting.
In attendance: F. W. Ogden (in charge), C. H. Phillips, H. B. Connell, J. W. Fowler.

A. Milne & Co., New York City. 326, 327
Exhibit: Milne's spray-painted Kolorkote tool and special steels; tubular die steels in three grades; Timken graphitic tool steels; steel bars; Milne pre-shaped special shapes and sections; also finished parts now in use in textile machinery.
In attendance: H. F. Dicks (in charge), J. F. Grant, C. C. Pinkney, O. A. Pfouts.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. (Industrial Div.), Philadelphia, Pa. 411, 412
Exhibit: Moist-O-Graph controller for warp regain and synthetic fibers; also a low range radiamatic unit for measuring temperature of material without contact.
In attendance: J. D. MacNamara (in charge), J. E. MacConville, D. B. Daubert, E. H. Benson, A. L. Rogers, L. F. Lawrence, W. H. Reynolds, A. R. King, A. F. Day, E. Nikstenas, S. R. M. Kennedy, J. T. Emerson, J. H. Morrison, L. D. Gercken, W. G. Schmick, L. E. Kennedy, R. D. Clarke.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co., St. Paul, Minn. 445, 446
Exhibit: Scotch brand textile tapes;

brand pressure-sensitive tapes and dispensers; Safety-Walk non-slip surfacing.

In attendance: G. G. Nevius (in charge), F. M. Andrews, R. C. Crandemire, J. V. Garrett, F. L. Hayes, W. F. Rhodes, R. D. Scattergood, J. H. Mellon.

Moffatt Bearings Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 240
Exhibit: Complete line of anti-friction bearings; also mounted units of both ball and roller bearing types with special anti-friction bearing textile units.

In attendance: D. G. Hornbaker (in charge), O. S. Livingston, R. L. White, Patrick Matthews, Ben Ivey, R. W. Vogelsberg, R. Milford, S. D. Zeanah, W. B. Osborne.

Mona Industries, Inc., Paterson, N. J. 442
Exhibit: Monalit, duplex yarn conditioning machine; Mona textile moisture meter; also line of finishing chemicals.
In attendance: W. O. Schlimbach (in charge), Robert H. Somer, Dr. K. Heyman and local representatives.

Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Orange, N. J. 343-344-345
In attendance: E. S. Mills.

Morton Salt Co., Chicago, Ill. 512
Exhibit: Several types of brinemakers for dissolving rock salt and purifying brine.
In attendance: John C. Drake (in charge), C. J. Nadherny, Tom Driskell, J. D. Smith, J. M. Culp, J. B. Neill, Sam H. Robbins.

Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass. 146
Exhibit: Running demonstration of various cloth handling devices, displaying for the first time the non-lapping high-speed drive on the continuous roll feed, precision guiders, adjustable box expander and tenter rail feeders.
In attendance: J. D. Robertson, John

B. Hammett, Walter P. Murray, E. F. Slaughter, J. Fred Slaughter, A. P. Sommer, V. H. Slaughter.

National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio. 363, 364, 365
Exhibit: National's Class 31 on social security reports, payroll, invoicing and posting accounts receivable in one operation; the Class 2000 payroll machine with tax computer; also several models of adding machines.
In attendance: D. G. Nelson and representatives from Greenville branch.

National Plastics, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn. 110-B
Exhibit: Sheaves, idlers and pulleys for weaving, spinning and twisting; also parallel blocks, separator blades, binder bushings, binder bushing shims and other items for the textile industry.
In attendance: C. Van Deventer, III (in charge), Charles L. Yeomans, Clarence Morrison, Tom Emmons, Arthur Harris.

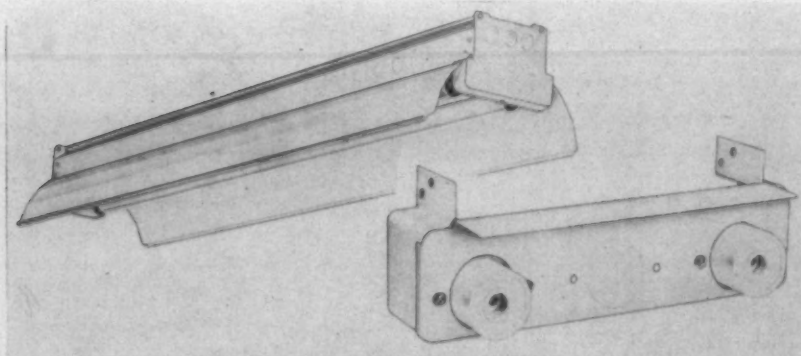
National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C. 213
Exhibit: Reception booth.
In attendance: L. Everett Taylor (in charge), Frank S. Beacham, Donald C. Creech, M. L. Johnston.

National Starch Products Co., New York City 437, 438
Exhibit: Various starches, dextrans, adhesives and resins for the textile industry.
In attendance: J. F. Fitzgerald (in charge), F. Greenwall, D. Pascal, F. N. Eastwood, H. M. Smith, H. C. Olson, I. L. Dowdee, D. R. Lassiter, Tom Griffen.

New England Machine Works, Inc., Waterbury, Conn. 106-A
Exhibit: High vacuum equipment for cleaning spinning frames, looms, and stripping cards.
In attendance: H. P. Worth (in charge).

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., New York City. 109
Exhibit: Two revolving-disc signs, each containing six glass tubes of Non-Fluid Oil and demonstrating various densities available; samples of Non-Fluid Oil for every mill lubrication requirement.
In attendance: Jos. H. Bennis, Lewis W. Thomason, Jr., J. A. Sorrells, Jr., F. W. Phillips, F. W. Winecoff, Aubrey N. Cowan.

Oakite Products, Inc., New York City. 355, 356
Exhibit: Specialized cleaning and related materials for the textile industry including compositions for cleaning reeds, looms, heddles, etc.
In attendance: W. A. Baltzell (in



THE MILLER CO. Socketbox.

The Textile Shops

Designers and Manufacturers Textile Metal Products

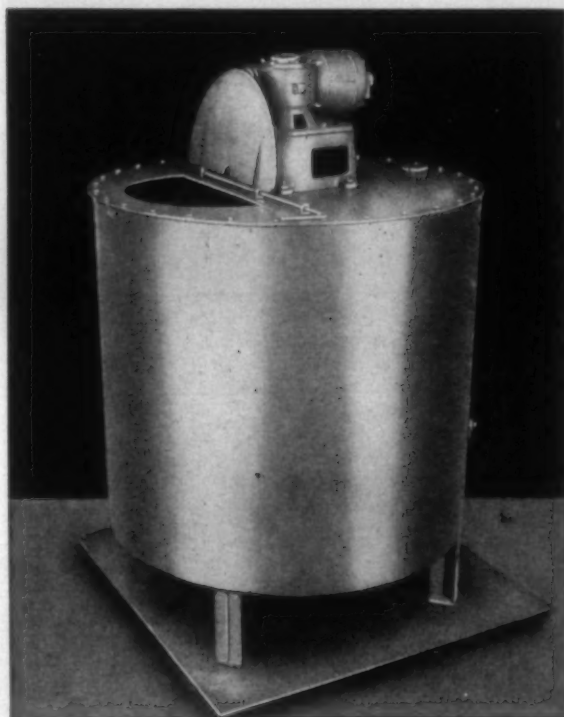
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Phone
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Stainless Steel Size and Starch Kettles

All internal parts and the main body of these kettles are made from Type 316 Stainless Steel, glass wool insulation encased with an outside jacket of stainless steel; gear motor unit connected by flexible coupling to stirrer shaft.

Standard sizes shipped from stock. Steam-jacketed and custom-built kettles a specialty.



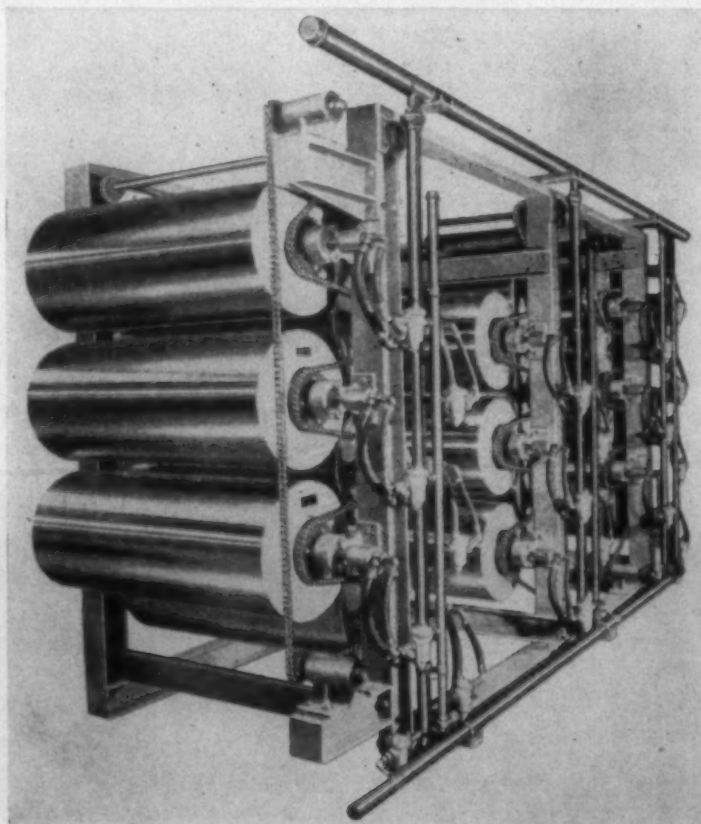
COMPLETE DRYERS—CUSTOM BUILT

Illustrated (right) is a small dryer using 23-inch diameter by 60-inch face length polished stainless steel cans to operate at 35 psig., with steel plate sprocket and roller chain drive, rotary steam joints, traps and piping, etc.

We build new and repair all types and sizes of drying cylinders. A.S.M.E. construction if required. Steam, oil, or gas heated convection dryers furnished to your specifications, or we will gladly collaborate in their design.

Manufacturers Also of: No Drip Slasher Hoods

"NO DRIP" Slasher Hoods made and installed by THE TEXTILE SHOPS' trained engineers have proved their efficiency of design by saving up to 70% of the original power consumption and giving better operation. These designs are offered in galvanized iron, copper, aluminum or stainless steel.



THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

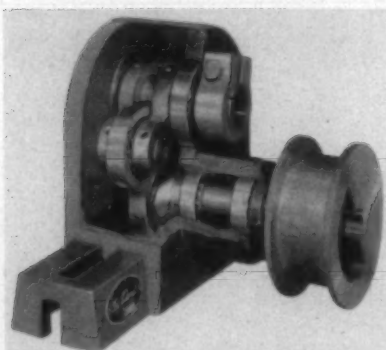
charge), O. D. Riddle, Jr., L. T. Perkins, R. L. Jones, D. B. Lamb, J. P. Ivie, G. Williams, H. W. Hatley, B. F. Swint, H. W. Kole, G. E. Farrar, F. W. Weldon, G. Tatum.

Odell Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C. 212

In attendance: G. H. Batchelor, C. L. Jones, D. C. Neese, C. G. Price, W. T. McLeod, Jr.

Odom Machine Mfg. Corp., Roswell, Ga. 115

Exhibit: Ball bearing comb boxes for cotton wool cards; machines and other parts manufactured by the firm or sold as manufacturers' agents.



ODOM MACHINE MFG. CO. will exhibit the new Colonel ball-bearing comb box.

In attendance: M. W. Odom (in charge), Harry A. Haynes, Marie Hall-away.

Olney Paint Co. (see Gilman Paint & Varnish Co.)

Orr Felt Co., Piqua, Ohio. 310, 311
Exhibit: Slasher and clearer cloths.
In attendance: Oliver D. Landis (in charge), M. B. Orr, P. W. Coleman.

J. C. Paddock Co., Spartanburg, S. C. 432

Exhibit: Textile hand trucks.
In attendance: Sam E. Mabry.

Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass. 139, 140

Exhibit: Gradumatic humidification and traveling cleaner equipment.
In attendance: E. H. Harding (in charge), Maynard Ford, J. R. Henderson, W. J. Buck, O. G. Culpepper, W. B. Cramer, H. B. Rogers, L. R. Sibley, W. B. Walker.

Parks & Woolson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt. 705

Exhibit: Vertical cloth shearer.
In attendance: Seth W. Hall.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York City. 433, 434

Exhibit: Starches, dextrines, gums, sugars and syrups made from corn with emphasis on applications of Penford gums, the new patented starch hydroxy ethyl ethers.

In attendance: P. G. Wear (in charge), D. P. L'Connor, H. A. Horan, Dave Lowry, Joe Hoagland, G. M. Anderson, M. C. Borden, J. S. Brice, J. H. Almand, W. J. Kirby, Guy L. Morrison, T. H. Nelson, L. C. Harmon.

Perfecting Service Co., Charlotte, N. C. 410

Exhibit: Rotary Union revolving steam connection for textile machinery.

In attendance: A. J. DeMeyer, W. G. Renner, N. Higgins.

Pittsburgh Corning Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. 201

Exhibit: Foamglas (cellular glass insulations) and PC glass blocks.

In attendance: Arnold I. Holmes (in charge), J. W. Severence, R. T. Thomas, C. A. Golladay, H. C. Kelly.

Plibrico Co., Chicago, Ill. 215-A

Exhibit: Plibrico refractory products for boiler furnace linings; Plibrico boiler settings and incinerators.

In attendance: Frank S. Rieder (in charge), M. C. Ballard, H. Craig Roper.

Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, N. C. 704

Exhibit: Pneumastop operating on a frame.

In attendance: James W. Stuart (in charge), George Archer.

Power Transmission Co., High Point, N. C. 331

Exhibit: Several types of power transmission for the textile industry featuring three new drives: a variable

speed hydraulic drive, a new spinning frame drive and a hydraulic loom let-off.

In attendance: W. S. Cross.

Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 238

Exhibit: Textile machinery manufactured by the company.

In attendance: Joseph P. Christ, M. T. Fleming, T. A. Mahon, H. B. Riehl, John R. Schenck.

Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C. 257, 258

Exhibit: Ball-bearing loom and roving frame; miscellaneous textile bearing applications; chain drives and working model of "precision waste carousel."

In attendance: J. B. Goodgame (in charge), V. A. Hanson, D. A. Chapman, J. O. Shumate, A. Charbonneau, D. H. Caldwell, C. W. Riggs, C. G. Seabrook, C. G. Seabrook, Jr., J. Vickery, Polly P. Hanson.

Product Sales Co., Whitman, Mass. 352

Exhibit: Spinning roll stand section in operation using Climax ball bearing top rolls manufactured by Machinecraft, Inc., and Cleandraft non-lubricating top rolls produced by Industrial Plastics, Inc.

In attendance: William E. Conlon (in charge), Richard K. Butler, Raymond L. McCauley, George W. Parkinson, Clarence McMahon, Richard Jackson, Monroe J. Smith.

Pure Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. 514

Exhibit: Display of textile lubricants.

In attendance: R. G. Whitted (in charge), L. C. Hollingsworth, F. G. Sholes, B. W. Parsons, H. H. Halstead.

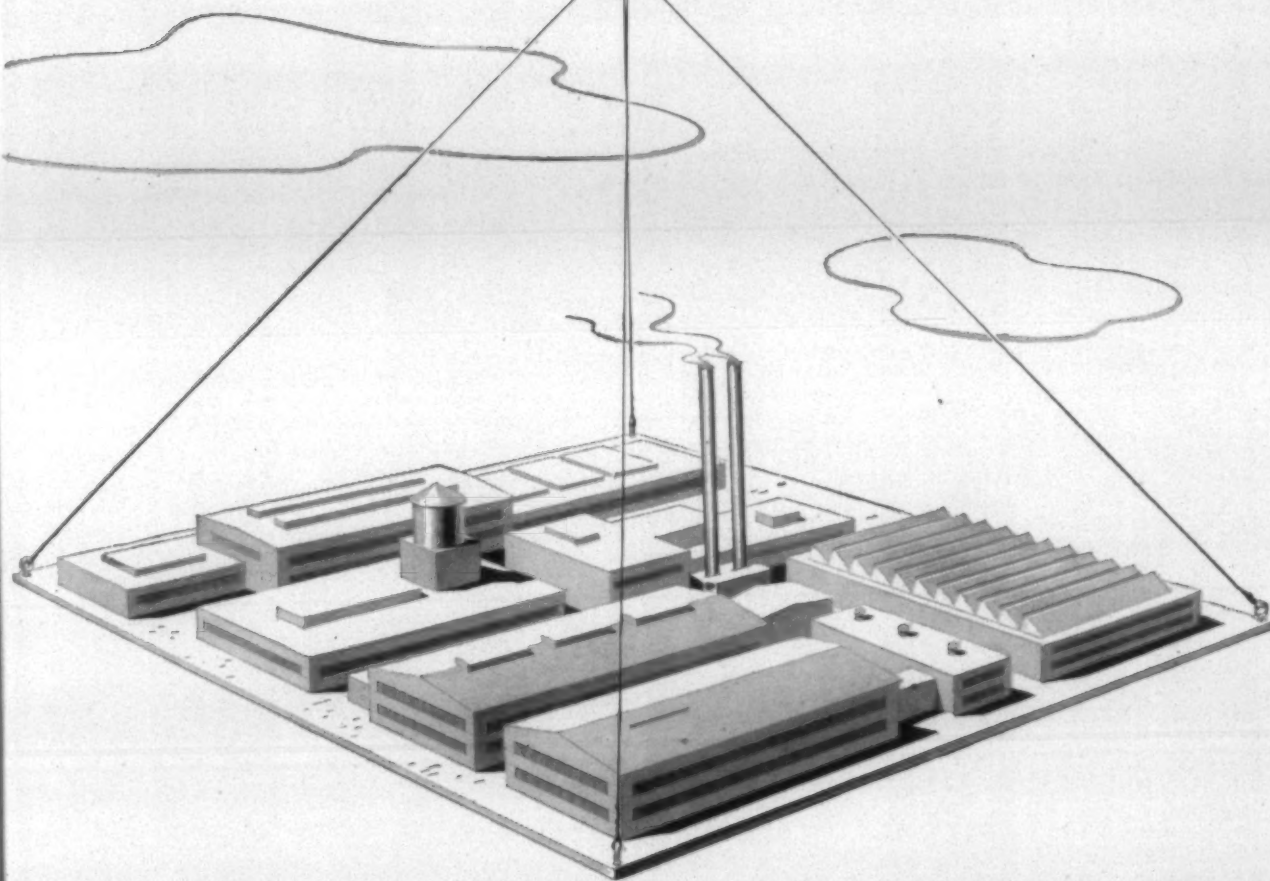
Puritan Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga. 423, 424

Exhibit: Turn table with basic chem-



PURITAN CHEMICAL CO. will have its booth set up as above.

... Built to  carry the load



The entire production of your mill passes through travelers. That's why it is so important to choose travelers that can "carry the load".

The wrong traveler will slow up the steady flow of work at the spinning or twisting. Production will lag, quality will suffer, and profits will sag.

With the *right* traveler, you can meet output schedules, cut down waste, and upgrade quality.

Today it is more difficult than ever to be sure the traveler will

"carry the load" because of new developments in synthetics and blends, and new techniques in processing conventional fibers. To save time and trouble in setting up the smooth-running spinning or twisting you want, you need up-to-the-minute traveler information.

The Victor Service Engineer can give you this information. His job is to keep abreast of every new development. He will help select the *right* traveler for any fiber, any blend you may be running.

That is why Victors have been

selected for over 10,000,000 spindles by the nation's ablest mill-men. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office.

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VICTOR
 **Ring** 
Travelers

At the Greenville Textile Exposition

VISIT THE VICTOR BOOTH 243

Come in . . . sit down . . . and relax. We'll be glad to see you.

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

ical display transposed to finished product; also new product catalog.

In attendance: Ted V. Fisher (in charge), Charles E. Braun, E. P. Collins, Harry Collinson, W. L. Eubanks, L. N. Sherwood.

Ragan Ring Co., Atlanta, Ga. 105

Exhibit: Spinning and twister rings. In attendance: Ralph Ragan (in charge), John Foard, Arthur Harris, H. B. Askew, Henry Hersey, Dean Thomas.

Ramset Fasteners, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio 323-A

In attendance: J. M. Buchanan.

Rayon & Synthetic Textiles, New York City 120

Exhibit: Publication.

Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind. 253, 254

Exhibit: Complete line of variable speed drives and controls for the textile industry.

In attendance: M. O. Bradshaw (in charge), Frank Higgins, M. R. Snyder, J. B. Thomas, W. J. Reeves, Fred Gray.

Robert Reiner, Inc., Weehawken, N. J. 138, 139

Exhibit: Reiner raschel machine, Model UR-1; Reiner SW-24 warper; magazine creel demonstration section.

In attendance: August Schoenenberg (in charge), George Moebius, Walter Horn, Sal De Lorenzo.

Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., Cleveland, Ohio. 144

Exhibit: V*S adjustable speed drives for textile machinery, new totally-enclosed, dual-cooled motor for spinning frames, plus other a.c. motors.

In attendance: E. E. Helm, J. L. Van Nort, W. H. Compton, J. E. Walker, E. J. Orahod, K. S. Lord, L. M. Dunning, F. W. Leitner, R. B. Reed, E. H. Koontz, K. F. Ertell, C. E. Robinson, R. T. Willard and D. C. Wright.

J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa. 456

Exhibit: Demonstration of the Bicut check strap; also display of Tannate transmission belting and other textile leathers.

In attendance: C. R. Mitchell (in charge), A. J. Jay, J. T. Hoffman, J. W. Mitchell, Richard H. Rhoads, Wallace E. Hubbert, L. H. Schwoebel.

Rembert Co., Greenville, S. C. 324

Exhibit: Johnson's floor finishes and sealers; Wyandotte detergents and alkalis.

In attendance: Claude W. Turner (in charge), T. L. Fitzgerald.

Ridge Tool Co., Elyria, Ohio. 458, 459

Exhibit: Complete showing of Ridgid products including wrenches, cutters, threaders, dies, nipple chucks, vises and shafts.

In attendance: R. D. Fye (in charge), L. C. Richardson, R. C. Chamberlin.

Roberts Co., Sanford, N. C. 142-B

Exhibit: Super-draft spinning devices including super-draft cradles, lo-reels, no-oil wood cap bars and saddles, hardened steel top rolls and draft gearing.

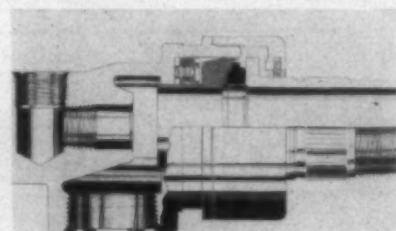
In attendance: C. E. Oliver (in charge), R. D. Padgett, R. F. Walker, R. E. Pomeranz.

Ross Builders Supplies, Inc., Greenville, S. C. 353

Exhibit: Display of Connor MFWA hard Northern maple mill flooring.

In attendance: W. H. Stephens (in charge), W. D. Connor.

Rotherm Engineering Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill. 323



ROTHERM ENGINEERING CO. revolving joint.

Exhibit: Rotherm revolving joints.

In attendance: H. S. Kuhn (in charge), Harley D. Hohm.

B. S. Roy & Son Co., Charlotte, N. C. 207

Exhibit: Card wire grinders, cylinder grinders, ball bearing and double wheel grinders.

In attendance: Leonard P. Bell, William F. Crowder.

Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass. 236

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Charles S. Smart (in charge), R. A. Hicks.

St. Regis Sales Corp., Panelyte Division, New York City 319

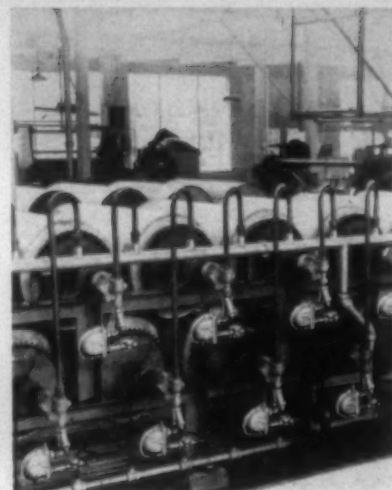
In attendance: James T. Gordon.

Sant' Andrea, Novara, Italy 211-B

Exhibit: See Ernest L. Frankl Associates.

Sarco Co., Inc., New York City. 404

Exhibit: Draining and air venting of



SARCO CO. Type PC-00-S draining and air venting units.

steam heated textile drying cylinders.

In attendance: M. J. Marion (in charge), A. Milnes, H. F. Collins, Royster H. Johnson.

Selig Co., Atlanta, Ga. 225

Exhibit: Demonstration of cold-dip cleaning of metal parts with Kleen-apart and Kleenakarb; also complete line of sanitary and floor maintenance supplies for the textile industry.

In attendance: W. F. Bode (in charge), Charles Pearl, Alvin Ham-burger, Milton Doctor, John Butler, Sam Hall, Alvin Schwab, Bennie Roth-stein, Lee Strasburger, Charles Vick-ery.

Seydel-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga. 234

Exhibit: Niagara twist-setter yarn conditioning machine.

In attendance: Welling LaGrone.

Shell Oil Co., New York City. 707

Exhibit: Shell line of lubricants and greases; as good will gesture Shell will have president of American Caricaturist Society present to make and present framed caricatures of visitors.

In attendance: Edward Colerick, Warren Landis, W. Niedermeyer, P. J. Thomas, Jack Remson, T. Ridgeway, R. Fleuriot.

Signode Steel Strapping Co., Chicago, Ill. 351

Exhibit: Demonstrations of methods of applying steel strapping to bales, cartons and boxes, plus latest strapping tools and accessories.

In attendance: C. E. Talbutt (in charge), M. C. Carlson, O. B. Shelton, A. S. Stephens, S. W. Brown and R. H. Chapman.

Sill Industries, New York City. 349

Exhibit: Pilot machine displaying for first time SuperRadiant heater which will demonstrate method for de-

may
we
serve
you,
too?



...Warp Sizes for Natural
and Synthetic Fibers
...Starches, Dextrines,
Gums and Resins
for Finishing
...Printing Thickeners for
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QUALITY PRODUCTS

STEIN

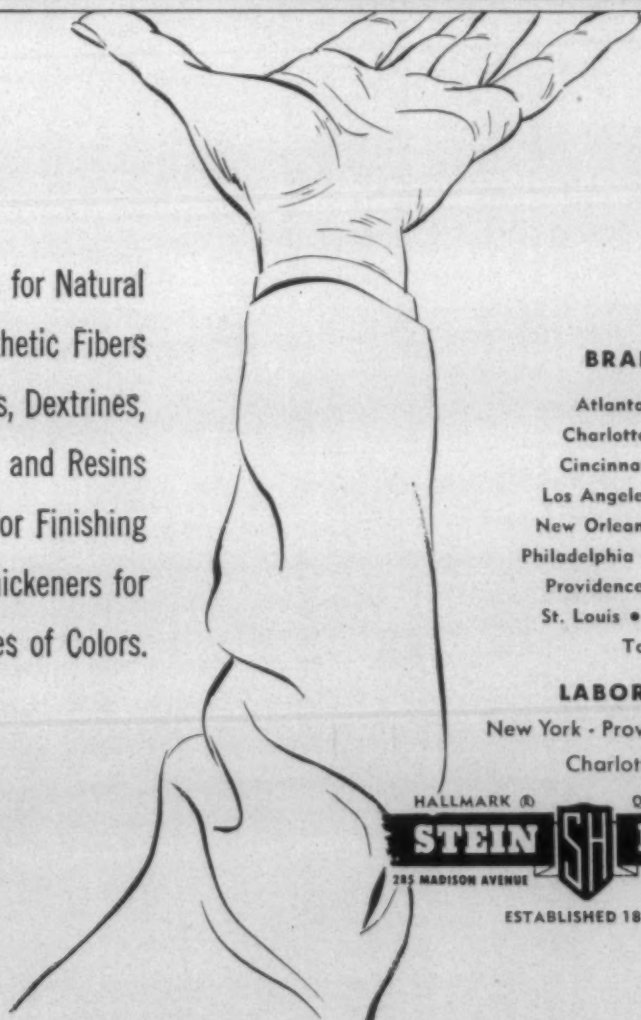


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285 MADISON AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1866



THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

hydrating fabrics and yarns and curing resinous applications to fabrics.

In attendance: Karl H. Inderfurth (in charge), T. F. Walsh, H. N. Bross, I. M. Haldane.

Simco Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 304

Exhibit: Display of various types of static eliminating equipment adaptable to textile applications.

In attendance: Dolph Simons (in charge), Julius Simons, Harold Schweriner, William Rowedder.

Sinclair Refining Co., New York City. 103

Exhibit: Textile oils and greases; demonstration of application of Litholine multi-purpose grease on wide range of temperatures and both wet and dry conditions.

In attendance: G. R. Dyer (in charge), J. O. Holt, T. F. Morrison, H. G. Doyle, E. B. Morrison, C. C. Nix, L. M. Kay.

J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, S. C. 205

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: A. D. Asbury (in charge), Allen Bedell, R. R. Adams, George Wrigley, George Morgan, Horace Swannell, C. R. MacDonald, J. W. Cantrell, George Wrigley, Jr., George Cumbus, Jack Bringham, Bill Bozeman, Murray Stokeley, Bill Robinson, Grover Gaskin, Lowrie Burdette, Chester Hatch, C. T. Wise, G. P. Patterson, Holmes Frederick, Francis Dean, Oliver Going, Henry McDonald, Ansel Cox, Wesley Howard, J. T. Mallard.

SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. 511

Exhibit: Ball and roller bearings; ball and roller bearing pillow blocks, spindles and tension pulleys.

In attendance: Frank J. Matte (in charge), M. H. Courtenay, R. W. Franklin, J. O. Suching, B. F. Davis, W. C. Sessions, J. T. Paradise, G. E. Allen, P. W. Dunlap, C. N. Benson.

Slaughter Machinery Co., Charlotte, N. C. 145, 146

Exhibit: Macbeth cotton classing and color matching skylights, pH meters and cotton colorimeter; Mount Hope cloth handling devices; Atlas testing equipment and Trumeter measuring devices.

In attendance: Ed Slaughter (in charge), Fred Slaughter, Mrs. G. G. Slaughter, A. P. Sommer.

Slip-Not Belting Co., Kingsport, Tenn., and Greensboro, N. C. 358

In attendance: Otto R. Cox.

Smithcraft Lighting Division (A. L.

Smith Iron Co.), Chelsea, Mass. 212

Exhibit: Smithcraft A.L.S. industrial unit.

In attendance: F. P. Larson (in charge), G. M. Hogshead, H. K. Knock.

B. Snowiss Fur Co., Lock Haven, Pa. 228

Exhibit: Shuttle fur strips and whole New Zealand opossum skins; also, American muskrat skins and sheepskins which are all used in the textile industry.

In attendance: B. Snowiss (in charge), R. E. L. Holt, Jr., Floyd A. New, J. B. Adams, James R. Smith.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. 241

Exhibit: Complete line of cones, spools, tubes, cots, bobbins, cores and other paper textile carriers and specialties.

In attendance: John A. Reagan, Jr., (in charge), C. H. Campbell, John B. Cox, W. B. Broadbent, G. K. Lewis.

Southeastern Safety Appliance Co., Atlanta, Ga. 346

Exhibit: Ansul dry chemical fire extinguishers; Buffalo fire extinguishers; Scott air-paks and inhalators; Davis industrial first-aid equipment; Emerson resuscitators; Unox water penetrant.

In attendance: George D. Johnson (in charge), W. E. Beddingfield, P. H. Ellington.

Southeastern Sound & Electronics Corp., Greenville, S. C. 320-321

Exhibit: See P. C. Gault Co.

Southern Sizing Co., Inc., East Point, Ga. 359

Exhibit: Scott & Williams' Hydropulse for preparation of size and fin-

ishing mixes; display of new water-miscible Micron sizes; also display of model textile mill starch handling system.

In attendance: Russell Gill (in charge), Jimmie D. Walker, Robert V. May, Grant C. Rickard, W. M. Frazer.

Southern States Equipment Co., Hampton, Ga. 244

Exhibit: Conversion equipment for drawing frames and card coilers for 14-inch cans; ball bearing comb box; aluminum comb stock; card drives; textile replacement parts and machine specialties.

In attendance: C. W. Walter (in charge), J. P. Hansen, C. H. Kennington, W. A. Knapp, J. C. Walters, R. W. Schrimshire, R. D. Carmichael, T. E. Pyron.

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill. 413

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: H. A. Mitchell (in charge), Donald A. Barnes, W. T. O'Steen, N. N. Harte, Jr., L. A. Dillon, W. N. Dulaney, I. F. Wieland, R. F. Nagle.

Standard Mill Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C. 255-256

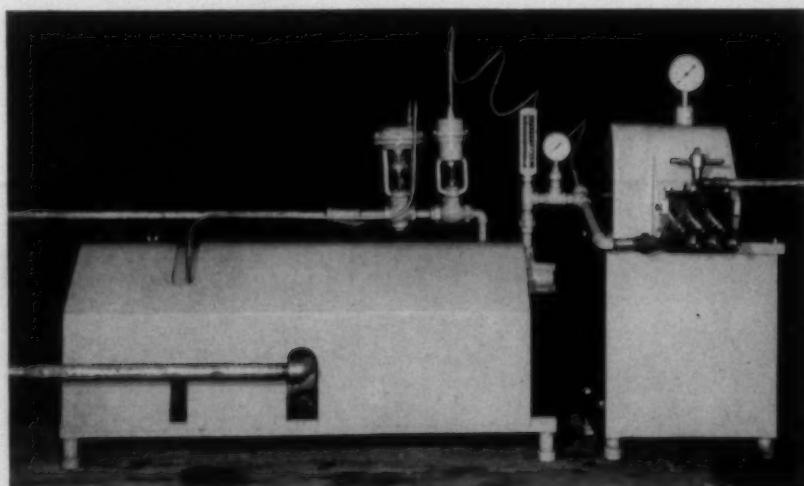
Exhibit: Cloth inspecting, measuring and winding machinery; size kettle; size agitator; portable tape sewing machine; yarn reel; roving reel; yarn evenness controller; hydraulic lift truck for beams and cloth rolls.

In attendance: L. F. Ott, J. Kenneth Sumner.

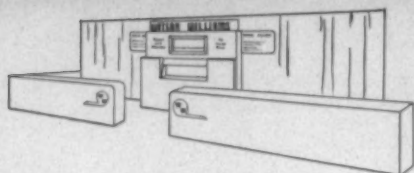
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 137

Exhibit: Loom harness equipment and accessories consisting of flat steel heddles, frames, reeds, shuttles, drop wires, warp preparation equipment, etc.

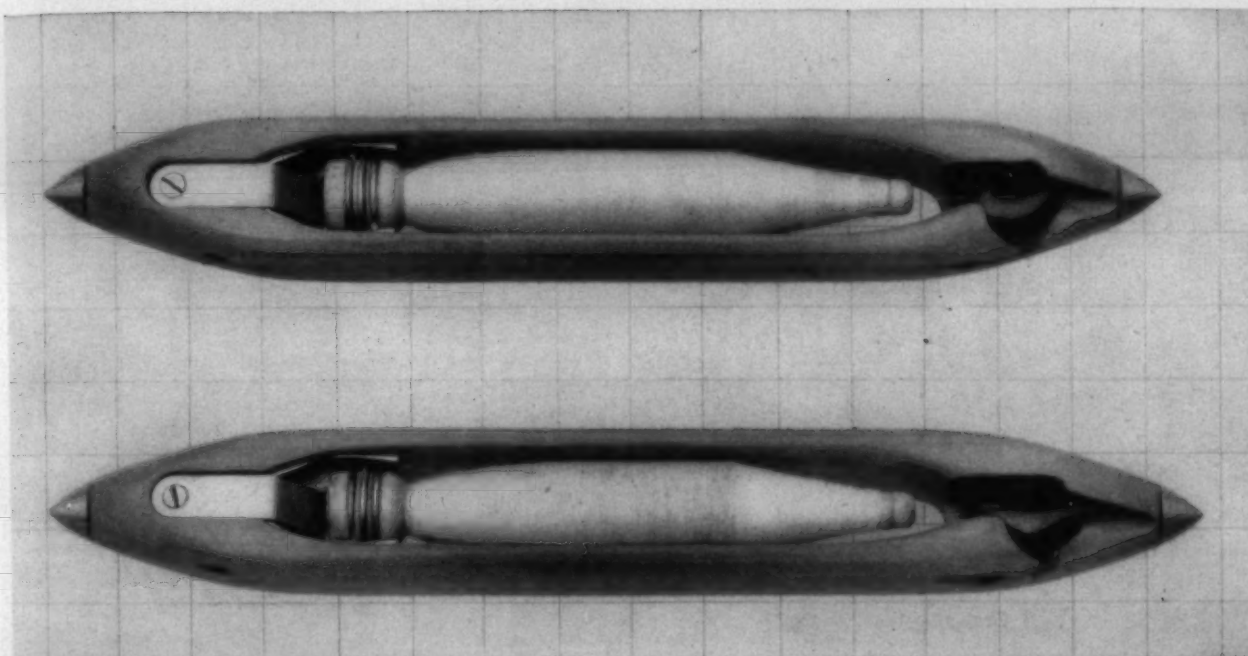
In attendance: V. C. Hassold, J. J.



SOUTHERN SIZING CO. will exhibit the Hydropulse.



Make your first stop at Booth 128 to see these **NEW SHUTTLES FOR DRAPER LOOMS**

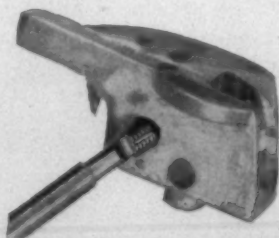


Major shuttle improvements have long come from Watson-Williams. This time the Shuttle People are introducing two leaders in their field — **shuttles for Draper Looms, fitted with Cast Iron Eyes, to accommodate a longer filling package.**

One of them is $15\frac{1}{4}$ " long, the other a standard $15\frac{3}{4}$ " long. Both are equipped

with 8" bobbins. The $15\frac{1}{4}$ " length shuttle is designed to use a short eye to give longer bobbin length. A short eye can also be incorporated in shuttles of other lengths for Standard Draper Looms, and for C and K cotton looms to provide a maximum length bobbin.

Are you Getting the Tension Benefits of the Blanchard Adjusting Screw?



Tension stays where you want it, with this increasingly popular Quarter Turn Locked Adjusting Screw, a feature of most Watson-Williams Center and Rear Tension Eyes. Neither loom vibration nor shuttle handling can disturb the tension you set.

We're looking forward to your visit

Wilbur L. Watson, President
Hubert J. Watson, Treasurer & Sales

Manager

Harold E. Goff, Superintendent
Raymond E. Norman, Assistant

Superintendent

Arthur Bohn, Southern Representative
John Wyatt of the Greensboro Office
of Watson and Desmond, our South-
ern Selling Agents

The staff of Watson and Desmond

WATSON-WILLIAMS
MFG. CO.

The Shuttle People
MILLBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Kaufmann, Jr., H. W. Fehr, F. H. Kaufmann, D. L. Batson, S. Zimmerman, Jr., John Neuffer, Hugh Cash, C. W. Cain, H. P. Goodwin, R. L. Parker, R. B. Stevens, D. W. G. Macintyre, B. D. Pritchett, J. C. Jacobs, J. I. Long, Roy James.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York City.
463, 464

Exhibit: Printing and finishing specialties, warp sizing products and other items in the textile industry.

In attendance: Frank W. Perry (in charge), Edwin Stein, L. F. Costello, A. R. Robbins, E. D. Estes, D. E. Truax, J. E. Myrick, H. M. Tobin, W. S. Gilbert, C. H. Garren.

Sterling Eng. & Mfg. Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 215-B

Exhibit: Quill and bobbin trays, cone and shell boards, skid platforms, pin and cone trucks.

In attendance: George McGee.

Stewart-Warner Corp., Chicago, Ill. 405

Exhibit: Lubrication equipment in-

cluding Alemite Oil-Mist lubricators, Alemite accumulator centralized lubrication systems, and Alemite barrel-to-bearing lubrication equipment.

In attendance: E. Ralph Harris, Jake Esbenshade, Don Martinson.

Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York City. 505

Exhibit: Latest types of industrial and commercial fluorescent fixtures; several types of incandescent lamps; also starters and sockets used in fluorescent installations.

In attendance: Dallas Rand (in charge), H. R. McClelland, C. C. Beyer, J. A. Keller, A. J. Rugo.

W.O. & M.W. Talcott, Inc., Providence, R. I. 406

Exhibit: Line of belt fasteners for all types of leather, rubber, woven, transmission and conveyor belts; special patch fasteners for torn and damaged belting.

In attendance: M. W. Talcott.

Chas. S. Tanner Co., Charlotte, N. C. 350

Exhibit: Demonstration of the Versenes (sequestering agents) in action; display of new softening agent, Lubritone, and printing binder, Binder AU; also many sizing and finishing compounds.

In attendance: C. Sumner Tanner (in charge), Frank Kottek, Dr. John Singer, William J. Cooney, Howard C. Gerlach, Jr., Karl H. Inderfurth.

Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester, N. Y. 427-428-429

Exhibit: Indicating, recording and controlling instruments.

In attendance: W. W. Lockwood, H. G. Olson.

G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn. 143

Exhibit: Demonstration of latest mechanized techniques for drycleaning, hardening and reconditioning of textile mill floors.

In attendance: Robert F. Guthrie (in charge), Frank D. Lilly, James O. Newton, James H. Alger, Raymond B. Volkmann, Elmer K. Hardy.

The Texas Co., New York City 425-426



Interior view of the 16th Southern Textile Exposition, held in the Fall of 1950.



G. H. TENNANT CO. power sweeper with auxiliary side brush.

Exhibit: Display of lubricants for the textile industry; petroleum conditioners for fibers.

In attendance: J. S. Leonard (in charge), J. H. Moran, J. M. Hackney, D. C. Rand, W. P. Warner, L. C. Mitchum, C. W. Meadors.

Texize Chemicals, Inc., Greenville, S. C. 430

Exhibit: Sizing materials for cotton and synthetic fibers.

In attendance: W. N. Kline, Jr. (in charge), W. J. Greer, C. M. Chalmers, C. A. Barrett, J. B. Garrett.

Textile Age, Greenwich, Conn. 122

Exhibit: Publication.

In attendance: A. P. Gumaer (in charge), D. H. White, C. S. Van Pelt, W. A. B. Davidson.

Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C. 204

Exhibit: Textile magazine, technical books and trade directories; visitor registration service.

In attendance: Junius M. Smith, F. R. Carey, David Clark, James T. McAden, Jr., Ben C. Thomas, R. J. Shinn.

Textile Industries, Atlanta, Ga. 408

Exhibit: Publications.

In attendance: John C. Fonville, Hunter Hughes.

Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C. 113

Exhibit: Stainless steel laboratory dyeing and drying equipment—dry cans, size kettles, etc.

In attendance: Karl Selden, Jr. (in charge), J. G. Spivey, T. T. Jenkins, L. E. Gregg, C. D. Schrader, M. Schrader, J. R. Munga.

Textile World, New York City. 222, 223

Exhibits: Copies of publication.

In attendance: William Buxman (in charge), W. G. Ashmore, E. D. Fowle.

H. J. Theiler Corp., Whitinsville, Mass. 108-A

Exhibit: Staubli dobby and card puching machine and shuttle truing machine; reed and heddle cleaning machine; Slide-Tex harness frames, heddles, drop wires; Hasler Tel differential indicator and Schweiter KM cone winder.

In attendance: H. J. Theiler (in charge), Hans Badertscher, Thomas Henderson, M. K. Thackston, Russell Redding.

Tide Water Associated Oil Co., New York City 121, 121-B

Exhibit: Product display, murals and literature depicting firm's new brand name and slogan "Tycol—engineered to fit the job."

In attendance: H. G. Mullen (in charge), D. L. McCuen, K. M. Slocum, J. O. Dunham, W. R. Harper, J. F. McGrath, Jr.

Toledo Scale Co., Toledo, Ohio 444

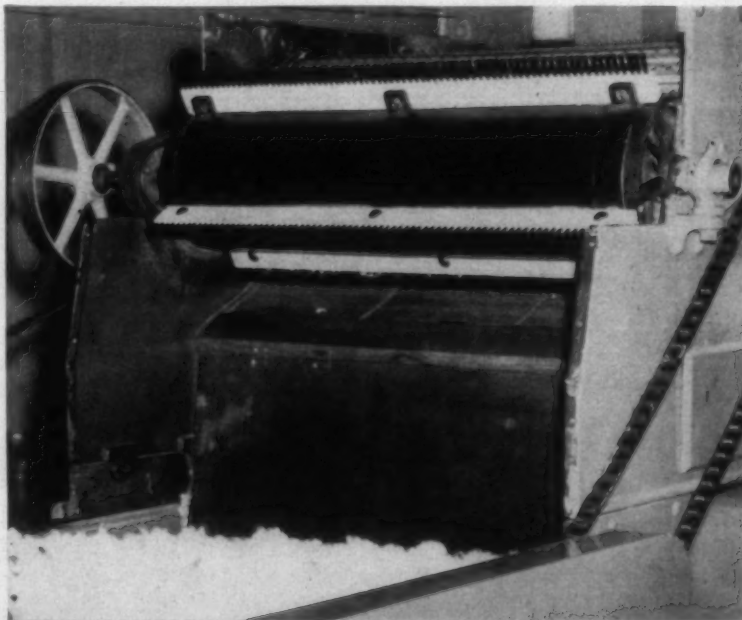
Exhibit: Fan, bench and portable scales for the textile industry.

In attendance: D. J. Boudinot.

Improved DOFFER ROLL

LOWER COST — EFFICIENT OPERATION

BRUSH INSTALLATION ON DOFFER ROLL FOR LATTICE PIN APRONS ON FEEDERS AND PICKERS



Twenty months experience of installation at one mill shows following advantages:

- Brushes show no wear—
- No chokes or machine stoppage to allow for clearing of pins—
- No packing of cotton as the brush removes it from the apron—
- Brushes fluff the cotton, thereby producing a better mix.
- Strong nylon bristles do not mat with the stock.
- Lower installation and maintenance cost.

VISIT OUR BOOTH at the Southern Textile Exposition. Let us show you newly developed brush installations, which increase the efficiency of machine production; also our newly created brushes for hand cleaning operations.

ATLANTA BRUSH CO. • ATLANTA, GA.

THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

Ton-Tex Corp., New York City. 228

Exhibit: Loom and harness strapping, roll belting, lapless endless spinner belting, Ve-E-zy, segmatic Ve belting, licker-in belts and vulcanizing plates and tools.

In attendance: J. S. Meyers, (in charge), R. E. L. Holt, Jr., David R. Sellars, Floyd A. New, J. B. Smith, J. B. Adams.

Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I. 502

Exhibit: Slasher equipment.

In attendance: Ira L. Griffin, Waldo W. Smith, Lewis A. Prescott.

Twin-T Laboratories, Greenville, S. C. 305

In attendance: W. K. Taylor, Jr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Lawrence, Mass. 357

Exhibit: Bobbins, shuttles, spools, warper beams, wooden tubes, cones, rolls and picker sticks.

In attendance: Lewis C. Briggs, III (in charge), Carroll A. Campbell, Frank Aiken, Philip C. Gossett, Dillard C. Ragan, Arthur D. Roper, Ronald F. Kinney, Julian T. Pool, James E. Oliver.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. 457

Exhibit: Various styles and sizes of ring travelers.

In attendance: W. H. Rose (in charge), W. P. Vaughan, Harold R. Fisher, Oliver B. Land.

United States Rubber Co., New York

City. 702

Exhibit: Complete line of textile mill specialties, including line of hose, V-belts and flat belts designed for the textile industry.

In attendance: H. E. Dadson (in charge), C. F. Cline, Jr., H. P. Bond, W. J. Dawson, J. E. Messick, C. R. Blitz, N. E. Marshburn, M. H. Jones.

U. S. Textile Machine Co., Scranton, Pa. 403

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: P. J. Thomas (in charge), J. B. Kingsley, A. W. Thomas, Sr., A. W. Thomas, Jr.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. 203

Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: Frank P. Barrie (in charge), Dudley M. Dunlop, Harris H. Bucklin, Jr., Jesse W. Stribling, Frederick Barrows.

Up-Right Scaffolds, Berkeley, Calif. 506

Exhibit: Adjustable aluminum scaffolds for overhead maintenance work in weave rooms and other mill locations.

In attendance: William H. Howland (in charge), Theodore S. Ockels.

Uster Corp., Charlotte, N. C. 704

Exhibit: Uster yarn strength tester and the Uster universal evenness tester.

In attendance: James W. Stuart (in charge), Marion Herndon.

Veeder-Root, Inc., Hartford, Conn. 107

Exhibit: Operating display panels showing counters adaptable to all phases of the textile industry.

In attendance: F. J. Swords (in charge), G. H. Anthony, J. H. Chaplin, H. L. Spaunburg, A. E. Kallinich, G. L. Logan, T. Nelson, R. C. Conant, H. E. Mansfield, H. B. Hubb.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I., and Gastonia, N. C. 243

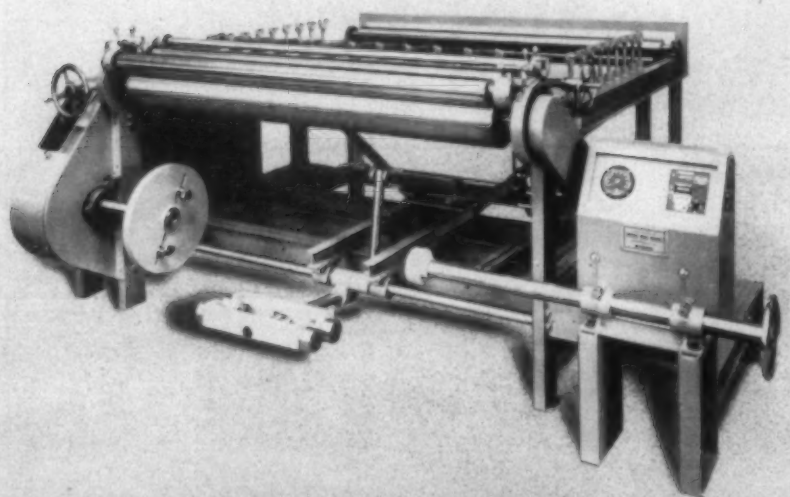
Exhibit: Reception booth.

In attendance: E. R. Jerome (in charge), Walter L. Hudson, F. P. Bodenheimer, W. T. Horton, C. W. Wilbanks, C. H. Green.

Watson & Desmond, Charlotte, N. C. 128

Exhibit: Machinecraft Climax ball bearing rolls; Watson-Williams shuttles; Dana S. Courtney wood bobbins; Texplant paper tubes and bobbins; R. M. Taylor shuttle fur; Walton humidifiers; Mona conditioning machines and chemicals; Grob heddles and heddle frames; Vermont spools and bobbins; items from Charlotte Colloid Mill.

In attendance: C. E. Watson and S. P. V. Desmond (in charge), A. J. Bahan, E. E. Ball, N. J. Dodgen, R. V.



TOWER IRON WORKS slasher head-end unit.



VEEDER-ROOT'S NEW SALES AND SERVICE HEADQUARTERS AT GREENVILLE, S. C.—Visitors to the Southern Textile Exposition will be interested to note that another well-known manufacturer has built a permanent Southern base. Just recently opened is this handsome, modern building which will be sales and service headquarters for Veeder-Root, Inc., whose home office and factory are in Hartford, Conn. Show attendants are invited to visit this new building, which is an easy six-mile drive from Textile Hall, straight out Route 29 on the Greenville-Spartanburg Highway. Veeder-Root also is exhibiting in Booth 107 at the show, where an interesting modern design of 2-3 convertible pick and hank counters is being introduced.

McPhail, John Wyatt, H. K. Smith,
M. R. Woods.

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co., Millbury,
Mass. 128

Exhibit: Shuttles for all types of
looms, shuttle eyes and other parts.

In attendance: W. L. Watson, H. J.
Watson, H. E. Goff, R. A. Norman.

T. M. Welborn Co., Greenville, S. C.
328

Exhibit: Carbide for tool tips, dies
and wear parts; circular carbide and
carbide tipped metal cutting tools;
standard carbide tools; carbide rotary
files and burrs; industrial diamond
tools and machine and tool products.

In attendance: Tom M. Welborn (in
charge), E. G. Deadwyler, C. A. San-
ders, Miss Sarah Bishop.

West Disinfecting Co., Richmond, Va.
329, 330

Exhibit: Floor cleaners, disinfec-
tants, insecticides, liquid soaps, paper
towels, industrial hand cleansing ma-
terials, protective creams and gar-
ments, antiseptic Westone (for dust
control); also new type Micromatic
roll paper towel dispenser.

In attendance: Harvey W. Anderson,
(in charge), H. A. Leche, Jr., Tom
St. Ledger, W. Park Kennedy, I. G.
Riddick.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Pitts-
burgh, Pa. 414, 415, 416, 417

Exhibit: Electric motors, drives and
controls for the textile industry; dis-
playing for the first time a new pack-
aged multi-motor slasher drive, a lint-
free motor, and a water-cooled motor
designed for the new Saco-Lowell
spinning frame.

In attendance: A. W. Rose, W. W.
Ballew, Jerry Reeves, Jr., C. P.
Walker.

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.,
Newark, N. J. 508

Exhibit: Electrical indicating in-
struments, recorders and controllers;
bi-metal and glass thermometers, hy-
drometers; specialized testing equip-
ment; photoelectric and control de-
vices; Tachometer per cent stretch in-
struments.

In attendance: J. W. Devine (in
charge), Grier Wallace, Russell Ran-
son, L. Van Blerkom.

West Point Foundry & Machine Co.,
West Point, Ga. 516

Exhibit: Air-Dri slasher, multi-cyl-
inder slasher, Model 51 Callaway
slasher and corduroy cutting machine
featuring a new drive.

In attendance: R. L. Mundhenk (in
charge), T. J. Lane, R. F. Guill, S. S.
Rice, G. L. Ball.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville,
Mass. 232, 233

Exhibit: Repair parts and supplies.

In attendance: Robert G. McKaig
(in charge), R. W. Rawlinson, R. C.
Cunningham, Frederick Odell, G. F.
McRoberts, B. Curtis Greib, Z. C.
Childers, C. M. Banks, J. R. Federline.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whit-
insville, Mass. 252

Exhibit: Complete line of rings and
holders.

In attendance: W. P. Dutemple (in
charge), G. T. Brown, W. K. Shirley.

Wilbur & Williams Co., Boston
(Brighton), Mass. 360

Exhibit: Specialized paint coatings
for rust prevention, moisture and
chemical resistance, etc.

In attendance: Ralph Van Ness.

Wilkin & Matthews, Charlotte, N. C.
336

Exhibit: Wil-Mat casters, steel
shelving and bobbins.

In attendance: Hugh Wilkin (in
charge), John Matthews, Chris Tim-
berlake.

Wrenn Bros., Charlotte, N. C. 472

Exhibit: Colson casters and trucks,
speedways conveyors and economy
shoplifter; also in Booth 419 exhibit-
ing Hyster lift trucks.

In attendance: J. Preston Wrenn (in
charge), Paul E. Wrenn, George L.
Wrenn, J. W. Hubbard, J. R. Horswell,
Charles G. Mayer.

17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

October 6-11, 1952

TEXTILE HALL

Greenville, S. C.

An opportunity to become acquainted with the latest
developments in machinery, equipment, accessories,
supplies, and techniques relating to the textile in-
dustry.

SHOW HOURS

MONDAY through FRIDAY—9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SATURDAY

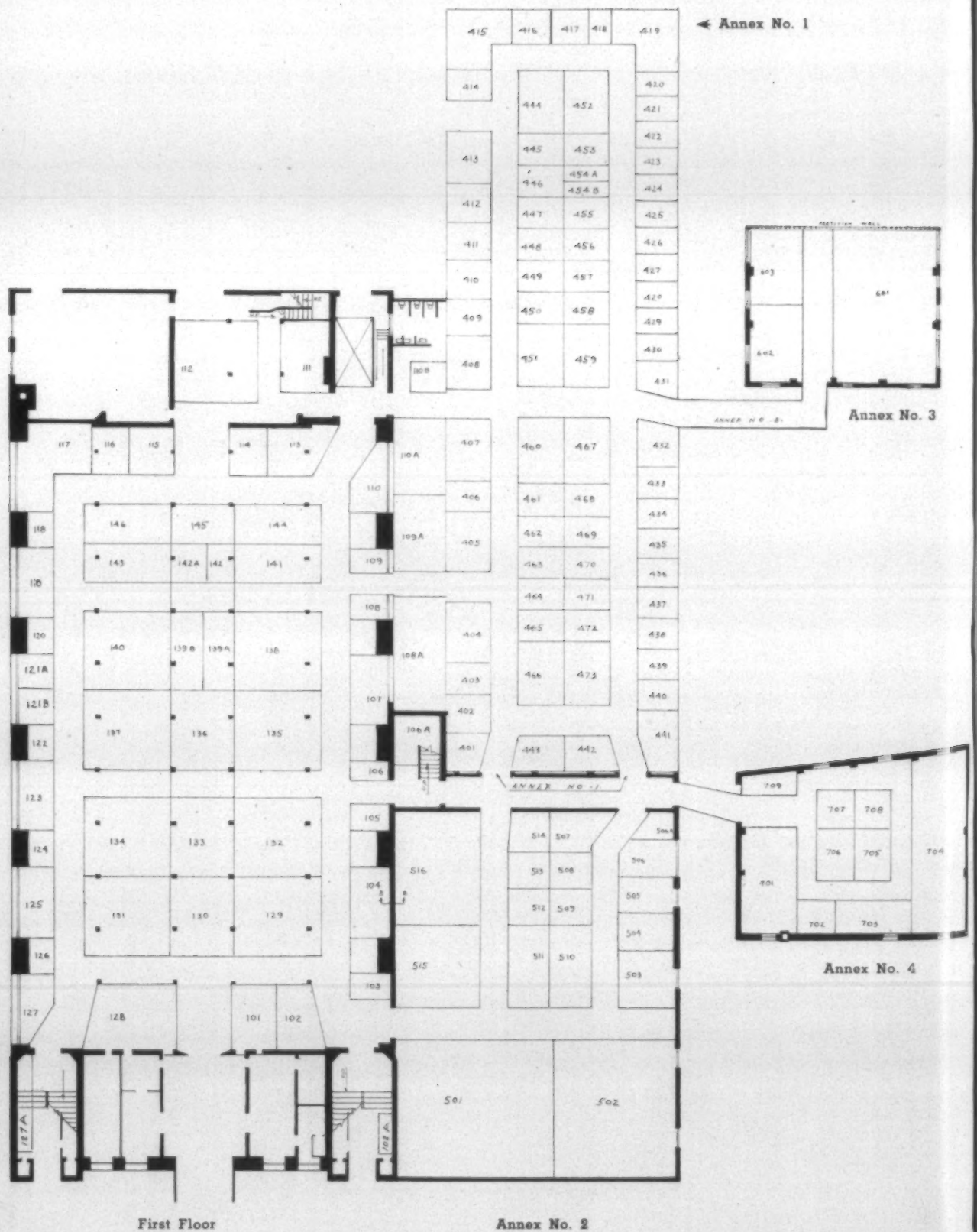
9 A. M. to 1 P. M.



For room reservations, please
write Textile Hall Corpora-
tion, 322 West Washington
Street, Greenville, S. C.

"AN INSTITUTION OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY SINCE 1915"

Floor Plan For 17th South



3

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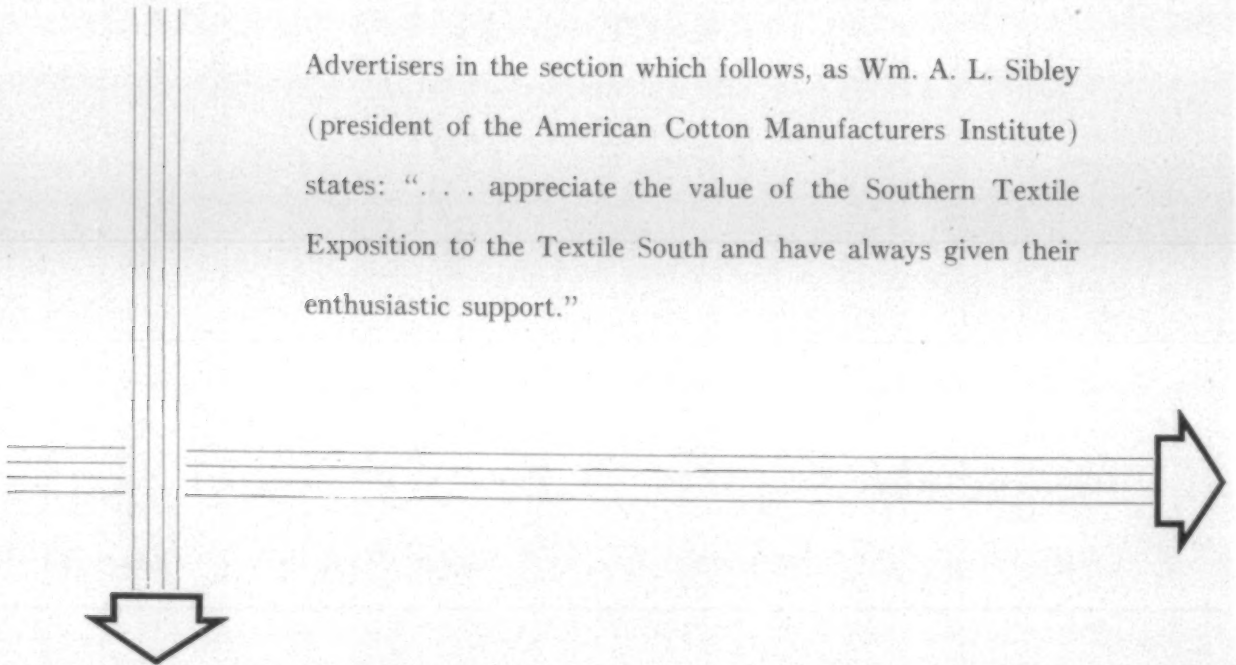
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Southern Textile Manufacturers . . .

Advertisers in the section which follows, as Wm. A. L. Sibley (president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute) states: "... appreciate the value of the Southern Textile Exposition to the Textile South and have always given their enthusiastic support."



MOORESVILLE MILLS

Mooreville, N. C.

Apparel Fabrics
Decorative Fabrics
Towels

Sales

Empire State Bldg., New York City

The Southern Textile Industry is proud of the Southern Textile Exposition and the management can count on our continued support.

Aleo Manufacturing Co.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.

Value Through Volume



Subsidiary of

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, Inc. of New York

*The Southern Textile Exposition
Has Our Support and Best Wishes*

Congratulations
TO THE
17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION



BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Macon, Georgia

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779 Drexel Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.
1090 Merchandise Mart

AKRON, OHIO
707 United Bldg.

DALTON, GA.
202 Posten Motor Bldg.

grantville mills

GRANTVILLE, GEORGIA



Manufacturers of

Natural and Colored,
Hosiery Twist and
Warp Twist,
Packaged Dyed,
and Stock Dyed Yarns.
Work Socks

MAJESTIC MFG. CO.

Manufacturers of

FINE COMBED YARNS

BELMONT, N. C.



CLIMAX SPINNING CO.

FINE COMBED YARNS

BELMONT, N. C.

JOANNA COTTON MILLS CO.

Manufacturers of



QUALITY
WINDOW
SHADE
CLOTHS
AND
DRAPERY
FABRICS

GOLDVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

*October 6-11 Will Be a Big Week
for the Textile South!*

BLADENBORO COTTON MILLS

Incorporated

BLADENBORO, N. C.



SPINNERS OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR and
WEAVING YARNS
4's to 32's SINGLE and PLY



Sales Representatives

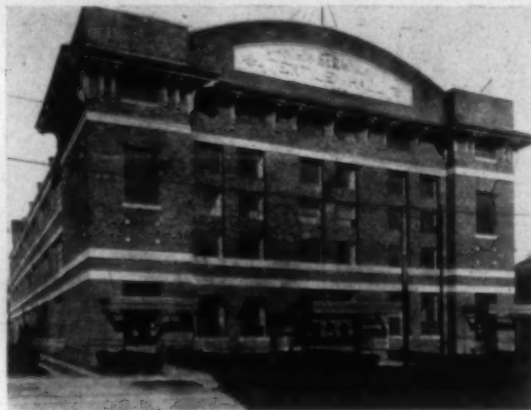
Hegeman & Co.
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Providence

Charles C. Davis & Co.
221 N. LaSalle St.
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Thomas D. Toy & Co.
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New York

Carl L. Miller & Sons
Utica, N. Y.
Reading, Penna.
Cynwyd, Penna.

TEXTILE HALL



SCENE OF THE 17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

WELCOME, EXHIBITORS!

Greenville Textile Manufacturers appreciate the value of the Southern Textile Exposition to the industry here in the South, and hope the investment you are making in the Show this year will bring you gratifying returns.

THE ABNEY MILLS

(Brandon Division)

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(Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.)

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(Division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.)

MILLS MILL

(Subdivision of Reeves Bros., Inc.)

WOODSIDE MILLS

(Greenville Plant)

Best Wishes to the S.T.E.

The Randolph Mills

INCORPORATED



Manufacturers of

COTTON
OUTING
FLANNELS



FRANKLINVILLE, N. C.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURING CO.

TENNILLE, GA.

Manufacturers of

STANDARD U. S. ARMY
AND NUMBERED DUCKS

*The Southern Textile Exposition has
always had and will continue to have
the whole-hearted support of the South's
textile manufacturers.*

Selling Agents

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., Inc.

90 Worth Street New York, N. Y.

*Best Wishes to the Southern Textile
Exposition*

+

Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Co.

Hudson, N. C.

Hayes Cotton Mill Co.

Lenoir, N. C.

Moore Cotton Mill Co.

Lenoir, N. C.

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Manufacturers of Fine Combed and Carded Yarns

The Southern Textile
Exposition

is a
Valuable Asset
to the
Textile South

FIRESTONE TEXTILES

Division of

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Crowd Awaiting The Opening of The 1950 Show



To The Thousands of Textile Manufacturers Who Will Visit

GREENVILLE

During The
17th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

The following Greenville firms extend

A Cordial Welcome

and will delight in any opportunity to be of service to you
during your stay in this city

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY ELECTRIC CO.

(Industrial Power and Lighting Installations)

PLEXON CORPORATION

(Plastic Yarns, Cards and Tapes)

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*(Improved Card Screens, any make
and Spinning Cylinders too)*

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Our Best Wishes
for the
Continued Success
of the
Southern Textile
Exposition

WENNONAH COTTON MILLS CO.
LEXINGTON, N. C.

Corriher Mills Co.

Landis, North Carolina

*Extends Greetings and Best Wishes to the
Southern Textile Exposition*



Manufacturers of
Combed Cotton Yarns

Our Best Wishes to the S.T.E.

**R E X
MILLS INC.**
GASTONIA, N. C.

Manufacturers of
FINE COMBED YARNS



Sales Agent
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*extends Best Wishes to the Southern
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Fine Cotton Cloth



— **HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA** —



Quality Is No Puzzle

For more than half a century loyal Cone employees, through their skill and manufacturing "know-how," have brought into being the Cone Seal of Service as a symbol of dependable fabrics. As a result there is pride in accomplishment and a sincere desire to maintain for Cone fabrics the highest standards of quality.

CONE MILLS CORPORATION **GREENSBORO • NORTH CAROLINA**

PROXIMITY PLANT, Greensboro, N. C. • WHITE OAK PLANT, Greensboro, N. C. • REVOLUTION DIVISION, Greensboro, N. C.
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ASHEVILLE PLANT, Asheville, N. C. • DWIGHT DIVISION, Alabama City, Ala. • ENO PLANT, Hillsboro, N. C. • MINNEOLA PLANT, Gibsonville, N. C.
CLIFFSIDE PLANT, Cliffside, N. C. • HAYNES PLANT, Avondale, N. C. • SALISBURY PLANT, Salisbury, N. C. • UNION BLEACHERY, Greenville, S. C.

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

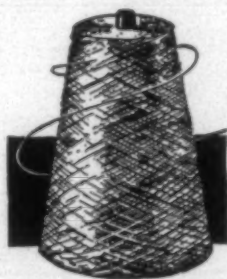
CONE FINISHING COMPANY: PRINT WORKS PLANT, Greensboro, N. C.; GRANITE PLANT, Haw River, N. C.
FLORENCE MILLS: FLORENCE PLANT, Forest City, N. C.; AMERICAN SPINNING PLANT, Greenville, S. C.

Selling Organization: **CONE MILLS, INC., 59 WORTH ST., NEW YORK CITY**

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SALISBURY
NORTH CAROLINA

COMBED
KNITTING
YARNS



Dundee Mills

Incorporated
GRIFFIN, GA.

Makers of Fine Towels
Since 1888

Showrooms
40 Worth Street
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Our Congratulations and
Best Wishes to the
**SOUTHERN TEXTILE
EXPOSITION**

The nation's best Industrial Show!

HIGHLAND PARK MFG. CO.
CHARLOTTE 1, N. C.

Manufacturers of
Fine Cotton Fabrics

LINFORD MILLS, INC.
BELMONT, NORTH CAROLINA



Spinners of
Combed Yarns for the
Knitting and Weaving Trades

Avondale Mills of Alabama

GENERAL OFFICES
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*The educational value of the Southern Textile Exposition
is recognized by Southern textile manufacturers. May
this event continue to grow and prosper!*

Founded in 1897 by Governor B. B. COMER

The Southern Textile Exposition Has the Interest and Support of

ECHOTA COTTON MILLS



Manufacturers of
FINE SHEETINGS



CALHOUN

GEORGIA

ACME SPINNING COMPANY

BELMONT, NORTH CAROLINA

Spinners of
**ACME QUALITY
COMBED YARNS**

NEWNAN COTTON MILLS

NEWNAN, GEORGIA

Established 1888

NATURAL and COLORED, NOVELTY,
COTTON, RAYON MIXED FIBRE and
WORSTED KNITTING and WEAVING
YARNS and FABRICS

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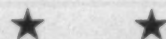
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The Development Of The Southern Textile Industry—*And Why It Grew*



By F. SADLER LOVE, Secretary-Treasurer, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute

TO understand the growth of the Southern textile industry you have to go back a long way. You have to go back beyond World War I and World War II, beyond the Spanish-American War, even beyond the War Between the States. The history books can help some but they can't give you all the answers. They can give you the words in black type, strung line after line across countless pages, but they can't give you the life-and-blood story, the failures, the successes, the knaves and the heroes who walked across the stage of the South in the turbulent years of the 19th century.

You can get some of that feeling by talking to the people who lived and walked through a portion of the era. Like the Spartanburg County man who was rounding out 50-odd years in the same mill, who looked at us with a sort of crooked grin and said: "Yep, I been workin' in this same mill for more'n a half century. Me and my folks came down out of the mountains in the '90s and I been here ever since. My first job was lightin' the swingin' oil lamps. That was all the light we had in those days." He laughed, and added, "If you're writin' something for the paper I reckon you might say I was the first electrician this mill ever had!"

Yes, you have to go back a long way. You have to go back across the misty years.

As a new nation began to grow along the eastern seaboard of the North American continent, two separate types of cultures were also growing in this region bounded by Maine on the north and Georgia on the south. In the northern part of the country the Winters were long and the soil was not particularly fertile. It was not strange, therefore, that the early settlers in the New England states turned to fishing and to manufacturing. The Cape Cod fisherman, with his sou'wester hat, became the symbol of one of the greatest seafaring races on the face of the earth, and New England products became the symbol of Yankee industriousness and ingenuity.

In the southern part of the new country, however, the growing season was long and the Winters were comparatively mild. The soil was fertile and the slavery system gave added impetus to a flourishing agrarian economy. From Savannah and Charleston, cotton and other crops were shipped to every port of the world, and the South became the world's garden.

The plantation system, whereby hundreds and sometimes thousands of acres of land were cultivated from the nerve center of the plantation home, and the plantation, with its blacksmith shop, its hand loom and its Negro labor, was a

self-sufficient unit of a system extending from Virginia through the Carolinas and down into Georgia.

Early records indicate that on practically every plantation some spinning and weaving of cloth took place. This was in the main production for the inhabitants of that particular plantation, and only rarely was it sold to others outside of the plantation. The extent of these home handicrafts may be gauged by the fact that according to the census of 1810 approximately 14 million yards of cotton goods were made by families and small concerns in the three states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The estimated value of these goods was approximately six million dollars.

Although the home manufacturing of cotton goods was extensive during both the 18th and 19th centuries, it is difficult to determine with accuracy the date and location of the first cotton mill in America—the first mill to manufacture cotton goods on a commercial scale. The town of Beverly, Mass., claims the first mill in America and a plaque inside the city limits proclaims that fact. The date of this establishment was evidently 1788. The Slater Mill of 1790 was certainly a close cousin to present-day manufacturing methods, and this, with the Beverly enterprise, constitutes New England's claim to the origin of the American textile industry.

Certain English journals of the period indicate that in South Carolina there was a plant near Stateburg on the Santee River in 1790, and that even before that a Mrs. Frances Ramage had a cotton manufacturing plant on James Island just outside Charleston in 1787 or 1789. Mrs. Ramage's plant was operated by mule power. Be this as it may, however, there is no doubt that New England gained an early lead and that the textile industry in this country was predominantly in New England during those early years.

South Carolina's first mill, as we have indicated, was sometime around 1787 to 1790, and it was not until 1810 that Georgia, the next Southern state to claim a cotton mill, saw its mill in operation.

It appears that this first Georgia mill was on Upton Creek, nine miles southeast of Washington in Wilkes County. This was a structure built of brownstone, 40 by 60 feet in size, and was a two-story plant. Some of the difficulties of the early manufacturer are illustrated by the story of John Shly, who spent six weeks going from Georgia to Pennsylvania to get textile machinery, traveling by the Alligator line of stage coaches. He brought his machinery by boat to Savannah and then by wagon for 200 miles overland to Reedy Creek in Jefferson County. The looms

he brought down were the first ever used in the South for the manufacture of cotton bagging.

North Carolina followed Georgia by only three years. In 1813, Michael Schenck built a mill near Lincolnton. Michael Schenck was a native of Lancaster, Pa., and had come to North Carolina in 1790. Some of the machinery for his mill was hauled by wagon from Philadelphia and an interesting sidelight is that some of it may have come from the earlier Stateburg, S. C., venture, because records of that time indicate that when the Stateburg factory was discontinued some of its machinery was sold to "a man from Lincolnton, N. C." This mill apparently prospered for a number of years and people came from a radius of several hundred miles to buy its products. It was operated by water power and was burned during the War Between the States.

An interesting sidelight is that Michael Schenck of the early Lincolnton days even today continues in the textile industry through the work of his ancestors. A direct descendant is Jean W. Schenck, president of Lily Mills Co., Shelby, N. C. Another direct descendant was the late Michael Schenck, associate justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The first mill in Alabama was built on the Flint River in Madison County in 1832. It was incorporated as "The Bell Factory of the County of Madison," because a large bell was used to summon its employees to work. This was a plant of 3,000 spindles and 100 looms and, by today's standards, would be a small establishment.

During this period a great debate was raging. Proponents of industrialization were writing articles in the newspapers and going to and fro across the face of the South preaching that the salvation of this region lay in cotton manufacturing. They pointed out that numerous people were unemployed and that they should have gainful employment. They also noted the fact that cotton was grown throughout the region and that it was folly to ship the raw cotton to New England mills, wait for it to be manufactured into cloth, pay freight both on the northbound trip and on the southbound trip, and then buy the material back in the form of dresses at greatly increased prices.

In 1795, the South Carolina General Assembly voted to hold a lottery to raise 400 pounds to be used by one William McClure to help build "a cotton manufactory." Those debating the question gave numerous figures, sometimes exaggerated, of the amount of yarn and cloth which could be produced from a given number of spindles and looms. Those who took the negative in this great debate argued that the South's destiny lay in agriculture, and that its "poor whites" and its Negro slaves could never operate the complicated machinery which they felt sure must be used in textile mills. Many of the political leaders of the day were opposed to the industrialization of the South, and John Randolph claimed that the building of textile mills "would bring yellow fever, not in August merely, but from June to January and January to June."

Also, at about this time occurred the first "theft" of a New England textile mill. In 1815, three manufacturers from Providence, R. I., sailed to Charleston, S. C., and hauled textile machinery in wagons 250 miles overland and set up a 700-spindle mill in the Piedmont section of South Carolina. As far as can be learned, this did not cause any furor in the New England states, and neither the governor

of Massachusetts nor the governor of Rhode Island made a statement protesting it.

Even with this evidence of early migration, however, the growth of the textile industry in the South was slow. By 1840 there were only 25 small mills in operation in North Carolina, 15 in South Carolina, 19 in Georgia and 14 in Alabama. With a total of only 2,650 people employed in all the mills in these four states, it is evident that these mills were very small.

Beginning about that time, however, the shadow of one of the great builders of the South began to fall across the swamplands and the uplands, the rivers and the plains. William Gregg had a vision of a South of whirling spindles and flashing looms. He had a vision of economic independence from New England, of jobs for those who needed jobs, of cloth for those who needed cloth. In 1846, at Graniteville, S. C., he built the South's first great mill. By standards of today it might not be called "great" because it had only 8,400 spindles and 300 looms, but his mill was built of white granite, was 350 feet long and had two massive towers at the top. It is said that during the early years fountains on the lawn of the mill spouted crystal water some 15 feet in the air.

Gregg built a village for his employees, complete with streets and school, and was perhaps the first advocate of compulsory education in his state. His detractors have argued that he was the father of the paternalistic spirit which later plagued the textile industry, but one might well ask, "Where would the employees have lived had Gregg not built a village?"

It is somehow symbolic of Southern textile leadership that William Gregg died trying to save the plant which he had founded. When flood waters threatened the dam adjacent to the mill, he went out into the waters of the river with his employees to try to mend the break. From this exposure he died a short time afterwards of pneumonia, but his mill lived on as an example of what Southern enterprise and courage could do in the new field of textile manufacturing. Today the original building still stands and is flanked by many newer ones which constitute the Graniteville Co., with plants in both Georgia and South Carolina.

In the years that followed, other mills were built, but the shots at Fort Sumter interrupted industrial growth. For four years, men from the South fought against men from the North, and armies marched up and down the Valley of the Shenandoah. William Tecumseh Sherman marched from Georgia to the sea and behind him left a swath of burnt homes and destroyed fields. Finally, at a place called Appomattox Court House a man named Lee slowly drew his sword from its scabbard and passed it across the table to his conqueror. The vision of victory was ended, the military sun of the South had set.

The road back was grim and bitter. The South's farms and factories were destroyed, its livestock gone with the white-columned mansions and the guitars from the Negro cabins. Its leaders of tomorrow lay beneath Confederate crosses at Chancellorsville, at the Wilderness and at Yellow Tavern. There was no benevolent victor waiting with a "Marshall Plan."

Instead, Negroes who were only a few years away from an African jungle, sat in its legislative chambers, and scallawags and carpetbaggers feasted on the carcass of what had been a great region. So great was the devastation that one writer said of the South after 1865 that it was "the

most impoverished area ever occupied by an English people."

Some of those who scratched among the ashes left by Sherman believed that cotton manufacturing might be the answer to the poverty and the destitution of the South. As others had done in earlier years, they preached the gospel of industrialization, and this time there were more listeners, and there were more converts. Stock was sold on a weekly installment plan of 50 cents or one dollar, and payments of from two to four years. Planters, school teachers, widows, ministers, all played a part in this "Operation Bootstrap," the effort of a stricken area to raise itself through its own courage and its own initiative.

In 1881, the Atlanta Cotton Exposition gave added stimulus to the textile movement. It is said that the governor of Georgia appeared at the exposition in a suit of "cottonade" which had been manufactured on the premises from cotton picked "from bales" the same day. The New Orleans Exposition of 1884 gave a further stimulus.

By 1900 South Carolina boasted of the gigantic Olympia Mill at Columbia, with 110,000 spindles, the largest mill in the world under one roof. Olympia, later to become a part of the Pacific Mills Co., was one of the wonders of that day.

Wages in 1900 were 14 cents a day for a sweeper, with a 12-hour day being standard. A few years later, average earnings for all job had risen to somewhat over a dollar a day and, apparently, this was considered to be a rather bountiful reward.

To man the machinery of the new mills, people came down from the mountains of the Blue Ridge, whose summits swept from the slopes of the Shenandoah Valley down into the hills of Habersham. They came over rocky mountain roads by horseback, by muleback and on foot, carrying their possessions in wagons, and with their children trailing behind. These were people with the fierce light of independence burning in their eyes, people in whose veins flowed the purest strains of Anglo-Saxon heritage. They didn't know anything about operating cotton mill machinery, but they "lowed as how they could learn it."

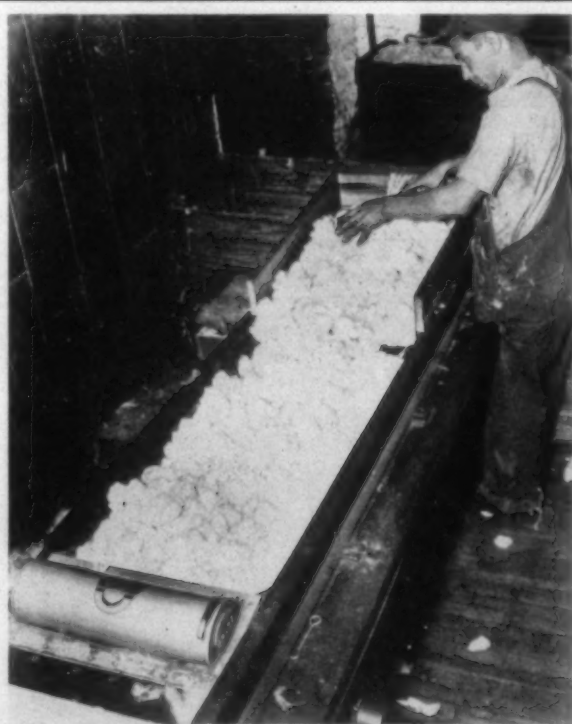
So well did they learn it that by 1926 there were approximately 18 million spindles in New England, and approximately 18 million spindles in the South. The balance had been reached. From that time on the South held its own, but the installed spindleage in New England declined until today it is less than four million. Something called "The New South" had come into being. Nobody knew exactly what it was, but everybody saw the smokestacks and everybody saw the money that went to the storekeepers, to the doctors, to the lawyers, to the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker.

It was also in this era that it became fashionable for writers of Northern publications to make a ground tour of the South, and send back caustic comments for home consumption. They found examples of cotton mill workers who spent all of their money before payday and they screamed, "all work and no pay!" They forgot that in some cities outside of the South there were bankers, industrialists, and, perhaps even newspaper men, who reached payday with a somewhat similar lack of cash money. Children were employed in some of the mills and they made great capital of this, later studiously ignoring the fact that the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association played a leading

role in the adoption of that state's first compulsory school attendance law.

But times change and attitudes change. Almost before the Northern writers realized it, the wooden mill village houses, over which they had wept such bitter tears, became brick homes with hardwood floors, pasture lands became golf courses and unused buildings were turned into nurseries and kindergartens. The "electrician," who in other years and at other times had lit the swinging oil lamps in his mill, was replaced by a man named James B. Duke of the American Tobacco Co., who built a string of hydro-electric plants across the Piedmont, plants which one day were to supply with current almost 50 per cent of the spindles of the American textile industry.

Financially, the mills in the South had fought an up-and-down battle, with more lean years than fat years. After meeting the payroll, there had seldom been enough capital left over to plow back into new plants and equipment. The need of a world at war changed that in the 1940s, however. For the first time there was an opportunity, a real oppor-



TRAMP IRON REMOVED FROM WASTE COTTON—Consolidated Textile Co., Inc., recently purchased two Eriez permanent non-electric magnetic plate type separators for use in its Lynchburg, Va., plant. The separators are installed on the feeding line of the plant's roving waste machine to remove tramp iron from re-workable waste cotton. This machine handles usable waste material from the carding and spinning departments for re-processing. "We are well satisfied with the performance of Eriez separators," states P. S. Leach of Consolidated Textile. "They have eliminated a dangerous source of fire, and increased the life of the machine's heater lags which were frequently damaged by tramp iron."

During the three years prior to the installation of Eriez separators, six fires were started in the roving waste machine from sparks generated by tramp iron striking against rotating heaters. These fires resulted in damages of \$1,200 to the machine and materials. Pieces of stray metal present in raw materials cause serious machinery damage and finished product contamination as well as fires. Eriez magnetic separators remove all tramp iron from raw and processed materials, and thereby eliminate these hazards.

tunity, to purchase new machines, to modernize plants, to bring costs down with more efficient machines.

Today, from Virginia westward to the Gulf, more modern machinery is operating in Southern textile mills than ever before. Emerging now from its worst depression since 1932, the Southern industry faces the future with hope and confidence. The record of active cotton system spinning spindles for the month of August, 1952, is illustrative of the strength of this position. This record indicates that in the cotton-growing states there were 16,892,000 active spindles, while in the New England states there were only 2,841,000 spindles. Within the South, South Carolina led with 5,480,000 spindles, but, from the standpoint of spindles in place, North Carolina was slightly ahead.

The growth of the synthetics industry has been another phenomenon of the present-day South. Not all growth in man-made fibers, of course, took place in the South, but what has been happening in the country is illustrative of what has been happening here. In 1920, cotton accounted for 88.3 per cent of the textile production picture, while wool accounted for 9.8 per cent. Synthetics were so unimportant that they came in for less than one-half of one per cent. By 1951, however, this picture had changed considerably. Cotton had dropped to 71.0 per cent, wool to 7.0 per cent and synthetics had risen to 21.7 per cent.

Out of this change has come a new alertness on the part of manufacturers of all types of fibers. Each is keenly

aware of the competitiveness of other fibers. Cotton has taken its place among the high-fashion fabrics, and new finishes have given it an attractiveness undreamed of in the days of William Gregg.

But, as we said earlier, you cannot understand the story of the growth of the Southern textile industry by reading words strung out one after another on a printed page. You must talk with the people who operate its looms. You must talk with the men who manage its mills. You must ride through the South and see the new plants of modern construction and design, you must see the fabrics that come from its looms. In the final analysis, however, the story of the Southern textile industry is the story of its people. The story began with mule-driven machinery on an island off the coast of South Carolina. Its bone and sinew were the lives of men and women who dreamed a great dream, and who had the initiative and the courage to make their dream come true. Do not seek for the secret of their success in musty volumes, or on dusty shelves. You will not find it there.

* * *

Author's Note: In the preparation of this article, the author has studied numerous volumes as well as many pamphlets from individual mill companies. Because of space limitations, it would be impractical to list all of these here, but his indebtedness to each is hereby acknowledged, as well as his indebtedness to the textile people with whom he has talked during the course of some 15 years.

Some Southern Mill People Have A Textile Heritage Almost A Thousand Years Old

By DAVID CLARK, Editor

VISITORS to the mountains of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee, have marveled that a people who lived in mountain coves in almost complete isolation for several generations, could emerge and so quickly become efficient operators of textile machinery and could evidence such an interest in education and in independence.

Some visitors to the textile mill villages, to which mountaineers have moved, are puzzled by the large number of children with blonde hair and blue eyes and wish to know their background.

The story goes back to the early years of the Eighth Century when the area which is now east Saxony and Bavaria was the largest center of textile manufacturing in the world. It consisted then of hand spinning and hand loom weaving.

About 800 A.D. a large number of the people of that section of Germany moved to England and, having driven the Celts out of the area which is now known as the Lancashire Section, established there the largest textile industry in the world, in fact, it is still the largest. They were known as Anglo-Saxons but could have well been called Anglo-Bavarians.

Some years later ability to secure wool in the lowlands of Scotland induced many to move from the Lancashire Section to that area and they built there the largest wool

manufacturing industry in the world at that time. They did intermarry to a small extent with the highland Scots but largely retained their homogeneity.

A few years after 1600 A.D., James I, a King of England, desiring to settle a portion of Ireland with Protestants, induced some of those in the lowlands of Scotland to move to the Ulster section of Ireland.

One inducement was that there was a supply of wool in Ulster and the other was that the King pledged that there would be no excessive taxation.

Those who moved from the lowlands of Scotland to the north of Ireland built there a great wool manufacturing industry and also established the linen industry which exists in Ireland today. There they were textile manufacturers just as they had been in the lowlands of Scotland, in the Lancashire section of England and back in the Bavarian and east Saxony areas.

They were called Scotch-Irish because they had moved from Scotland to Ireland but they had little Scotch blood and because of the violent religious prejudices of that era they seldom intermarried with the Catholics of Ireland and had practically no Irish blood. They were, as they had always been—basically Bavarians.

When they became prosperous the Crown levied heavy

taxes upon them, in violation of promises made by James I, who was then deceased, and as was and is, characteristic of the race, they became greatly enraged because of the injustice and actually burned down some of their woolen mills.

In a period of four years, more than half of the so-called Scotch-Irish left northern Ireland for America. Most of them settled in Pennsylvania just below Philadelphia and there again built a large textile industry. In the years between 1710 and 1770 they were joined by other families from the Ulster section.

Later these people made their final migrations.

A small group moved to northern Michigan while a much larger group moved from lower Pennsylvania, through Virginia, and settled to a large extent between the Yadkin and Catawba rivers in North Carolina, but some went as far south as Spartanburg, S. C.

They probably thought that in the Piedmont section of North Carolina they had, at last, found a haven of political and religious freedom and that they would not again be subject to unjust government or excessive taxation but they were soon disillusioned.

There were social and economic differences between the east and west of 18th Century North Carolina. In the east a more aristocratic form of society prevailed, based upon large plantations and slave labor; in the west slaves were few and the structure of society was more democratic. The east was settled and populous; the west was still in the pioneer stage. In the east the people were largely of English ancestry; in the west most were Scotch-Irish and German. Between the two sections stretched sparsely settled pine forests which formed a natural obstacle to communication.

The principal grievances of those in the west were excessive taxes, extortionate fees, the scarcity of money, and dishonest officials. Taxes were excessive mainly because they were levied on the poll so that rich and poor paid equal amounts. Particular grievance was felt against the sheriff, then a powerful local official appointed by the governor, who was himself appointed by the Crown, from a list of three freeholders whose names had been submitted to him by the county court. When the sheriff came to collect taxes he usually would brook no delay. Since money was scarce and difficult to borrow, the sheriff would either charge fees for delay in payment, or sell the property—often to some friend—for much less than its true value, to satisfy the tax bill. It was charged that the officers and their friends made a regular business of such proceedings, and there is no doubt that many officials were not only inefficient but also dishonest and corrupt. In 1767 Governor Tryon estimated that 50 per cent of the money collected as taxes never found its way into the public treasury.

The governor, as an appointee of the crown, and many of the ruling class in eastern North Carolina were members of the Church of England, and sought its establishment. The governor ruled that no person could perform a marriage ceremony unless he was a minister of the Church of England or was a magistrate appointed by the governor; the settlers of the west looked upon this as voiding their religious freedom. Likewise no person could teach in a school or college unless he or she was approved by the governor.

Those who tried to remedy these intolerable situations became known as Regulators. The Regulator movement was an effort to eliminate or to lessen the burdens of a government which was not responsive to popular sentiment, to

overthrow corrupt officials, and to bring more honesty and efficiency into the operation of local affairs. Isolated and out of sympathy with the ruling classes in the east, the people of the back country were ripe for revolt.

Having failed in efforts to remedy conditions through the courts, the Regulators decided to appeal to the Assembly. In the Summer of 1769 they elected numerous members to that body who were sympathetic with their grievances, but the Assembly was dissolved by Governor Tryon before remedies were achieved.

The Regulators sent a petition to the governor requesting to be permitted to lay their grievances before him. Tryon declined to treat with them while they were under arms and demanded that they disperse and submit to the lawful government of the province. Finally there was armed conflict in the Battle of Alamance in which the poorly equipped Regulators were decisively defeated. Some of those who were captured were executed and all of the leaders were declared outlaws.

The Regulators either had to submit or move west. Many of them sought refuge in the isolated coves in the mountains while at least 1,500 moved that year to Tennessee and Kentucky. Some 6,000 were pardoned.

During the Revolutionary War, those who had gone back into the mountains were joined by Tories who sought refuge in the isolation and around 1860 they were joined also by many who wished to avoid service in the Confederate Army, along with some deserters. There were no roads back into the mountains in those days and those who went were in almost complete isolation and were secure from outside contacts.

While many went far back into the mountains to avoid service in the Revolutionary and Confederate armies, many thousands of others came out of the mountains and were among the finest soldiers in both wars.

The Battle of Kings Mountain which was a turning point in the Revolutionary War was fought almost entirely by men from the mountains of western North Carolina and east Tennessee.

While North Carolina has always been overwhelmingly Democratic and very few counties east of the mountains ever vote other than Democratic, many of the mountain counties in western North Carolina and east Tennessee have been habitually Republican due largely to remembrances of earlier difference with the people of the east.

While the so-called Scotch-Irish were the principal settlers of western North Carolina there were several very definite but smaller groups. The area around Salem (now part of Winston-Salem) was settled by Moravians and the area which is now Gaston, Cabarrus, Rowan, Iredell and Catawba counties, all in the foothills of the mountains, had an influx of people from east Germany.

In Guilford County there was a settlement of Quakers and many years later a large group of Waldensians came from the north of Italy and established the town of Valdese, N. C. They came with the idea of establishing vineyards such as they had in Italy but later turned to hosiery manufacturing and have been very successful.

The curse of slavery, which made it easier to operate plantations in central and eastern North Carolina, delayed the development of the textile industry in North Carolina and South Carolina but with the end of the Civil War, the South began to build textile mills and there was a vast movement from the isolation of the mountain coves to the

mill villages in the Piedmont section of North Carolina and the northwest portion of South Carolina. In order to provide homes for these people, the mills built villages and assisted in the establishment of churches and schools.

The ancestors of the mountain people had been textile manufacturers in east Saxony and Bavaria, the Lancashire section of England, the lowlands of Scotland, the north of Ireland, and in lower Pennsylvania and it was but natural that they should turn again to textile manufacturing.

At first the South manufactured only very coarse yarns and very coarse fabrics. When in 1893 it was announced that D. A. Tompkins and R. M. Miller would build the Atherton Mills at Charlotte, N. C. to manufacture No. 30 yarns, whereas no yarns finer than No. 16s had previously been manufactured in the South, Col. Stephen Jenckes, a prominent New England manufacturer of textile machinery, hurried to Charlotte and argued with Tompkins and Miller Atherton Mills at Charlotte, N. C. to manufacture No. 30s yarns with Southern labor. They, however, built the Atherton mill and not only was it a success but before R. M. Miller died he had built the Elizabeth Mills in Charlotte and was manufacturing high quality No. 130s combed yarns. Very few mills anywhere spin finer than No. 130s.

Marshall Field and Co. of Chicago purchased an axminster carpet manufacturing plant at Philadelphia and with it a tradition that the only persons who could manufacture axminster carpets were English weavers and that when any were needed they should be brought from England. However, labor troubles caused a shutdown by the Philadelphia plant and Marshall Field and Co. moved the machinery to Leaksville, N. C., where they had other mills.

They moved only a few of the employees, preferring to train the mountain people as weavers, but within a short

time they were producing axminster carpets at Leaksville of a quality fully equal to those of the Philadelphia plant with its English weavers.

The mountain people, with their heritage of textile manufacturing skill going all the way back to east Saxony and Bavaria, have been the real basis upon which has been developed the great textile industry in the South.

While the mountain people were first brought from their coves to textile mills in the Piedmont section, with the building of good roads into the mountains, textile plants, especially knitting mills, have been built in large numbers in the mountains. Some of the finest full-fashioned hosiery is now produced in mills in small towns in western North Carolina.

It can be truthfully said that nowhere in the United States can there be found a group of people whose blood and background is superior to that of the mountain people of western North Carolina and east Tennessee. For several generations many of them suffered from the isolation and the lack of churches and schools incident to the mountain coves and poor homes in which they lived but with the coming of good roads they have emerged and are rapidly proving their character and worth.

A few years ago a Harvard University professor, well versed in folklore, heard a woman in the mountains of east Tennessee singing a lullaby to her baby. He wrote down the words and found that, although somewhat garbled, it was a lullaby of ancient Bavaria. It had been handed down from mother to daughter as the race moved from Bavaria to the Lancashire section of England, to the lowlands of Scotland, to northern Ireland, to lower Pennsylvania, to the Piedmont section of North Carolina and finally into the isolation of the mountains of western North Carolina and Tennessee.

Acrilan Acrylic Fiber Makes Its Debut

THE new acrylic fiber Acrilan "came alive" last month in a setting befitting a textile triumph that has been 12 years in the making, to bring to the American public a whole new array of luxury-look fabrics with free-of-care properties. Featuring around-the-clock and around-the-season attire, the collection of Acrilan fashions was previewed at a fashion show Aug. 27 in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Pierre, New York City. The program also included a fact-forum of company officials who discussed the development of Acrilan and the new company, the Chemstrand Corp., that was organized to produce the fiber. Functional characteristics of the fiber were highlighted by colorful displays.

Representing the most complete collection of synthetic fiber wearing apparel ever to be shown at one time, the 75 Acrilan styles, created by America's leading designers, covered the gamut from beachwear to ball gowns, climaxing with a bridal party gowned in fabrics of 100 per cent Acrilan. A series of 13 scenes set on a revolving stage dramatized first the functional characteristics then the fashion aspects of the Acrilan styles.

The "plus values" of Acrilan, as demonstrated in the show, add a brilliant chapter to the story of chemistry's

achievement in textiles. New textures with a "million dollar look-and-touch," the superior dyeability of the Acrilan fiber, proven in a wide and vivid range of rich "live" colors, and its bulk-without-weight—Acrilan being the lightest of any natural or synthetic fiber—are the triumphs not heretofore attained in synthetic fibers. Clear, sharp colors, such as coral, lime, green, gold, turquoise, yellow, as well as subtle pastels and plaids, and deep rich shades were featured in 100 per cent Acrilan and blends of Acrilan with wool, cotton, rayon and other fibers.

"Carefree" properties of fabrics of Acrilan projected a vision of easy and comfortable living in smart fashions requiring a minimum of time, effort and expense for upkeep. Suits that will be "good travelers" because of their wrinkle and sag resistance; colorful clothes that can be easily tubbed, quickly dried without fear of fading, shrinking or stretching; garments and blankets that can be safely put away "without protection" against moths and mildew; pastel colors that can retain their fragile freshness because of their "aversion" to spots, illustrate some of the functional characteristics of Acrilan fabrics.

Pleated dresses and skirts, in every variety from finest mushroom pleating to intricate treebark and diamond pleat-

ing were presented as "practical" fashions for around-the-clock wear, because of the shape retention qualities of Acrilan. Repeated washings and steady wear would not disturb the crispness or permanency of the pleats, it was emphasized.

Acrilan and wool jersey fabrics covered everything from active sports wear to gala evenings and included chic new-fashion turbans, bathing suits and tennis dresses, spectator sports, coats and dance dresses. The fiber also demonstrated its many virtues in children's wear, with the emphasis on ease-of-care. Mothers will find they can adopt a more carefree attitude to soiling with completely washable Acrilan-rayon blends, without loss of pleats or shape. Men will be attracted to the functional qualities of Acrilan by the spotlighted sleeveless pullovers, sports jackets, shirts and slacks.

Acrilan offers many other plus values. It has good resiliency, which produces wrinkle-shedding characteristics. Although Acrilan has the lowest specific gravity of any textile fiber, which produces bulk without weight, it affords warmth equal to wool in Winter-weight fabrics. In open construction, light weight, cool garments can be made for Summer wear. The fiber also makes a poor diet for moths and other insects, and will not support mildew or fungi growth. It is unaffected by a wide range of chemicals and greases, which makes it easy to clean and keep clean by washing or standard drycleaning methods. Despite these features and its durability, which spells long life to garments, Acrilan has a kind hand and provides a luxury touch to fabrics.

In 100 per cent adaptations of Acrilan, the fabric will support these functional claims. When Acrilan is blended with other fabrics, the percentage content and the type of

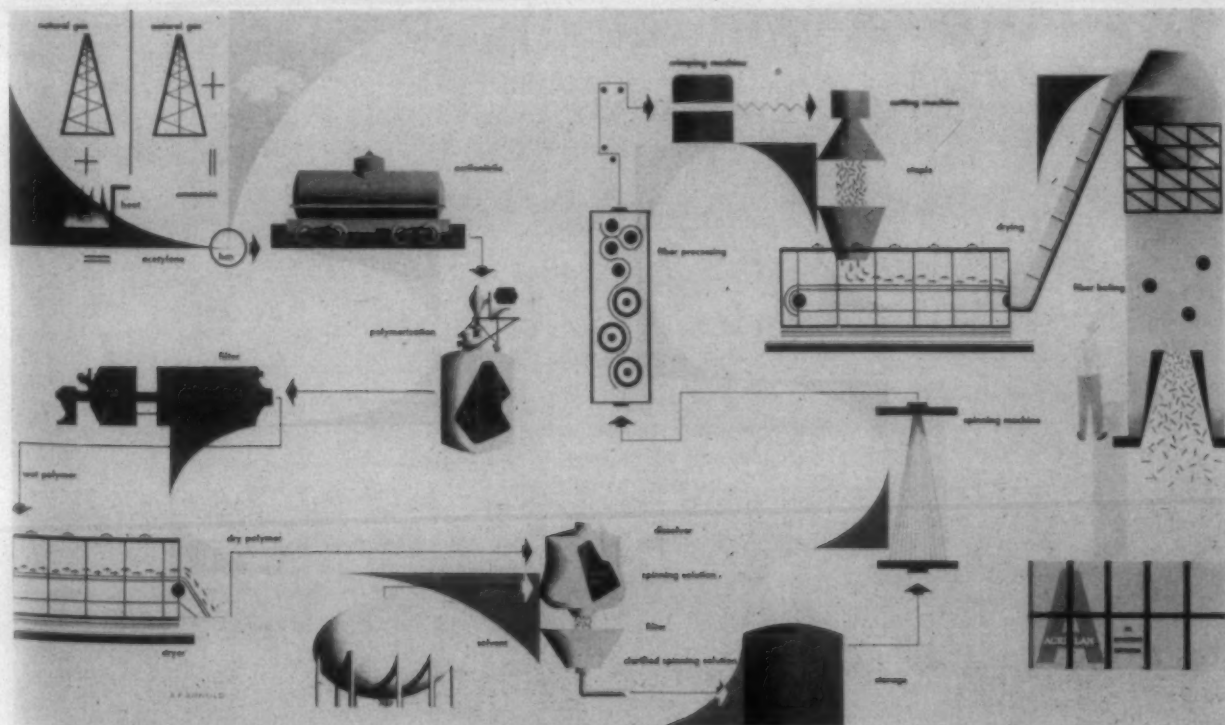
fiber with which it is blended virtually dictates the degree to which these Acrilan properties can be claimed for the particular garment. To assure proper handling and care of each garment in the Acrilan debut, a manufacturer's hang tag identifies the fiber content with recommendations for cleaning procedures.

The Chemstrand Corp. is an associate company owned jointly by American Viscose Corp. and Monsanto Chemical Co. Chemstrand was chartered May 16, 1949, at Wilmington, Del., to engage in research, development and production of synthetic textile fibers.

The newly-organized but well-founded corporation is in the final stages of constructing its administrative headquarters building, multi-unit research center and Acrilan fiber manufacturing facilities on a 700-acre site three miles west of Decatur, Ala. Intermediate raw materials processing started in April. Experimental pilot plant production of Acrilan has been underway since November, 1950.

Meanwhile, construction is progressing on schedule on Chemstrand's nylon facilities 12 miles north of Pensacola, Fla. Situated on a 2,000-acre site, the plant will be the first integrated nylon salt-nylon filament yarn plant in this country. It is scheduled to come into full production in 1954. The plant is being designed and built by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., under terms of a license agreement signed June 2, 1951.

The financial structure of Chemstrand embodies an agreement reached March 20, 1951, covering a 25-year indenture securing the first mortgage bonds of Chemstrand, and an agreement on June 8, 1951, providing for advances through long-term notes and stock purchases, on an equal basis, by each of the present companies. Upon completion, Chemstrand is expected to have assets in excess of



Diagrammatic flow-chart of Acrilan production as depicted by the Chemstrand Corp., manufacturer of the new acrylic textile fiber. Raw materials for the fiber stem from natural gas and air, through chemical processes to form first ammonia, acetylene and hydrocyanic acid, and finally the liquid acrylonitrile. Acrylonitrile is subjected to polymerization—the individual molecules combined to form very much larger linear molecules, resulting in a white powder having the appearance of talc. The powder is dissolved by a suitable solvent to form the spinning solution. Forced or extruded through spinnerettes, the fiber emerges in the form of continuous filaments for further processing. The final steps involve cutting the filaments into staple lengths, fluffed or opened, and baled for shipment to textile mills.



Heart of the Chemstrand fiber manufacturing facilities at Decatur are these chemical processing towers and storage tanks.

\$150,000,000 in its combined facilities at Decatur and Pensacola.

Chemstrand developed the chemicals and fiber processes in the laboratories which it leased at Marcus Hook, Pa., Dayton, Ohio, and Springfield, Mass. Acrilan finally was placed in pilot plant production at Marcus Hook in November, 1950. This output was shipped in limited quantities to textile laboratories for a series of evaluations. Repeated modifications resulted in development of the fabrics that are now being introduced to the consuming public. With the possibilities of Acrilan now patently clear, Chemstrand forged ahead in organizing its staffs and building facilities to produce the fiber and also carry on research into still other synthetic fibers.

Several interesting steps are involved in the production of Acrilan. Basic chemicals are manufactured in Texas. Natural gas and air are combined to form ammonia, then natural gas and ammonia are combined to produce hydrocyanic acid. Natural gas itself is elevated in temperature and pressure to form acetylene. Finally, acetylene and hy-



Solvent (foreground) and polymer (background) areas of the Chemstrand Corp. Acrilan acrylic fiber plant at Decatur, Ala.

drocyanic acid form acrylonitrile. The liquid acrylonitrile is shipped to the Chemstrand Acrilan plant where it is polymerized—the individual molecules combined to form very much larger linear molecules—and reduced to a white powder, having the appearance of talc. This powder is dissolved to form the spinning solution. Forced or extruded through the spinnerettes, the fiber emerges in the form of continuous filaments for further processing. The final step involves cutting the filaments into staple lengths, fluffed or opened, and baled for shipment to textile mills. The yarn currently is priced at \$1.85 per pound, and Chemstrand expects to be producing it at the rate of 30 million pounds per year by April of 1953.

In a relatively few months, the company now is in a position to bring its product Acrilan onto the market, thoroughly evaluated through research and laboratory tests, and at the same time is prepared to back its appearance with commercial output from the new facilities at Decatur. Backing the product and the facilities is an ever-growing staff of trained specialists in their respective fields.

The Processing Of Acrilan

By GRAEME G. WHYTLAW

ACRILAN presents no static problem due to a finish developed jointly by the Chemstrand Corp. and the textile research department of American Viscose Corp. The fiber can be run quite satisfactorily at a relative humidity of 50 to 55 per cent at 75 to 80° F. No additional finish application is necessary unless the fiber is stock dyed before processing. Acrilan with a specific gravity of 1.135 is a bulky fiber which is one of its noteworthy characteristics since it gives more volume with less weight than any other commercial fiber. This bulk is something which must, however, be recognized in processing and we shall attempt to outline our recommendations which will permit satisfactory commercial processing on cotton, worsted and woolen spinning systems.

On the cotton system, it is necessary to make some adjustments to accommodate the "bulk" property of Acrilan. The staple opens readily and all cotton type beaters, open-

ers and cleaners should be avoided. A standard hopper feeder is all that is required. Either one or two process pickers may be used and here, because of the bulk, the weight of stock should be reduced at each beater section feed in order not to overload the picker cages. Where a picker has a blending reserve box, the finisher section draft should be reduced one-third. The picker lap length should be reduced approximately one-third. In carding, we recommend a licker-in with No. 1 rayon type wire and a stripping cycle of about every four hours to produce a clear web. We do not suggest the use of a continuous stripper or fancy. Again, due to its bulk, we believe a 45 to 50-grain sliver is best, at a card production of ten to 12 pounds per hour. If a heavier sliver is made, difficulty will be had in passing it through the coiler tube gear. At drawing, the sliver weight should be down to 50 grains in order not to have similar trouble. Standard drafts, settings and roll-

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speeds such as are common for rayon are quite satisfactory. In roving, the lay should be increased and tension adjusted here again because of the bulky nature of Acrilan. In spinning, a twist of 3.50 has given the best spinning and strength properties.

On the worsted system, stock can be fed directly to the Bramwell feed without previous picking and no oil or emulsion or water should be added. Carding production is normal with two ounces per five-yard delivery and a heavier end is not recommended due to the bulk of Acrilan. In subsequent operation of gilling prior to combing, delivered weights are approximately two-thirds that of regular viscose staple. The weight per end feed in the Noble comb is best at approximately 4.5 ounces per five yards. Coarse pinning on the comb will adequately remove short fibers and neps from Acrilan. Viscose rayon of the same denier and length will require a higher number of pins per inch to produce a sliver of similar perfection. Again, due to bulk, the production of the Noble comb is reduced to approximately one-half that obtained with a similar denier and length viscose staple, or more nearly that of wool. However, in the finishing operations after combing to produce top a three ounce end is made which is normal machine production. Finished top balls range in the neighborhood of eight pounds as compared to ten-pound regular rayon top. In the drawing and spinning operations, Acrilan production is equal to that of good wool and no significant machine changes are necessary other than those normally used to set up for a given denier and length. Going back to carding, we emphasize that no oil or emulsion should be added to the finish now supplied on the yarn by the Chemstrand Corp. If the fiber, however, is stock dyed, it will probably be necessary to pick it before carding and since the dyeing of the fiber has removed most of original finish,

it must be replaced. Here we recommend spraying the dyed stock on the picker with 0.6 per cent of Avcosol No. 104 in a ten per cent emulsion.

On the woolen system, no changes in card settings over those used for a similar denier and length of viscose staple are necessary and Acrilan stock may be fed directly to the breaker card without picking. In the case of stock dyed Acrilan, we recommend the same procedure as to picking and application of Avcosol No. 104 as we did under worsted processing.

We think we can say with justification that the Acrilan now produced is so consistent that it outdoes the natural fibers as far as adjustments necessary to compensate for different shipments are concerned. In fact, a worsted spinner has said "it runs better than wool."

We still have an unsolved problem in weaving, that of satisfactory size for a 100 per cent Acrilan warp and here we are not alone for all hydrophobic fibers have this same difficulty. We can safely say that we have tried over 400 size formulations with varying success. Recently, the most promising is the use of Acrysol No. 3 manufactured by Haas-Miller with a softener-lubricant added. With this, we are not entirely satisfied but acceptable weaving has been possible. We are optimistic that the joint efforts of the size manufacturers, ourselves and our customers will soon result in a size formula easy of application, satisfactory in weaving efficiency and readily removed in the dyeing operation. In blends of 50 per cent or less of Acrilan we suggest the standard size formula generally used for the other components in the yarn. Approximately a ten-per cent increase in size content, however, will assure better protection for the warp ends. Of course, two-ply warps of 100 per cent Acrilan yarns need not be sized to insure good weaving. No other comment is needed in weaving for



Top officials of the Chemstrand Corp. Top row, left to right: Osborne Bezanson, president and member of the board of directors; Howard C. Greer, treasurer; F. William Koster, secretary; William G. Luttge, general sales manager; and Robert E. Smith, Acrilan sales manager. Bottom row, left to right: Dr. Frank J. Soday, director of research and development; Carl O. Hoyer, director of engineering; Roy W. Sudhoff, associate director of development; Roy G. Hemminghaus, manager of the nylon filament plant now under construction at Pensacola, Fla.; and Fred G. Gronemeyer, chief engineer at Pensacola.

Acrilan is now being woven by a number of well-known mills quite satisfactorily.

Acrilan can be dyed with acid dyes, chrome dyes, acetate dyes, some azoic dyes, and some vat dyes. At the present date, only the first four classes of dyes mentioned have been subject to much investigation.

A general method of applying acid dyes is as follows: Add the dye and bring to a temperature of 190° F. Add five to ten per cent sulfuric acid on the weight of goods in increments of one per cent approximately ten minutes apart. Raise the temperature of the dye liquor to 205° F. as a maximum. Exhaustion depends on the percentage of acid in the dyebath and on the temperature plus acid when the temperature is above 180° F. The dyeing time should last from one to two hours after the final add of acid. Penetration into the fabric or yarn is obtained by slow and even rate of dye exhaustion. Penetration into the individual fibers depends on time, temperature, and acid concentration. Practically any desired shade can be obtained with acid dyes. The fastness properties vary widely with the choice of dye and with the depth of shade. The wet crock is never particularly good with full shades. Other fastness requirements can usually be met when using selected dyes. With the regular acid dyes, it is sometimes useful to use an after-treatment of tannic acid and tartar emetic for the improvement of wash and perspiration fastness of heavy shades. The best all around fastness properties have been obtained to date with chrome dyes applied by the top chrome method. A range of grays, dull blues and reds, and browns have been possible with this type of dye.

In the presence of wool, the majority of the dye will be picked up by the wool and, therefore, it is difficult to dye unions with wool using acid dyes. With Acrilan and nylon, some fair unions have been obtained.

The acetate dyes color the Acrilan quite easily when dyed at temperatures approaching the boil. The fastness properties are not as good as those obtained with acid dyes and, therefore, the acetate dyeing method is usually reserved for the dyeing of blends of Acrilan with wool or with viscose or cotton where the use of acid dyes is not practical. (Excellent fastness in blacks and navy shades can be obtained by dyeing with developed acetate dyes.)

The naphthol or azoic dyes have shown some promise when dyed by the technique of using both the base and the naphthol together, followed by developing with acid and nitrate at 160° F. and up.

The vat dyes have shown promise in package dyeing experiments, especially at the higher temperatures of application. Indigosols have shown promise in piece dyeing continuously.

The dyeing of blends is not very difficult so long as the fastness requirements are not very stringent. With viscose and Acrilan, it is possible to dye both fibers using direct viscose dyes for the viscose and acetate dyes for the Acrilan. Actually, a better looking fabric with better fastness can be obtained by acid dyeing the Acrilan and then direct dyeing the viscose. Care must be taken, however, to avoid acid damage of the viscose. With Acrilan and acetate fiber, the acid dyeing technique followed by careful acetate dye application is the only way available to obtain unions.

The use of temperatures in excess of 212° F. is now possible in many plants especially for stock, top, or package dyeing. Temperatures between 235° F. and 245° F. appear to be ideal for obtaining excellent depth and penetration at

reduced time cycles and reduced acid concentrations. Care must be exercised in the winding of packages so that tension does not tend to reduce the desirable bulkiness of the yarns.

In finishing, one can use nearly all types of equipment except those involving dry heat temperatures in excess of 300° F. for any protracted period. A slight yellowing will take place after ten minutes at this temperature. Again, in order to preserve bulk in the yarns and fabrics, it is necessary to avoid excess tensions or pressures at elevated temperatures.

The dyeing of Acrilan has been to us and to the Chemstrand Corp. research chemists an interesting challenge. Here again we have a team consisting of research chemists and practical dyers working side by side to develop dyes, methods and techniques that will do a commercial job. The goal we had set has not yet been reached but we feel we are very close to it and perhaps before the year is out we shall be able to dye Acrilan with the same ease with which wool is dyed.

The fabric development department of the American Viscose Corp., with which our textile research department always works closely, has and is a member of this team working on Acrilan. Through these collaborative efforts, the team hopes to give the trade factual data which will allow the designing of useful, attractive fabrics with the minimum of experimental work by the customer.

Mr. Whytlaw, who is assistant director of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp. at Marcus Hook, Pa., delivered the foregoing paper at the Sept. 10 meeting of the American Association of Textile Technologists in New York City.

International Exposition Planned For 1953

Plans for an international exposition of fabrics, fibers, finishes and yarns, to be held July 26-31, 1953, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, are being prepared by Expositions, Inc., Arthur Tarshis, president.

Arrangements have been made for the use of the entire ballroom floor, embracing the grand ballroom, the Jade and Bosildon rooms and the Astor Gallery, making available in excess of 32,000 square feet for exhibit booths. All the exhibit space, whether on the main or third floor of the hotel, will be air-conditioned, "making the setting a perfect one for such an important trade show that will attract all in the so-called fashion industries," Mr. Tarshis said.

There will be no machinery or end products shown as special exhibits. The spotlight, Mr. Tarshis reported, will be on the new yarns that are now in such great demand by those in the knitting industry. All interests in the knitting industry, together with those officially identified, with the trades, will be the recipients of trade guest tickets to attend the exposition.

The new man-made fibers will be another highlight of the show, said Mr. Tarshis. In discussing this phase of the exposition, he noted that the "battle of the fibers" will be at its height next year and the trade interest in the new fibers will be keen.

Units of exhibit space start at 100 square feet covering a booth ten feet wide and ten feet long.

Canvasser: "If you can spare me five minutes, sir, I can show you how you can earn twice the money you are now getting." Sad man: "I do that now."—*Key West (Fla.) Citizen*.

Quality Control At Avondale Mills

By GARDNER M. HAILES, Quality Control Manager, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

THE purpose of quality control is to prevent defects from happening by whatever means are most suitable. Constructive, long-range planning must therefore be the keynote of the quality control program.

To the extent to which this purpose can be realized, the card room will benefit through more uniform cotton and opening, the spinning room will benefit by receiving more uniform roving containing less defects, weaving efficiency will be improved by better yarn, the cloth room will receive assistance in analyzing and following up on excessively defective loom rolls, etc., and the mill as a whole will benefit by a lower percentage of off-goods.

The quality control department is directly responsible for only certain phases of the quality picture, but we are *concerned and interested* in all of its phases from a staff or advisory standpoint. We may therefore gather and analyze factual information concerning any phase of the business which may be seriously affecting quality, so that we can make suitable recommendations to management.

Quality control is a service organization set up to assist in preventing defects from occurring. Because certain of the procedures used are technical and specialized, and because it is desirable to standardize on these as far as practicable, each local quality control group reports to the quality control manager on technical and procedural matters. Because of geographical considerations, and because it is necessary to dovetail local quality control groups in with the administrative policies existent at each mill, each local quality control group reports to the mill superintendent on such matters as vacations, time off, borrowing personnel from other departments, problems concerning relations with foremen, etc.

The prevention of defects can not be effected by quality control alone. In fact, most of the work must be done by others, who must and will always receive full credit for all such accomplishments. The prime tools of quality control are to co-ordinate, plan, and follow up so that the necessary work gets done. Wherever statistical and engineering know-how will help to solve a particularly knotty problem, we should employ these tools. But we should not mistake such detailed technical effort for our main function, which remains the prevention of defects by whatever means are most suitable. These include such things as:

(a) Development of relations with foremen and superintendent which will be helpful in securing prompt and thorough investigation and corrective action when test results are out of control

(b) Development of relations which will be helpful in securing the acceptance of constructive suggestions.

(c) Development of a quality reporting system which suits the needs and personalities of the foremen and superintendent.

(d) Participation in the periodic meetings of the superintendent and his foreman.

(e) Assist the foreman wherever possible to train operators in quality matters. (How to tell good work from bad, how to splice, how to prevent defects, etc.).

(f) Develop departmental charts, tabulations, contests, displays, etc., to stimulate operator interest, and to measure operator quality performance.

(g) Develop the knack of "smelling out" causes of defects. This is an art which can be developed as experience is acquired. It is not acquired automatically, however, but must be sought after by conscious effort.

(h) Build up a reputation for honesty, knowledge, thoroughness, and fairness, which reputation will greatly increase the probability of securing corrective action when it is needed, will help to sell constructive suggestions, will promote closer attention to all reports, and will help relations all around.

(i) Employ mathematical, statistical, or probability techniques where desirable.

Management Know-how

Because of the diversity of the tools which may be employed, because of the necessity of working through others, because of the need for co-ordinating efforts and making plans, and for several other reasons, it is necessary for each quality control engineer to develop a variety of skills normally associated under the general heading of "management."

These may include training, use of goals or quotas, budgeting, standardization, accounting, maintenance, safety, methods engineering, how to conduct conferences, how to stimulate action, etc. Familiarity with our customer's practices and requirements is necessary. Certain sales considerations are involved.

Quality is effected by practically all functions of business. In the course of time this will become apparent to every quality control engineer, and it will become clear as to just what each function consists of, how they effect each other, and how they fit together to make the whole. It is for this reason that quality control work is generally considered to be an ideal training ground, and is often used for this purpose.

Quality control is the custodian of the modern tools of mathematical statistics and probability. These include control charts, correlation techniques, sampling methods, tests of significance, analysis of variance, etc. It is not intended that the quality control engineers should become mathematicians, but it is required that they become generally familiar with all of these methods, learn what they can do, and when their use is indicated. They should learn how to actually use the simpler of these methods. Technical assistance in statistical problems will be available from the control quality control office whenever it is needed. This service is available to all quality control personnel, as well as to manufacturing, production control, sales, accounting, or any other group or person in Avondale and Southeastern.

Engineering know-how is a form of wisdom developed through training in the engineering arts. It requires an open-minded and constructive approach to a problem, a keen appreciation of the necessity for gathering accurate

and meaningful numerical data, and the exercise of discernment and imagination in analyzing the data. It assumes an alert and inquiring mind that is not afraid to think. It assumes a desire to *build*, to cherish truth, and to abhor any twisting of facts for whatever purpose. It also assumes at least a general *knowledge* of natural laws (physics, mechanisms, chemistry, etc.), and the knowledge of where to find additional detailed technical information when required. So engineering know-how is a combination of knowledge and wisdom which tends to increase through experience. It fits a man to tackle problems in almost any field. In an

unfamiliar field the solution will come more slowly, but it will come.

Since the more familiar an engineer is with the field in which his problems arise, the quicker he will be able to solve them, each quality control engineer should seek to obtain an intimate knowledge of all phases of the cotton textile industry. A large part of this knowledge will come automatically from day-to-day operations and problems. But this should be supplemented by a conscious effort to learn, and by keeping up with the most recent development in the field as covered by periodical literature.

Textile Division, American Society For Quality Control

THE textile division of the American Society for Quality Control has been organized with 136 charter members. The division, first group of its kind to be set up in the American Society for Quality Control, was activated at a meeting held at Clemson College Aug. 22-23.

Formation of the division and presentation of its charter by Simon Collier of Johns-Manville Corp., A.S.Q.C. president, concluded three years of organization carried on by a steering committee, headed by John Reynolds of Celanese Corp.

Officers of the new group elected at the meeting are Gardner M.

Hailes, quality control manager, Avondale Mills, chairman; Cleveland Adams, West Point Mfg. Co., vice-chairman; D. S. Hamby, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, treasurer; and John Reynolds, Celanese Corp. of America, secretary.

E. S. Rudnick, director of quality control, Wamsutta Mills, is the New England representative, and O. P. Beckwith, Alexander Smith Carpet Co., is the Northern representative. W. S. Smith, research division, West Point Mfg. Co., is the Southern representative.

Papers presented at the meeting

pointed up a definition of quality control given by Mr. Collier that "Quality control is doing anything that improves quality." Papers covered actual and theoretical ways of improving quality through machine maintenance, machine modification, waste control, supervisor and employee training, and statistical methods.

All textile men interested in quality improvement or control are invited to apply for admission to the new textile division or to attend its meetings. The next meeting of the division will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., May 27-29, 1953.



Officers of the Textile Division of the American Society for Quality Control are pictured here. Left to right: John Reynolds, Celanese, secretary; Gardner Hailes, Avondale, chairman; E. S. Rudnick, Wamsutta, New England representative; W. S. Smith, West Point, Southern representative; Cleveland Adams, School of Textiles, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, vice-chairman; and D. S. Hamby, School of Textiles, N. C. State College, treasurer.

The secret of getting along with others, is to find some trait that you like in each person. When you approach a man with a suggestion, or some recommendation that you want to *sell*, make sure that your *attitude* is right. The right attitude in this case is a sincere desire to be of help to him.

It is always preferable to ask the man to whom you want to sell a procedure to actively participate in working out the procedure. Keep up frequent contacts with all foremen by making periodic rounds. Even if all you say is "how is everything going?", or "how's production?", you will be there in case he has anything on his mind. Never talk technical terms which a man cannot understand. On the other hand, try whenever possible to explain quality control techniques in language which can be readily understood.

There are two ways to tell a man that there is something wrong with the product he is making (such as card sliver which is too neppy, for instance). Always take the positive,

constructive approach, and avoid the negative, fault-finding approach like the plague.

Quality control personnel must sometimes walk the plank between the desire to get along with everyone and the necessity for doing the job. If such a conflict arises on an important point which could significantly affect the welfare, profits, or quality reputation, etc., of the mill, then there is only one proper choice of action. The job must be done.

If this should ever become necessary, it will be helpful to bend over backwards to keep everything on an unquestionably objective and factual basis, and to ignore completely any personality angles of the case. It is absolutely essential that we avoid "taking sides," and that we be completely impartial at all times.

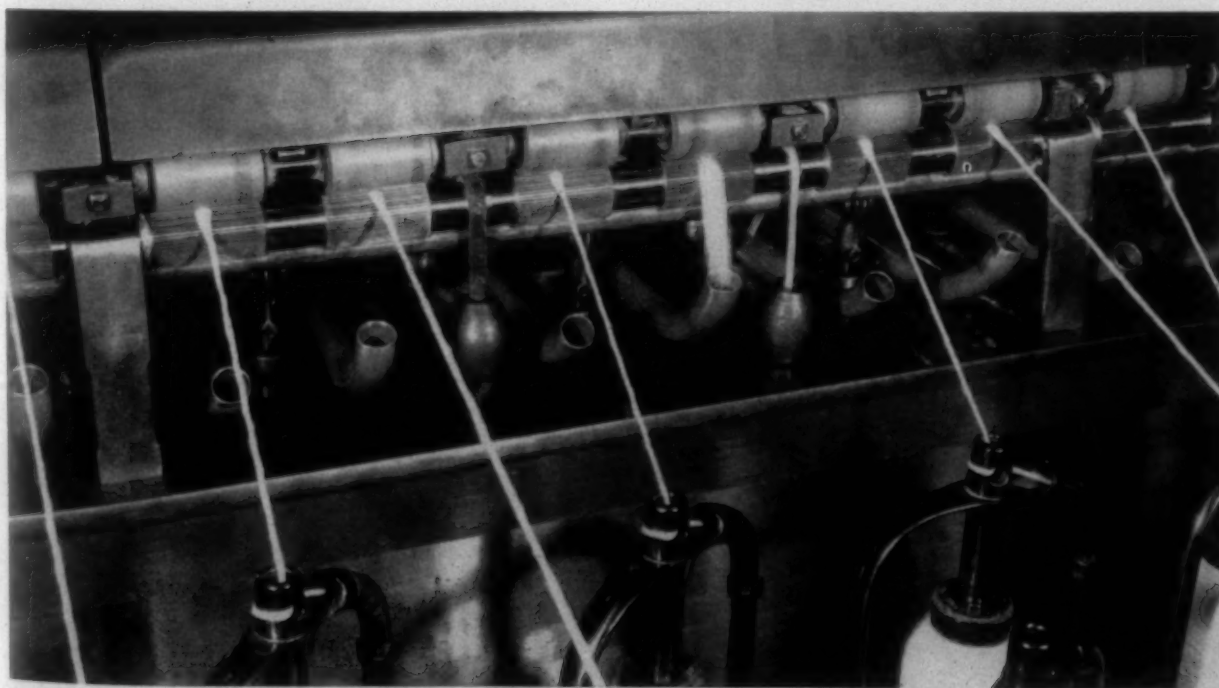
Mr. Halles, chairman of the textile division of the American Society for Quality Control, delivered the foregoing paper at the group's organization meeting held Aug. 22-23 at Clemson, S. C.

PNEUMASTOP — Will It Mean As Much To Roving As Pneumafil To Spinning?

ANNOUNCED to the textile industry this month is "Pneumastop," a development of Pneumafil Corp. at Charlotte, N. C., which combines the well-known Pneumafil system with an electric eye for use as a stop-motion on roving frames. When breakage occurs at any point between the nip of the front roll and the presser foot, the broken end is picked up immediately by air suction and pneumatically carried to a collector unit. Just prior to the

point where the material from the broken end enters the collector unit, it passes through a series of light beams produced by a photo-electric scanning device. As material passes through the beams it is detected instantly, causing the roving frame to stop automatically and a signal light to flash on and off.

According to officials of Pneumafil Corp., Pneumastop can have a revolutionary effect on the operation of roving



The Pneumastop tube (center) collects a broken end from the rolls.

frames. According to one mill man, "Pneumastop can be to spun yarn manufacturers what the automatic loom is to the weaving industry today."

The first installation was made in a mill about two years ago; this and subsequent installations were utilized to adopt the equipment to actual mill conditions and to perfect its performance. But the history of this new development goes back some five years. A French engineer, Maurice Carrette, was one of the first to visualize the possibility of using the pneumatic broken end collecting system principle as a means of providing a stop-motion for roving frames. He obtained a number of related patents which since have been acquired jointly by Luwa S. A. of Zurich, Switzerland, and Pneumafil Corp. In 1946, these two firms began to experiment with the idea.

When a roving frame equipped with Pneumastop is started, a time relay retards the start of the fan unit until the frame is at operating speed and tension of ends is normal. A second time relay delays the scanning device for a few seconds, thus allowing the system to be cleared of any roving or lint remaining in the collecting header from the prior stop. A limit switch prevents stoppage of the frame during traverse change. Air suction, relays, and the limit switch, as well as the sensitivity of the scanning device, can be adjusted to conform to special mill requirements. Each frame so equipped has its own controlling electronic panel, which is completely encased and accessible only to authorized personnel.

The tentative price for installation of Pneumastop has been set at \$1,150 per frame by Pneumafil Corp., which will offer complete technical service. The electronic equipment which is used is not new, being of standard industrial

design, rugged and reliable. The firm is taking orders now for delivery commencing the first quarter of 1953.

Pneumafil has done considerable work in analyzing roving work assignments. In general, an operator's duties are divided between doffing, creeling, cleaning and piecing—along with just watching and patrolling his area. Regardless of what the operator is doing when working without stop-motion, he must constantly watch for broken ends, rushing to the frame to stop it before too much damage is done.

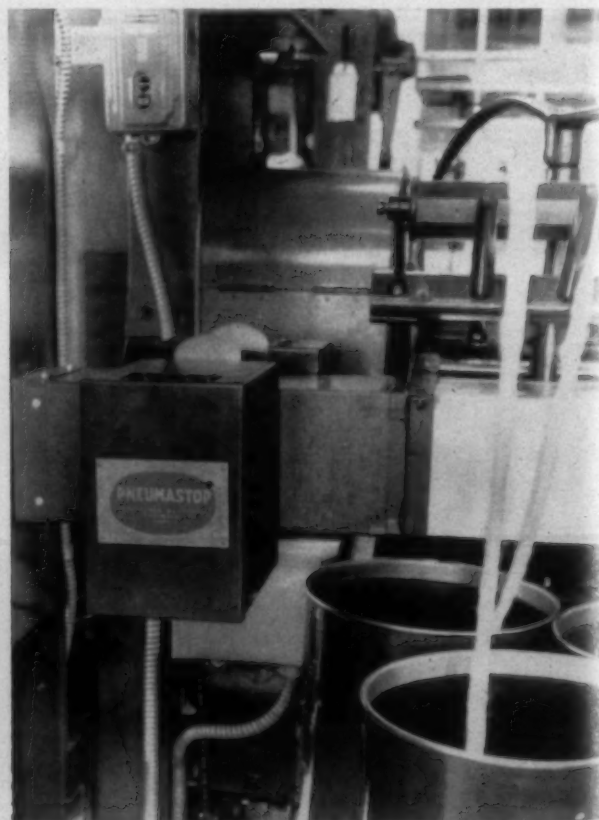
Pneumastop, as explained by Pneumafil officials, watches each spindle constantly. As a result, operator assignments can be re-assessed and frames rearranged to allow the shortest possible can-pushing and walking distances. Advantages, then, follow thusly: lower unit cost through reassessment of work assignments, better frame layouts, less waste, and increased production in spinning, spooling and warping; quality improvements through decrease in operational defects (doublings, slubs and gouts), and guarding against mechanical faults; rigid waste control and better waste utilization; better running work; reduced operator training time through specialization.

Roving tender assignments of course will vary widely according to the number of frames in the mill, hank roving produced, frame type, number of spindles per frame, ends down, frame efficiency and quality requirements. Each mill must, therefore, be carefully analyzed in keeping with its individual conditions and needs. To assist in evaluating the economics of Pneumastop as applying to the requirements of a mill, basic data and examples are available from Pneumafil Corp. as a foundation for making calculations to fit specific cases.

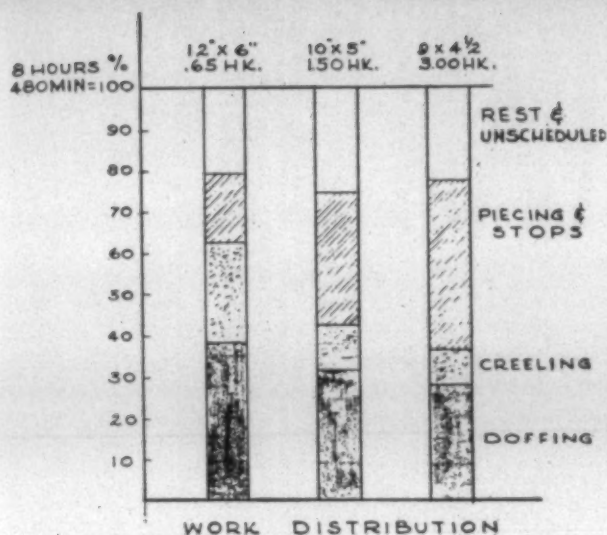
When assessing assignments for operation with Pneuma-



Housing at head-end of roving frame contains the waste collecting box and the electronic equipment which stops the frame. Red bulb at top flashes on when frame is stopped.



The electric-eye section of Pneumastop is enclosed in the box on which the name-plate is braded.



Graphic analysis of work distribution when assessing assignments for operation with Pneumastop.

Bobbin Size	12" x 6"	10" x 5"	9" x 4-1/2"
Hk. Roving made	.65	2.00	3.00
No. of Slubbers per operator	5	7	8
Calculated Frame Efficiency	86.4%	89.7%	90.3%

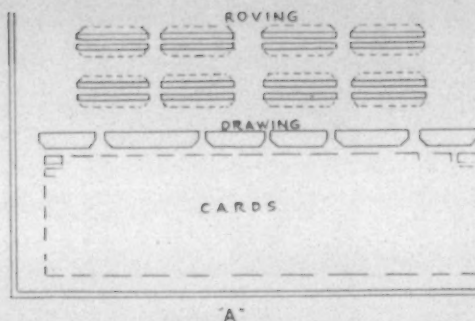
WORKING TIME						
	Minutes	% of Total Time	Minutes	% of Total Time	Minutes	% of Total Time
Doffing	181.5	37.8%	149.8	31.2%	136.8	28.5%
Creeling	116.0	24.2%	93.9	11.2%	36.8	7.7%
Piecing & Stops	83.0	17.3%	157.5	32.8%	200.0	41.7%
Scheduled Time	380.5	79.3%	361.2	75.2%	373.6	77.9%
Unscheduled Time for Cleaning & Rest	99.5	20.7%	118.8	24.8%	106.4	22.1%
	480.	100.0%	480.	100.0%	480.	100.0%

Details of work distribution. Doffing time is relatively constant, varying only 29 to 38 per cent. Creeling requires eight per cent on fine counts and 24 per cent on coarse counts. Piecing and stops represent only 17.3 per cent on coarse counts, but 42 per cent of the total time on fine counts.

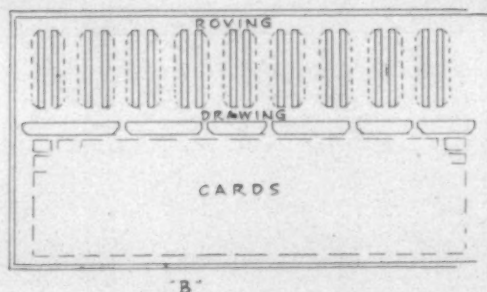
stop, the following are some of the possibilities which are suggested as meriting consideration for obtaining low costs without sacrificing quality: (1) use of girls whose only job is to piece up ends and keep frames running, thus raising frame efficiency; (2) reduce doffing time through the use of teams; (3) creel fine counts with specialized creelers (girls); (4) arrange frames to reduce material handling time and simplify production flow.

Defects in roving can be classified as operational and mechanical. Pneumastop attacks operational defects (doublings, slubs and gouts) at the source. The moment the end comes down, it is drawn into the suction tube, with no chance to fly over or double. Fibers which fail to remain in the roving strand are picked up by the air stream throughout the operation. All of this keeps the frame and the room clean. Lint is recovered and not swept out or soiled. Gouts and slubs are thereby avoided.

Better roving results in fewer spinning ends down, less spooler tailings and loom stops, thus up-grading the quality of the cloth. To obtain the full benefit of Pneumastop, roving tension must be correct, bobbins of uniform size, slack



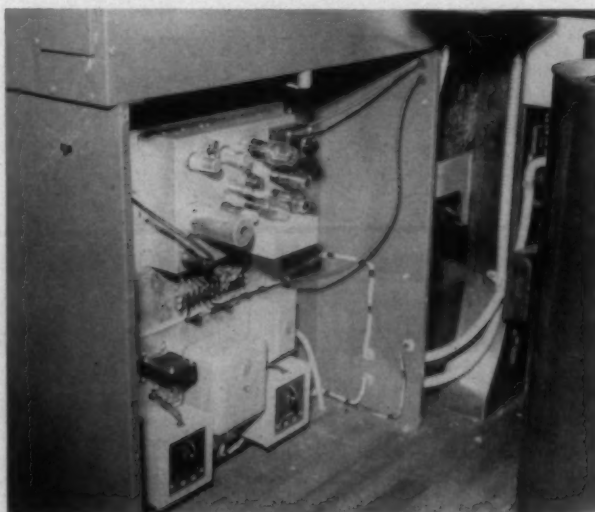
Frames without stop motion should be arranged so that the operator can watch all his spindles. A typical layout is given in Sketch A, above. This layout has the disadvantage of cans having to be pushed long distances and also of the operator having to do a lot of walking. With stop motion, frames can be arranged as in Sketch B, below. Here the pushing and walking distances are considerably shortened.



ends and tangles avoided. Frames and presser fingers have to be in good condition and the frame has to run with the same tension throughout the doff.

The amount of waste is said to be sharply reduced due to the quick action of the stop motion. Frames stay clean because free lint is continuously drawn into the vacuum system at each spindle. Flyer picking, cleaning and sweeping decreases. Pneumastop waste is collected air-open, loose, and clean. The waste can immediately be re-processed without machining and the purity of blends and mixes is protected by individual collectors.

The positive air circulating system of Pneumastop is expected to eliminate dry spots in the room and continuously filter and clean the air. Better and more agreeable room conditions are the natural result.



With door removed from housing, the electronic set-up is disclosed.

LAMBETH PRODUCTS FOR SPINNING, TWISTING, SPOOLING, WEAVING



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HAS THE QUALITY WHICH MAKES IT
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Transfers, Appointments, Elections,
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PERSONAL NEWS

Thomas G. Patton (at left below) has been named president of Hunt Loom & Machine Works, Greenville, S. C., and T. Henry Wood (right) has been appointed



vice-president and sales manager. . . . Other new officers are William E. Henderson of Greenville, vice-president and treasurer and Horace C. Whitmire, also of Greenville, secretary and assistant treasurer. Mr. Patton, Mr. Wood and Mr. Henderson were also named to the board of directors. . . . Mr. Patton, a native of Brevard, N. C., was associated with F. L. Jacobs Co. of Detroit, Mich., before joining Hunt. In his new post he succeeds L. W. Bishop who resigned last May to become director of the South Carolina Research, Planning and Development Board. Mr. Wood, who lives at Westminster, S. C., is a graduate of Georgia Tech and has been connected with several textile manufacturing firms in Georgia and South Carolina. Mr. Henderson has been associated with Hunt since September, 1947, and Mr. Whitmire since January, 1951.

L. B. Lanford has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of Glendale (S. C.) Mills succeeding E. D. Bagwell, resigned. Before joining Glendale four years ago, Mr. Lanford was associated for 17 years with Mayfair Mills, Arcadia, S. C., and Clinton (S. C.) Mills.

Homer Lee White, superintendent of the Sycamore, Ala., plant of Avondale Mills, recently was honored by his fellow workers at a surprise testimonial dinner. He was presented a letter expressing the appreciation of his fellow workers for his service to them and to the company.

W. L. Clement, Jr., a graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, has joined Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., as head of the quality control laboratories. Recently discharged from the army with the rank of major, Mr. Clement while in the army was chief of the general testing laboratories division of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. . . . Phil Harris, Jr., a graduate of Georgia Tech and with Dan River since 1950, has been appointed administrative assistant to the super-

intendent of Division 1. . . . Recent promotions at Schoolfield Division 1 follow: H. B. Stanley has been promoted to section superintendent, carding and spinning, from his former post of assistant section superintendent. G. L. Ragsdale, overseer of No. 1 card room, has been named assistant section superintendent, carding and spinning. C. E. Martin, overseer of No. 2 gray inspection, has been promoted to assistant section superintendent, weaving, dressing and inspection. G. W. Oakes, second hand 1B weave, has been promoted to third shift overseer of 1 B weave room. J. G. Hodges, formerly second shift overseer of 1 B weave room, has been named overseer of No. 2 gray inspection, replacing Mr. Martin.

Earl Yelton, formerly with Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has been named superintendent of weaving at Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., succeeding George O. Porter. . . . Charles W. Mulcahy, for many years legal counsel for Borden, has been named to the board of directors.



William F. Gerrow, Jr., field sales representative of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.'s chemical division who has been in training at the division's district office in Atlanta, Ga., has been assigned permanently to that location. Mr. Gerrow's primary activities will be contacting the textile trade. In 1947 he earned the degree of bachelor of science in chemical engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. Two years later he received a master of science degree at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., where his fundamental work was a study of the physical chemistry of fibers. From 1949 until he joined Goodyear in May this year, he was laboratory manager of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, where he was responsible for quality control and development of special fabric finishes and coatings.

Cleveland L. Adams, for the past nine years associated with West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has been named head of the School of Textile Technology at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn. Mr. Adams is a 1932 graduate of A.P.I.

A. L. Landau, who is well known among Southern mills through his editing of the *Saco-Lowell Bulletin*, has received a two-year leave of absence from his duties at the Boston, Mass., office of Saco-Lowell Shops

in order to attend Harvard School of Business Administration. . . . Harry K. Smyth has been elected a vice-president of Saco-Lowell Shops. Mr. Smyth will continue as



MISS MOLLY DILLARD, modeling a cotton outfit of her own design, has been selected as Perry County, Ala., Maid of Cotton and is competing for the state title in a contest to be held next month. Miss Dillard is the daughter of Walter Dillard, Southern manager for the California Cotton Mills Division of National Automotive Fibres, Inc., Uniontown, Ala.

PERSONAL NEWS

general manager of the company's Sanford (N. C.) Division. Formerly vice-president and general manager of Edwards Co., whose properties Saco-Lowell purchased in 1948, Mr. Smyth had prior to that been 21 years with Pratt & Whitney and two years with Cummings Engineering Co.

Harlan M. Trammell, viscose engineer with the Rome, Ga., plant of Celanese Corp. of America for the past 12 years, has been named manager of the new Coltejer plant at Medellin, Colombia, South America, in which Celanese has acquired an interest. The plant will now be known as Viscosa Colombiana, S. A.



Erwin N. Darrin, chairman of the board of directors of Draper Corp., retired from active duty with the Corp. on Sept. 1. After attending Phillips Exeter Academy and Lowell Textile Institute, Mr. Darrin started with Draper as a trainee in 1915, and except for two years in the European Theatre with the Navy in World War I, has been continuously associated with the firm throughout his business career. In 1931, following several years as manager of Northern sales, Mr. Darrin was transferred to Spartanburg, S. C., as vice-president and Southern sales manager. In 1940 he returned to Hopedale as vice-presi-

dent and general sales manager and in 1950 he assumed his present duties as chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Darrin will continue as a director of Draper Corp., but will devote his time to his personal interests. Mr. and Mrs. Darrin will move their residence to Spartanburg about Oct. 1.

J. W. Abernethy, textile executive of Newton, N. C., has been elected president of Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., succeeding Arthur M. Dixon, who has retired. Other new officers are R. P. Caldwell, vice-president and assistant treasurer, and Joseph L. Barnett, general manager and secretary and treasurer. New directors are President Abernethy, A. Alex Shuford, Jr., of Hickory, N. C., Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Barnett, Kay Dixon and J. W. Abernethy, Jr. Mr. Abernethy and Mr. Shuford acquired controlling interest in Trenton last July from A. M. and Kay Dixon.

Prymus E. Strickland has resigned as superintendent of Abney Mills, Anderson, S. C., after 18 years in that position. Mr. Strickland has been succeeded by Talmadge Embler, assistant superintendent for the past several years.

Alfred Brandt has been appointed special sales representative in Central and South America for Sun Chemical Corp. Previously Mr. Brandt was associated with Sun's Warwick Chemical Co. division.

E. B. Wooten, head of Wooten Cotton Co., Camden, S. C., has been named cotton buyer for plants of Kendall Mills at Camden, Pelzer and Newberry, S. C. He suc-

ceeds his late brother, F. M. Wooten, Jr., who was cotton buyer for Kendall for 20 years prior to his death.

Homer M. Carter (at left below), general manager of the Alabama Division of Pepperell Mfg. Co., and R. Donald Harvey (right), general manager of the Lindale



(Ga.) Division, have been elected to the company's board of directors. Mr. Carter, a native of Texas, and Mr. Harvey, a native of Georgia, are both graduates of Georgia Tech. Mr. Carter joined Pepperell in 1925 and Mr. Harvey joined the firm in 1920.

Harry L. Dalton, a vice-president of American Viscose Corp., recently was named as a member of the advisory board of the Chase National Bank of New York.

James C. Self, Sr., president of Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, recently was awarded a plaque by the Lions Club of Ninety Six, S. C., for his achievements in the community. Greenwood Mills operates a plant at Ninety Six.

Stanley Converse, president of Clifton (S. C.) Mills, has been appointed chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' task force committee in the Spartanburg, S. C., area. The task force program is designed to acquaint the public with the principles of good citizenship.

John D. Siewers, general manager in charge of operations at the Fries, Va., plant of Washington Mills Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has been transferred to the Winston-Salem office of the firm but will continue his duties as general manager of Fries operations.

Chester Whelchel, secretary of the Charlotte (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce, has been named office manager for the building being erected in Charlotte by the Celanese Corp. of America. Celanese expects to occupy the building in January, 1954.

C. E. Melton, formerly connected with Special Yarns Co., Rutherfordton, N. C., is now superintendent of Henry F. Thomas, Inc., Forest City, N. C.

R. H. Jones has been transferred from the Union, S. C., plant of Excelsior Mills to Rutherfordton, N. C., as superintendent of the firm's plant in that city.

W. Fred Williams, personnel manager at Hatch Mill Corp., Columbus, N. C., a unit of Deering, Milliken & Co., has been promoted to general accountant at Hatch and also for Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., another Deering, Milliken unit, where he will make his headquarters.

L. P. Hanson, overseer of spinning and spooling at the Rockmart, Ga., plant of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., recently completed 25 years of continuous service with

Greenwood Mills

Greenwood, South Carolina

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Mathews Plant - Greenwood, S. C.

Harris Plant - Harris Station, S. C.

Ninety-Six Plant - Ninety-Six, S. C.

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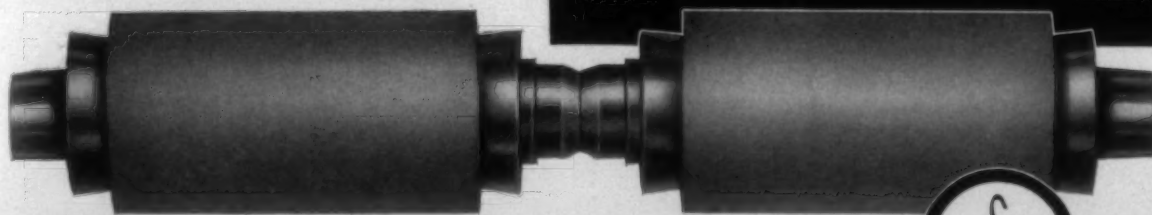
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- 2** Sealed-in lubricant eliminates lost time and production.
- 3** Roll picking practically eliminated, due to inherent cleanliness.
- 4** No yarn spoilage from black oil which generally follows routine roll picking.
- 5** Shells are interchangeable from one arbor to another.
- 6** Shell covering is interchangeable (leather or synthetic) at will.
- 7** Shells are readily detachable, so rolls can be recovered in the mill.
- 8** Assembly is fool-proof — cannot be assembled incorrectly on the arbor, or pushed beyond its proper position.
- 9** Dual needle bearing preserves shell alignment, eliminates "rock."
- 10** No wear whatsoever on saddle, cap bars and roll necks.

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are standard equipment
on the new



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SPINNING FRAME

- 11** No useless power consumption caused by saddle friction.
- 12** High capacity needle bearings assure long life, low maintenance cost.
- 13** Arbor heat treated for extra toughness, durability, wear resistance.
- 14** Labyrinth seal of simple design prevents entrance of fly and dirt.
- 15** Rugged in design, to withstand rough handling, dropping or abuse.
- 16** Rolls require no adjustment by mill personnel.
- 17** "Runout" minimized, through a high degree of concentricity.
- 18** Offered only after more than 10 years of intensive research.

S-L-T- TOP ROLLS are manufactured by THE TORRINGTON COMPANY, Torrington, Conn., and are available exclusively through



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PERSONAL NEWS

the firm. He was presented a diamond-studded service pin and a check for \$100.

A. D. Madge has retired as secretary and assistant treasurer of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and has been succeeded by N. O. Nielson, formerly with Deering, Milliken & Co. in New York as assistant general accountant. Mr. Madge, a veteran of 38 years in the industry, had been associated with Pacolet for the past eight years.

Dr. Jesse Werner has been appointed director of commercial development for the General Aniline Works Division of General Aniline & Film Corp. He will be in charge of all market research and development activities concerned with the company's line of non-dyestuff chemicals. Dr. Werner has been associated with the firm since 1938.

John P. Baum, vice-president and a director of J. P. Stevens Southern, a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been named a director of the Merchants & Farmers Bank of Milledgeville, Ga.

F. A. Knight of Lumberton, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Globe Mills Co., Mount Holly, N. C.

W. A. Lancy, formerly with Duplan Corp., Lincolnton, N. C., is now superintendent of Carolina Fine Fabrics, Hickory, N. C.

Dr. John R. Skeen, formerly director of the market research department of Foster D.

Snell, Inc., has been appointed vice-president in charge of research and development of Nuodex Products Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., manufacturer of chemical additives for the textile industry.

William Milheim has been placed in charge of the Southeastern district headquarters at Charlotte, N. C., recently established by the chemical division of Celanese Corp. of America. Mr. Milheim's territory will include the Carolinas, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Florida. He formerly was with the firm's New York office.

Zeb J. Stone has been promoted to director of systems and procedures at Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C.

T. G. Roache, vice-president and general manager of Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., and J. J. Norton, Jr., treasurer and general manager of Gaffney Mfg. Co., have been named trustees of the Cherokee County Hospital Board.

Fred Fortune has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of Plant No. 2 of Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C. . . . E. H. Stephenson was promoted from second hand on the second shift to succeed Mr. Fortune as overseer of weaving and Charlie Bishop was promoted from loom fixer to succeed Mr. Stephenson.

J. W. Mitchell, associated with E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. for 21 years, has been transferred from the company's nylon producing plant at Martinsville, Va., to Charlotte, N. C., for duty as district man-

ager of nylon yarn sales. Mr. Mitchell succeeds D. L. Lewis, Jr., who was transferred to Du Pont headquarters at Wilmington, Del. . . . J. M. Owens, formerly a salesman based at Chattanooga, Tenn., has been promoted to the position of assistant district manager of nylon yarn sales at Charlotte.

Edward J. Overby has been appointed deputy director of the cotton branch of the Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration and will have primary charge of cotton research and marketing activities. . . . James D. Dean, after more than 37 years of textile research and development work, has retired from the staff of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La. Before joining the laboratory staff in 1942, Mr. Dean was associated with Sylvania Industrial Corp., the Celanese Corp. of America, Pacific Mills, Robertson Bleachery & Dye Works, and United States Finishing Co.

Joseph B. Cary has been elected chairman of the executive committee of Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., and will share with President Paul L. Davies, responsibility for over-all corporate activities. . . . Ernest Hart, formerly a vice-president of F.M.C. and president of its Niagara Chemical Division was elected an executive vice-president of the corporation and will be responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the operations of all F.M.C. chemical divisions. Simultaneously, Benjamin C. Carter, formerly vice-president and controller of F.M.C. was elected an executive vice-president of the corporation and will be responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the mechanical divisions of F.M.C. J. C. Vernon, previously vice-president and sales manager of the Niagara Chemical Division succeeds Mr. Hart as president and manager of that division.

William R. McKelvy has joined the engineering staff of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. A native of Pittsburgh, Mr. McKelvy was graduated from Yale University with a degree in mechanical engineering. Since 1946 he has been affiliated with Patchogue Plymouth Mills at Hazlehurst, Ga., as project engineer.

William E. Scott has been named a sales representative in the Charlotte, N. C., district office of Allis-Chalmers general machinery division. Mr. Scott came to Allis-Chalmers in 1950 following graduation as a mechanical engineer from Duke University. He recently completed the company's graduate training course. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

E. H. MacNiece, director of quality control for Johnson & Johnson, has been made chairman of the new industry-university committee for quality control at Rutgers University. The committee seeks to increase the scope and nature of quality control programs at the university and to expand its values for New Jersey industry. Composed of prominent industrial and scientific figures in the Metropolitan area, the committee will act in an advisory capacity.

Donald K. Woodard has returned to Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., Boston.

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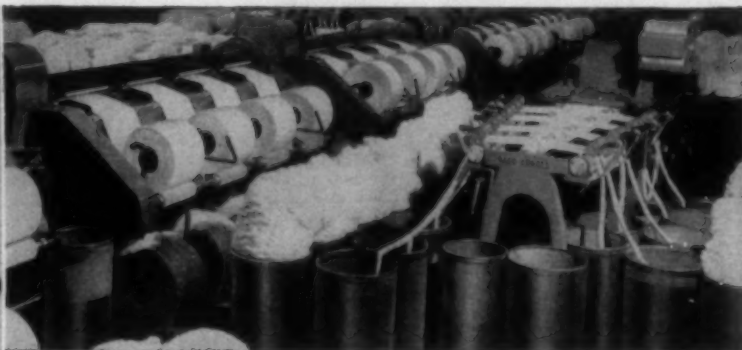
Manufacturers of Cloth from Synthetic Yarns

Here are a few quotes from

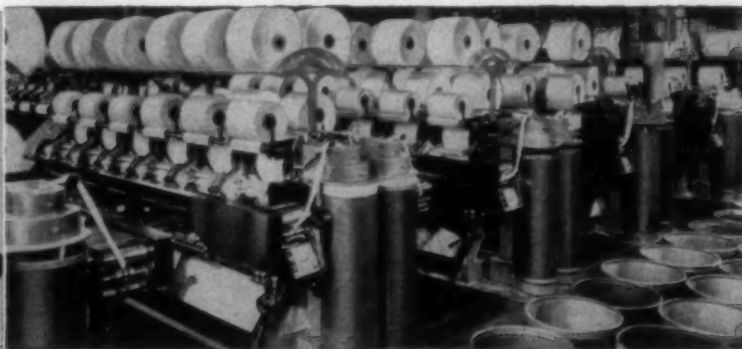
Fitchburg Yarns—

the publication of
Fitchburg Spinners Sales Corporation
which represents Fitchburg Yarn Company,
Wataatic Spinning Mills, Inc. and
Wachusett Spinning Mills, Inc.
long-time users of Saco-Lowell equipment.

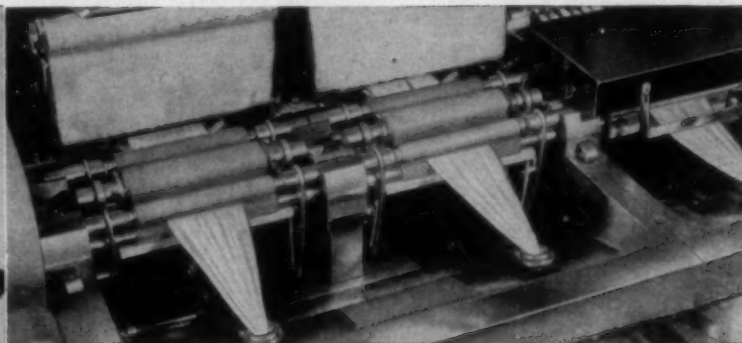
“**ENDS X ENDS X ENDS...** part of the formula for producing a better quality yarn, faster. These new lap winders and drawing frames combine 320 ends into a ribbon lap where previously it had been possible to join only 64. Laboratory tests prove the sliver is evenner and better prepared for the next step, the comber.”



“**TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE...** and these new combers prove it by producing three times as much as the old style. Better than that the yarn is cleaner and the combing much more complete. Variation in the sliver from these combers has been cut by 50%.”



“**NEW DRAFTING...** with improved rolls that turn at precisely controlled speeds has reduced variation in this operation. Yarn is drafted evenly by vari-sized rolls, each turning at a carefully set speed. With short fibres removed in the comber the 1,920 ends are now joined in a single even sliver.”



On request, a Saco-Lowell engineer will gladly discuss with you the many features of Saco-Lowell Combers and 3-over-4 Drawing Frames.



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PERSONAL NEWS

Mass., as a vice-president. Mr. Woodard, recently on the executive staff of the American Thread Co., will make his headquarters in Spartanburg, S. C., at the Barnes Southern office, and will assist Nelson Harte and Stanley Smith, both of whom are vice-presidents, in servicing its clients in the rapidly expanding Southern area. Mr. Woodard was a member of the Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., organization from 1918 to 1938, when he left to become assistant to the president of Dan River Mills. During the past 14 years he has been sales manager of Newnan Cotton Mills, vice-president of Textron, Inc., and most recently with American Thread Co.

American Viscose Corp. announces that B. Brooke Bright has been appointed to head up its technical and professional recruiting division. In this capacity, Mr. Bright will be in charge of recruiting technical and professional personnel, and his activities will be integrated with the company's new executive development program. In his new position, Mr. Bright succeeds C. Stuart Brown, who will hereafter devote all his time to public relations under Harry L. Dalton, vice-president in charge of sales and public relations. Mr. Bright was formerly associated with the Atlantic Refining Co. as personnel supervisor.

J. C. Cowan, Jr., president of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., and industrial chairman for the U. S. Defense Bonds

Committee of North Carolina, is heading a state-wide pay roll savings drive this Fall. The drive began Sept. 10 and will be concluded Dec. 15.

Lowell R. Buckner of Textron, Inc., has been placed in charge of developing a sales program of commission throwing of synthetic yarns for Textron's 28,000-spindle Pembroke Plant at Suncook, N. H. Mr. Buckner, who has recently completed 25 years of service with Textron, and who has had wide experience in the synthetic yarn field, is planning a program of sales particularly to the tricot and lace industries. His office is at the Pembroke Plant.

Tom R. Moore has been appointed assistant to the vice-president and general sales manager of General Dyestuff Corp. Mr. Moore formerly was sales service manager for the Antara Chemicals Division of the company. Mr. Moore started his career in the chemical industry in 1935 with the Sherwin-Williams Co. In 1941, he joined National Carbon Co. as a sales engineer and became associated with the Antara Division as sales engineer five years later. Mr. Moore was appointed sales service manager of General Dyestuff Corp. in 1950.

brief illness. Surviving are his wife, a son, a stepdaughter, a brother and a sister.

Benjamin Elsas, 82, chairman of the executive committee of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., died Aug. 26 at his home in Atlanta. Mr. Elsas was president of Fulton from 1924 to 1932 and chairman of the board from 1932 until 1950. He was preceded in death by his wife and son.

W. H. Enloe, personnel director of the Langdale (Ala.) Division of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., died suddenly Aug. 16 at his home in Langdale. His wife and two daughters survive.

Dr. Edward W. France, 93, co-founder and first director of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, died Sept. 5. Dr. France, who served as director of P.T.I. for 57 years, had been retired since 1940. He is survived by two sons.

James G. Hackett, 88, who was instrumental in the organization and establishment of Grier Mills and Gordon Spinning Co., North Wilkesboro, N. C., died Sept. 5 at his home in North Wilkesboro. He also was at one time president of the old Wilkesboro Mfg. Co. His wife survives.

William B. Smith, 67, president and treasurer of James Smith & Sons, textile machinery manufacturing firm of Shrewsbury, Mass., died last month. He also was president and a director of Southwell Wool Combing Co. of North Chelmsford, Mass. His wife and two daughters survive.

OBITUARIES

David R. Dickson, 62, vice-president of McLeod Leather and Belting Co. and general manager of Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., died Sept. 2 after a

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

SPRAY, N. C.—The National Production Authority recently approved the proposed construction of a \$29,624,600 dynel fiber plant by Union Carbide & Chemical Co. near Spray and has issued allotments of controlled materials to start building in the third quarter.

LEBANON, TENN. — Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. has abandoned plans for construction of a textile plant in Lebanon. Company officials report, however, that they have no immediate plans for disposing of the 60-acre plant site purchased early this year.

MURPHY, N. C.—Operations at the yarn manufacturing plant of Duffy Silk Co., in partial operation the past several months, are nearing capacity as new machinery arrives and is installed.

TAYLORS, S. C. — Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has acquired controlling interest in Southern Bleachery & Dye Works, Inc. The St. Louis organization has acquired more than 51 per cent of the stock. Southern Bleachery had 343,913 shares outstanding in 1950, with 375,000 authorized. No changes in management or personnel are contemplated, officials report, and the plant will continue to operate as commission bleachers, dyers, printers and finishers.

MAIDEN, N. C.—Winds of hurricane violence recently tore away a part of the roof of Carolina Mills, Inc. No estimate of the damage was reported.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—Three sites in two Southern states are being considered by Goodall-Sanford, Inc., as the location for construction of a plant for mill operations. It is expected that the new plant would probably start with a spinning operation and gradually be expanded to include weaving departments.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — It is reported in trade circles that Textron, Inc., is planning to close virtually all its remaining New England manufacturing operations and move its executive offices from Providence to Greenville, S. C.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp. is resuming operations at the plant formerly operated by the Southern Silk Mills Co. in Kernersville. The plant has been idle since shortly after the first of the year. Burlington bought the Southern Silk Mills plant on the outskirts of Kernersville during the Summer. It will be operated as a unit of the company's filament weaving division with C. A. Stone, who was head of the plant prior to its purchase by Burlington, retained as superintendent of the plant. Burlington

will place the plant under the supervision of Carlyle Lewis of High Point, group manager of five of the company's filament weaving plants, and J. E. Garvin of Greensboro, division manager. The name of the plant is being changed to the Kernersville plant of Burlington Mills to honor the community.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A new \$50,000 addition to the Brandon Plant of Abney Mills was completed recently. The two-story structure of concrete and brick with a steel superstructure is about 150 feet long and 51 feet wide.

STONEWALL, MISS. — Officials of Erwin Mills, Inc., recently celebrated the completion of a \$4,000,000 modernization program at its No. 8 Plant here. W. H. Ruffin, Erwin president, and M. R. Harden, manager of Plant No. 8, were hosts to a group of local business and professional men and women during a tour of the plant.

ABBEVILLE, ALA. — Batson-Cook Construction Co. has been awarded a contract to erect a building here for Pepperell Mfg. Co. Leveling the ground preparatory to construction is under way. Pepperell has rented a downtown building for a training plant, set up machinery and has begun the training of personnel so that operations may start as soon as the plant is completed.



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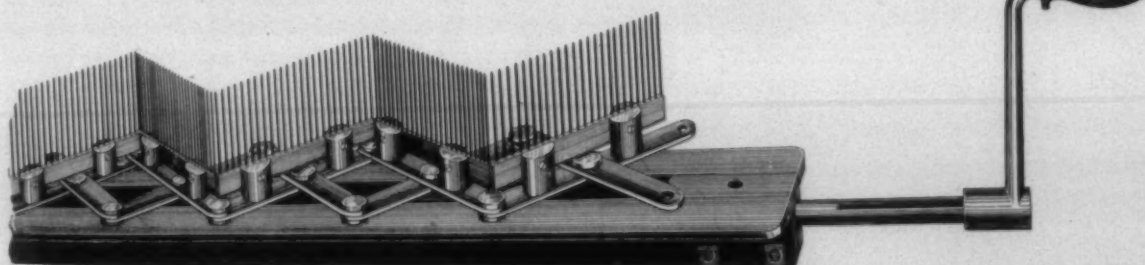
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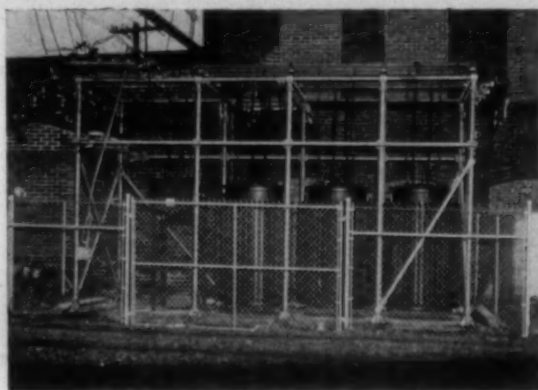


Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

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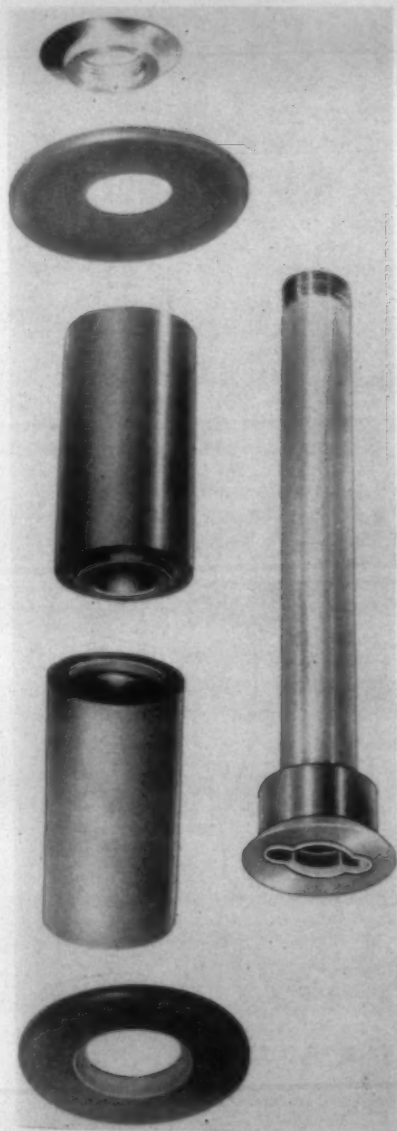
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EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — SERVICES — LITERATURE

Lestershire NB Bobbin



A new bobbin containing many unique features of interest to the textile industry has been announced by Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., a division of National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Johnson City, N. Y. Called the NB, the firm states that it does not require dynamic balancing because the materials used in it, aluminum, hard vulcanized fibre, Phenolite (laminated bakelite), etc., are stable and every part is manufactured to close, concentric tolerances—which assures dynamic balance without balancing costs. The barrel and heads withstand the crushing pressure of high tenacity yarns. All screws are eliminated; the heads are held rigidly

in place by beveled aluminum bushings that give annular distribution of stress. The bushings are threaded directly to the aluminum center tube of the bobbin and are locked in place. The barrel, of molded bakelite, fits snugly at the center against the inner metal tube and around the end bushings—thus assuring great strength for the entire barrel and concentricity for the unit. All parts are standardized and replaceable when necessary.

Nylon bushings in the drive slot eliminates wear from contact of metal with metal, also reducing noise during operations. Special Phenolite bushings maintain dimensional stability when stemmed, the firm states. Because costly materials are conserved and all parts are manufactured under strict dimensional control, there is a price advantage over the cost of custom-made and dynamically balanced bobbins. (J-1)

Hild Floor Machines

Those interested in the upkeep of floors will be interested in a new circular providing complete, up-to-the-minute information about Hild floor machines. Specifications are given for six different models. The circular explains the operations of the patented Hild shower-feed brush which improves floor scrubbing efficiency and permits rugs and tacked-down carpeting to be shampooed without being removed from the floor. Other Hild features, like the adjustable handle and safety switch are also described. Photographs show how nine kinds of maintenance work may be done on floors of all kinds using Hild machines with interchangeable attachments. (J-2)

Speedylectric Model JC-10

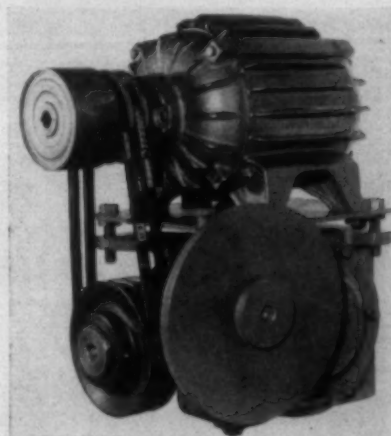
Responding to industrial demand for more effective low cost, all-electric steam cleaning equipment, Livingstone Engineering Co. of Worcester, Mass., announces important design changes and improvements in the Speedylectric Steam-Jet Cleaner JC-10, the smallest portable unit of the Speedylectric line. Higher operating pressures (to 150-psi) and closer finger-tip control of steam-detergent mixtures make the JC-10 a remarkably effective tool for light duty cleaning of machinery, motors, fluorescent tubes, lighting fixtures, air conditioning equipment and for washroom sanitation and better industrial housekeeping.

The JC-10, requiring only 26 by 17 inches floor space, can be maneuvered through the narrowest aisles. It weighs less than 200 pounds and is equipped with ten-inch rubber-tired wheels to provide maximum portability. Unlike fuel fired "steam" cleaning machines which depend on hot water and large quantities of solvents under pressure for their cleaning action, the JC-10 uses

steam from the built-in pressure Speedylectric boiler. Small quantities of solvents are used effectively and economically for they are not diluted by mixing with gallons of water at the jet. Dirt, grease, oil and caked-on accumulations literally melt away before the high velocity jet of hot dry steam and solvents applied instantly as needed under push button control of the operator.

The Speedylectric unit is said to be free of low water danger. The boiler water itself is the electric resistance heating element and if there is no water, no current passes and no steam is generated. The boiler is the Speedylectric Model 500-S3 built under A.S.M.E. code, carries National Board stamp, and is Underwriters' Laboratories listed. The Speedylectric JC-10 is available for single or polyphase power supply of 220, 440 or 550 volts, A.C. current. (J-3)

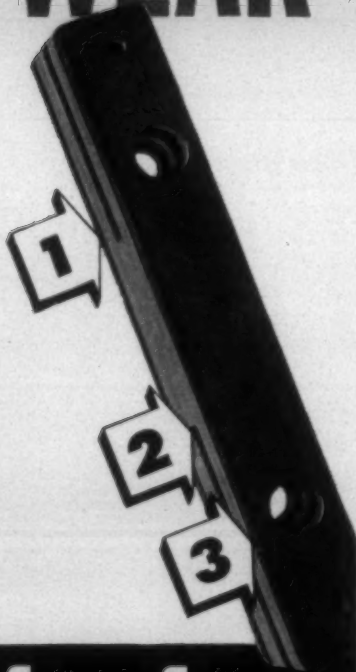
Card Drive; Roving Frame Motor



A new "package" drive for cards has been developed by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. The new unit is said to fill a long felt need for individual card drives, replacing inefficient line shafting. The drive consists of a 1½-horsepower, 1,740-r.p.m. standard enclosed motor, Falk gear reducer, automatic friction clutch, and Texrope drives. The right-angle, single-reduction gear permits mounting the motor at a right angle to the card shaft, with the unit extending only a few inches into the aisle adjacent to the card. The drive mounts directly on the card cylinder shaft with a torque arm mounted on the card base or suitable anchoring point. Thus no vibration is present in any part of the card frame, the firm states. The automatic clutch makes possible use of a motor with standard torque and eliminates high starting current during the first few seconds of card operation. Two-step pulleys are provided on the reducer, a ten-inch sheave for stripping the cylinder, and a three-inch sheave for

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stripping the doffer. The unit is reversible and can be used for either right or left-hand mounting.

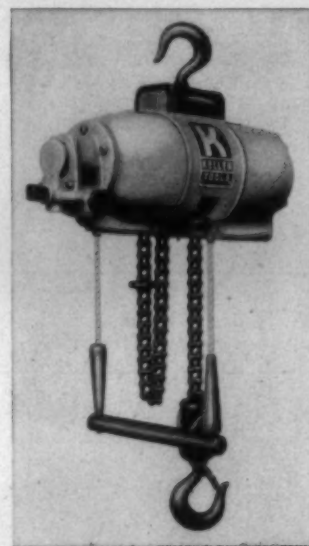
Development of a slow-accelerating motor (Type APQR) for roving frames, slubbers and other yarn drawing machines, also has been announced by Allis-Chalmers. The new motor is built with special slow, extra-smooth acceleration characteristics to provide even tension on the roving during starting periods. Although the motor has only one winding, it is classified as a dual torque machine. It has 12 leads which can be connected for either low or high torque. The motor's "quick clean" wide open frame design permits fans to sweep lint and dirt through and away with the cooling air. Its interior surfaces are smooth and hard. Large air passages are contoured to aid air flow. Bearings of the motor are lubricated and sealed at the factory. Grease cannot leak from the bearings nor can lint and dirt enter. The new motor is available in three-horsepower, 1,200-r.p.m.; five-horsepower, 1,200-r.p.m., and five-horsepower, 900-r.p.m. ratings. (J-4)

Stauffer Catalog Revised

Stauffer Chemical Co. has just issued a revised 112-page edition of its general catalog covering basic chemicals for industry and agriculture. As in the earlier editions, considerable data are given on all products, and numerous tables on specific gravity, viscosity, specific heat, solubility and other

properties give valuable assistance to the user of Stauffer chemicals. (J-5)

Keller Air Hoist



Design improvements to the Keller air hoists, resulting in new records for dependability and low maintenance, have been announced by Keller Tool Co., Grand Haven, Mich. According to the firm, experience with Keller air hoists in the field has led to steady improvement in their design and construction. Features now regularly incorporated in Keller hoists include: (1) Safety

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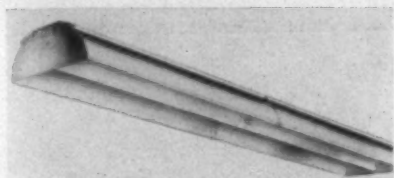
Cylinders
Lickerins

Strippers
Burnishers

Card Chains
Card Bearings

hooks are now standard equipment for the load hook, and optional for the suspension hook; (2) the lubrication system has been improved; (3) the brake has been redesigned for smoother, more positive operation; (4) an extra bearing has been added to the motor drive shaft; (5) the control lever is made heavier for rough usage; (6) ring gears are now hardened for longer wear; (7) pendent controls are now available (at extra cost) for handling unwieldy loads; (8) accessories for operating convenience have been made available (at extra cost). These include chain brakes, hose trolleys, I-beam hoist trolleys, etc. Bulletin No. 4 describes both improvements and accessories in detail. (J-6)

Day-Flo Upliter



An important step forward in industrial lighting has been taken with the introduction of the new Wheeler Day-Flo Upliter industrial fixture line by Wheeler Reflector Co. This modern fluorescent fixture incorporates every known feature of good lighting design, the firm states. For use with single pin or bi-pin fluorescent lamps, the Wheeler Day-Flo Upliter, single or double length, offers industrial users vitally needed quality light distribution, protective shielding and high over-all efficiency.

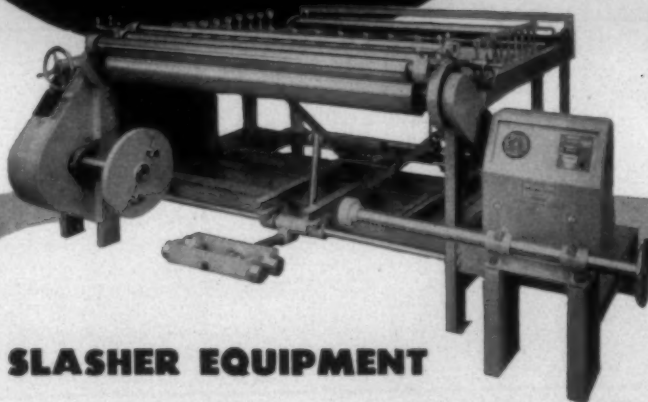
Approximately 28 per cent of the total Day-Flo Upliter fixture distribution is upward, and 72 per cent is downward, thus providing greater seeing comfort, better brightness ratios, and higher quality illumination; 35° crosswise shielding of both lamps reduces direct glare to a minimum. Another Wheeler innovation is the unique design of the Day-Flo Upliter which permits a constant flow of air to circulate through the fixture, thereby reducing dust accumulation.

All Wheeler Day-Flo Upliter fixtures are complete and ready for either individual or continuous mounting. Continuous rows of fixtures can be quickly assembled, without the use of couplings, by simply bolting the end plates together. All reflecting surfaces are easily cleaned in position, or removable without tools when desired. Mounting is equally quick and easy, with mounting methods adaptable to any type of installation. (J-7)

Kardex Visible Records

Pre-scheduled, controlled preventive maintenance reduces costly down-time to a minimum and eliminates the need for large emergency crews. A new folder describes how such a preventive maintenance program can be accomplished by using Kardex visible records. Kardex provides the close control necessary by signaling the servicing dates of every piece of machinery in the plant listing the work to be performed and recording the dates of accomplishment. Folder KD-705, "Simplified Preventive Maintenance," describes in detail how Kardex schedules

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High speed production is the keynote of Tower Slasher Equipment. Warp sizing costs are reduced. Uniformity in both the sizing of yarn and the winding of loom beams is assured by these modern TOWER units. Advanced size box designs and complete instrumentation give quality control at all speeds. Turned and polished rolls, anti-friction bearings throughout and welded steel frames maintain perfect alignment at continuous high speed operation. Multi-motor drive precisely controls tension and stretch from creel to loom beam.

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No Sharp Corners

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... and permanently smooth! No snagged hands, no damaged yarn, and no danger of cutting, tearing, or gouging machinery or work.



**Excel
Utility Truck
No. 1300**

This EXCEL No. 1300 Truck is made of heavy 16 gauge non-rustable galvanized iron, metal locked and riveted, to outlast any ordinary truck.

Made to customers' specifications.
Thousands already in use.

Representatives:

Mr. N. W. Eurey	Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey	Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.	La Grange, Ga.
Fall River Mill Supply Co.	Fall River, Mass.

EXCEL

Textile Supply Co.

"Excel Trucks Excel"

LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

and controls machine inspections and maintenance operations with a maximum of paperwork. It also outlines the Kardex property records which show all essential facts on the machines and equipment of an organization. (J-8)

Puritan Chemical Catalog

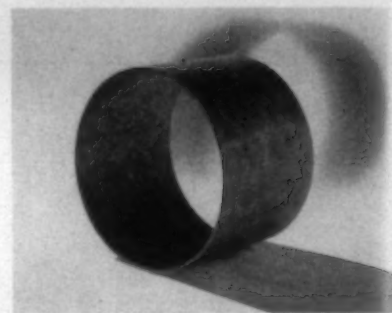
Puritan Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga., offers a novel catalog of its cleaning, sanitation and maintenance products which is being offered to industrial plants upon request. The catalog presents Puritan's line of floor cleaners, floor seals, chemical stripping agents, insecticides, heating unit aids, brushes, mops, sprayers, buckets and waxes in a manner which is designed to help and stimulate the prospective buyer as well as present the company's products in a favorable light. Together with the proper products to be used, there are succinct explanations of improved methods of operation that produce better results at considerable reduction in cost and labor. Unlike former catalogs produced by Puritan, the new volume is actually a collection of brochures, each dealing with related groups of products. Brochures are in loose-leaf form, separated for easy reference. (J-9)

Aquex Technical Bulletin

Aquex Development and Sales Corp. of Whippany, N. J., announces the release of a technical bulletin on Aquex B.N.W.C.,

a new cationic resin for textile finishing. This technical bulletin describes the use of the resin in a new process for producing dimensional stability on 100 per cent spun viscose and viscose rayon blend shirting and dress fabrics. This process results in low residual shrinkage, no progressive shrinkage on extended washing, improved wet strength—no chlorine retention and ease in producing different types of hand. (J-10)

Laminated Rolled Tubing



A special bobbin grade of the Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Dilecto (a laminated paper-based thermosetting plastic), has been developed for winding glass fibers. Bobbin bodies made from this new material possess higher mechanical strength than standard XX rolled tubing and have uniform balance and no whip. Light tan in color, the new grade XX-80 tubing has been processed to resist heat, moisture and chemicals. The outer surface is sanded and buffed, giving

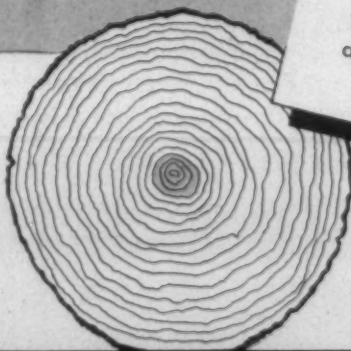
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SOUTHERN REP.—GREENVILLE BELTING CO., GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTHERN REP.—TATEM SALES COMPANY, EASTFORD, CONNECTICUT

an unusually smooth finish. Tubing is supplied with a plus or minus .005-inches tolerance on the ID and is available in a wide variety of diameters and lengths. (J-11)

L & W Folder

Printing, finishing and dyeing equipment produced by L. & W. Machine Works of Rock Hill, S. C., is illustrated and described in a new eight-page folder recently made available by the company. Shown and described in the L & W folder are the laboratory dye padder, laboratory print machine, soaper, winding machine and large dye padder. The folder states that L & W equipment is simple, easy and economical to operate, practically fool-proof, and usually lower in cost than any comparable machinery. The company invites inquiries concerning its printing, finishing and dyeing equipment. (J-12)

Swift Floor Bulletin

A new bulletin, No. 108-11, designed to aid textile plants in solving floor resurfacing and repair problems, is announced by the Monroe Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio. The bulletin describes an improved material, Swift Floor, over which traffic can roll within 60 seconds after application. It also lists application methods designed to eliminate factory production delays necessitated by the use of ordinary flooring materials. Swift Floor can be applied over wood, concrete, brick or steel—indoors or out, according to the manufacturer. It can be laid without moving machinery or heavy equipment and easily withstands loads up to 50,000 pounds. In addition it is reputed to be fire and spark proof, easy to clean, sanitary and can be "pitched" for drainage. Swift Floor is delivered ready to use. No mixing or formulating is necessary. (J-13)

Eriez Brochure

A new, six-page, two-color brochure (No. B-563) on "Magnetic Separators for the Textile Industry," has been issued by the Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa. The country's leading producer of permanent magnetic equipment explains in the brochure how magnetic separators provide the simplest, most economical, and most efficient means of removing iron and steel trash from numerous wet or dry fibers such as cotton, wool, rayon, etc. The metal-catchers prevent spark-caused fires, and protect machinery from tramp iron damage.

Eriez' brochure describes with data and illustrations typical magnet installations in the processing of cotton, waste, wool, and wool-rayon blends. Also included are dimensions and specifications for Eriez plate ATOMagnets, ATOMagnet pulleys, pneumatic assemblies (humps), and magnetic traps developed for the textile industry.

The new Hyflux Alnico V used in Eriez separators gives the greatest magnetic strength of any material in commercial use, the firm states. No outside power or electrical connections are required since all units are non-electric and complete for easy installation on wood or steel. According to the Factory Insurance Association, "numerous installations of permanent magnets are operating with complete satisfaction in many

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(September, 1952)

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

textile mills." All Eriez magnetic separators developed for textile use bear the Associated Factory Mutual Stamp of Approval. (J-14)

Lektrostat C

A new anti-static agent with cationic characteristics for use on acetate, rayon, nylon and the new synthetic fibers has been announced by Dexter Chemical Corp., New York. The company reports this agent, Lektrostat C, resists dry cleaning and washing to a moderate degree. It is being used for fabrics made of the new synthetics to improve cutting and "laying up" properties of the finished fabrics. Garments and other articles made from these treated fabrics are reported to have a better appearance and hand, and resist soiling due to electrostatic attraction of dirt and dust. Lektrostat C also has been used to effectively combat static during spinning, slashing and weaving of synthetics.

Generally, Dexter claims, one to three per cent of Lektrostat on the weight of the goods is sufficient. The goods are run in a dye beck in the Lektrostatic solution for 15 to 30 minutes at 120°-130° F. or padded through the solution. It is said to be compatible with resin mixes and with copper after-treatments as well as with starch, dex-

trines, gums and similar substances. It dissolves in hot water and is soluble in neutral, acid and alkaline solutions and unaffected by hard water. (J-15)

Electric Products Bulletin

A new bulletin on polyphase induction motors has been made available to the industry by Electric Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Bulletin 37-200 describes large wound-rotor and squirrel-cage polyphase induction motors. Twenty-four illustrations on six pages show many special designs of high horsepower motors. (J-16)

Saco-Lowell Circular

"Versatile Drafting for Roving," an eight-page circular describing its new FS-3W drafting system has been made available to the industry by Saco-Lowell Shops. Illustrations and contents will acquaint plant personnel with intimate details of the new drafting system. According to the circular: "The Saco-Lowell FS-3 and FS-3W drafting systems for roving are still basically Shaw apron drafting units. The FS-3 drafting unit is primarily intended to be used for the same range of staple lengths as the conventional FS-2 unit. The main difference between the FS-2 and FS-3 systems is that the roll stand has been lengthened and provision made so that an auxiliary apron bar

may be used to convert the basic model into the FS-3, which will handle fibers up to three inches in staple length. When the auxiliary apron bar is not used, the FS-3 is very similar, insofar as its drafting action and component parts are concerned, to the FS-2. Inserting the auxiliary apron bar, the FS-3 becomes the FS-3W drafting system, accommodating the longer fibers." (J-17)

Silver Lube R.L.

A recently-developed product said to be unique in the resin and coating field has been announced by Carolina Aniline & Extract Co., Charlotte, N. C. The firm describes its new product, Silver Lube R.L., as a 50 per cent non-ionic micro-crystalline wax emulsion. Containing a pH of six, it is used as a fiber lubricant and added to the resin bath. The firm states that after the cloth is cured plant personnel will notice a more flexible fabric with increased wrinkle resistance and superior sewability because of the lubricants that have become an inherent part of the cloth due to the resin binder. The Silver Lube R.L. that is tied in the cloth with the resin will not leach on washing. The new emulsion is said to be compatible with gums, starches, urea and melamine formaldehyde resins, polyvinyl alcohol and acetate coatings. The company suggests a possible recommended usage, one to three per cent based on the weight of the total mix. (J-18)

Serving The Textile Industry

Glover Affiliate

Glover Wood Turning Co., Milbury, Mass., manufacturer of automatic loom bobbins and warp bobbins, recently established a Southern affiliate in association with R. E. L. Holt & Associates of Greensboro, N. C. The new organization is called Glover Southern, Inc. The company will lease an 87 by 152-foot building now under construction in Greensboro.

Sonoco Buys Coast Firm

Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville, S. C., has acquired the Gates Paper Co. of Los Angeles, Calif., according to a recent announcement by James L. Coker, Sonoco's president. E. H. Southwell, former president of Gates Paper Co., will remain as Sonoco's manager for the West Coast plant and will also have charge of sales for the Western division.

Gates Paper Co., established in 1928, produces spiral paper tubes, paper cans, fibre cans with metal ends, containers and other paper products for the packaging industry and paper specialties. Under Sonoco's management all these products will continue to be manufactured and in addition parallel and convolute tubes will also be produced. Later new equipment will be installed to

manufacture the same type of products presently being produced in Sonoco's other plants. These include Sonotube, the fibre forms of concrete piers and columns; Sonairduct, fibre duct used in warm air heating installations; paper carriers for the textile industry and other paper specialties.

With the addition of this plant in Los Angeles, service to Sonoco's customers in the Western states will be greatly improved. This is the sixth Sonoco plant in this country. The others are located at Mystic, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Garwood, N. J., Lowell, Mass., and the home office and main plant in Hartsville. Sonoco also has two plants in Canada, one in Mexico, an affiliate plant in England, and one in Australia.

New Stauffer Plant

The completion late this Fall of a new carbon bisulphide plant, being constructed for Stauffer Chemical Co. by the H. K. Ferguson Co., engineers and builders, on a 47-acre site north of Mobile, Ala., was announced recently. The plant, started in May of this year, consists of a 220 by 150 foot single-story building, approximately 43 feet high. It has a prefabricated structural steel frame, with a coated corrugated metal roof; the top portion of the walls are also of corrugated metal, except for the bottom eight-

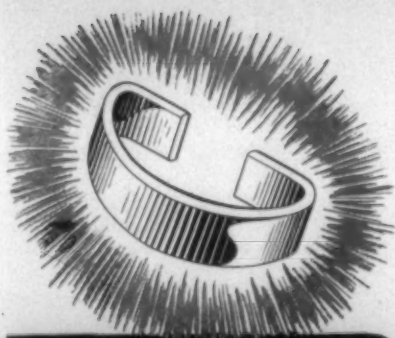
foot portion, which is of masonry. It has continuous window sash, with roll doors for loading and unloading materials and equipment.

In addition to the main process building, a single-story office building and change house, designed to accommodate a work force of approximately 25 to 30 people, is being erected. The plant design incorporates the most modern and efficient devices for the control of air and water pollution.

Dodenhoff Development

The W. D. Dodenhoff Co. of Greenville, S. C., has announced plans for the development and manufacture of new ring spinning frames and twistors for cotton and synthetic fibers. Also to be included in the program is the conversion of present spinning frames to improved long draft systems, and modification of standard narrow gauge twistors. The development of the new frame, to be known as the Dodenhoff MF-1 Unidraft is now underway and it is anticipated that it will be completed around the first of the year.

Textile Equipment Corp., machinery manufacturing and sales subsidiary of the W. D. Dodenhoff Co., is undertaking the development, manufacture, and sales of this new equipment. Its engineering and manufac-



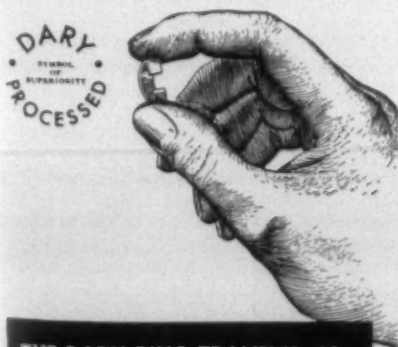
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Make No Mistake!

You're on the right track when you call in your Dary representative. He keeps up with all developments in the field of spinning and twisting—and his advice to you is backed by our fifty years of experience.

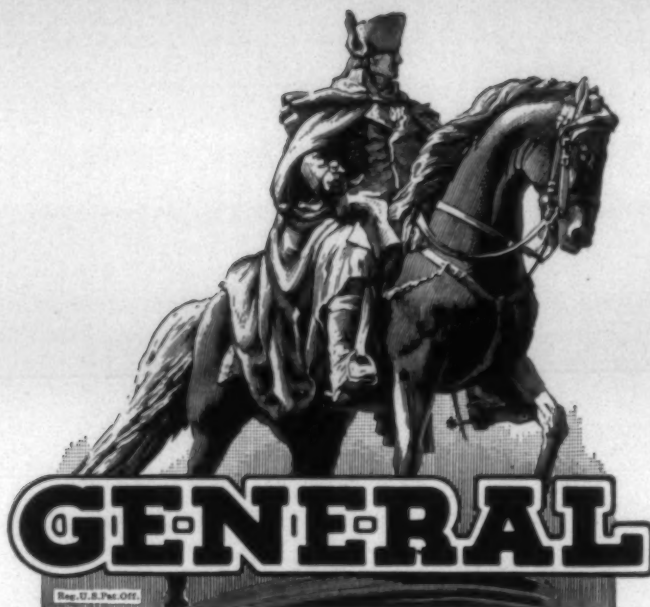
Whatever your problem, there's a Dary Ring Traveler engineered to do the job right.

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High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

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SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY—

turing facilities, presently engaged in the manufacture of special blending machinery, are now being expanded to meet the needs of this new program. W. B. Martin, formerly of H & B Machine Co., has joined the W. D. Dodenhoff Co. to direct this new development program.

Reichhold Expanding

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., recently announced plans for the expenditure of \$1,000,000 in expansion of plant and equipment at its Charlotte, N. C., facility. Henry H. Reichhold, president, states that the expansion indicates the company's conviction that the Charlotte area offers tremendous opportunities for development. Mr. Reichhold added that the company is about to launch an extensive line of synthetic resins and allied chemicals expressly for the textile industry, with the Charlotte plant specializing in these products.

The expansion program will include some building but will be principally in equipment, Mr. Reichhold said. It will enable the company to triple its Charlotte production. Much additional space will be devoted to research. "We basically believe in the importance of fundamental and applied research," he added. He pointed out that practically 90 per cent of the raw materials used in Charlotte are produced in the Carolinas and Virginia and that the company will continue to draw more and more on local resources for both materials and personnel.

'Operation Textile'

To provide the garment industry on the West Coast with a convenient and complete less-than-carload transportation service from Southern textile mills, National Carloading Corp., one of the nation's leading domestic and foreign freight forwarders, has established new freight offices in Winston-Salem and Charlotte in North Carolina, Greenville S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn., according to T. R. Hudd, president.

"The operation of these four new stations in the South," states Mr. Hudd, "will accelerate the steady growth of the West Coast textile industry by placing it closer to a major source of fabrics and yarns. This expansion move on our part is a further step in our 'Operation Textile' plan, designed to give the textile trade specialized dependable service from points east of the Mississippi to the Pacific Coast. The Southern operation will parallel the similar service we perform for New England textile mills in their shipments to the Pacific Coast and the Southwest."

The National Carloading operation includes a complete forwarding service, with regular direct-car schedules, advance reports on arrivals, daily forwarding reports, and expedited handling of textiles. The four new stations will service the textile mills in the Carolinas and Tennessee, as well as adjoining states. They represent an addition to National's stations at Atlanta, Birmingham, and Memphis.

Administration of the new Charlotte station, located on Third and College Streets, will be the responsibility of James E. Ken-

nedy, who comes to his new appointment from National Carloading's Providence, R. I., station where he held the post of commercial agent. The Winston-Salem station, on Patterson Avenue, will be the charge of A. J. Ghirardini, who has been associated with National Carloading since 1937. He comes to his new appointment from New Haven, Conn.

The new Greenville station, 200A McBee Ave., will be headed by Charles W. Gamble, who has been associated with National Carloading and its Judson-Sheldon Division since World War II. Mr. Gamble is a graduate of Yale University and the University of Pennsylvania, and before the war practiced law in Philadelphia. Administration of the Chattanooga station will be the responsibility of Joseph P. Hogan, who comes to his new post from the National Carloading station at Washington, D. C., where he served as warehouse superintendent.

Bank In New Venture

In what is said to be the first such venture undertaken by a bank in the Southeast, Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., has established an industrial and commercial development division, Mills B. Lane, Jr., president, made known. Mr. Lane outlined the four main objectives of the program as follows:

(1) To attract desirable industries and business to Georgia; (2) to encourage sound expansion of the state's existing industries and businesses; (3) to help new industries develop with Georgia capital and know-how; (4) to encourage diversification and development of Georgia's agriculture, including production, marketing and community development.

Mr. Lane made known the election of Clayton D. McClendon as vice-president of the bank in charge of the new division. He will assume his new duties around Oct. 1. Mr. McClendon was formerly executive director of the Columbus, Ga., Chamber of Commerce.

The newly-established division will work closely with local, state and national groups and others interested in promoting Georgia's industrial future, said Mr. Lane. The division will be equipped to aid manufacturers and other business firms in locating in Georgia. Mr. Lane stated it will work with Chambers of Commerce in setting up and executing local industrial development programs.

Parents are advised to show their children that they are happy when they recover from an illness. Shucks, we express great delight when the little boy of the house succeeds in getting himself cleaned up after a busy day. —*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

There is more truth than humor in the advice of a London physician on how to live to a ripe old age: "If you want to live long, get a good chronic disease—and take good care of yourself." —*Rock Hill (S. C.) Herald.*

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Many, many years ago Adolphus Busch, co-founder of Anheuser-Busch, defined the reason for his company's growing success and reputation...

"Making Friends is Our Business." Today, celebrating our 100th Anniversary, Anheuser-Busch still keeps faith with that same principle in all the phases of our business: Top quality for all Anheuser-Busch products... wholehearted, sincere service to our customers... and a continuous program of research and development to seek even better things for all the industries the company serves.

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DEXTRINES
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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



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Goodyear Develops New Electronic 'Brain'

A ray of hope gleams for textile manufacturers in the face of rising production and materials costs with the development of an amazing new electronic "brain" by Goodyear Aircraft Corp., Akron, Ohio. Called the L3 GEDA (Goodyear Electronics Differential Analyzer), the computing device ferrets out inefficiencies in machines, methods and materials, enabling designers in the textile field to perfect far more productive equipment. Establishment of new flow patterns and improved automatic control systems for factory production processes is also possible.

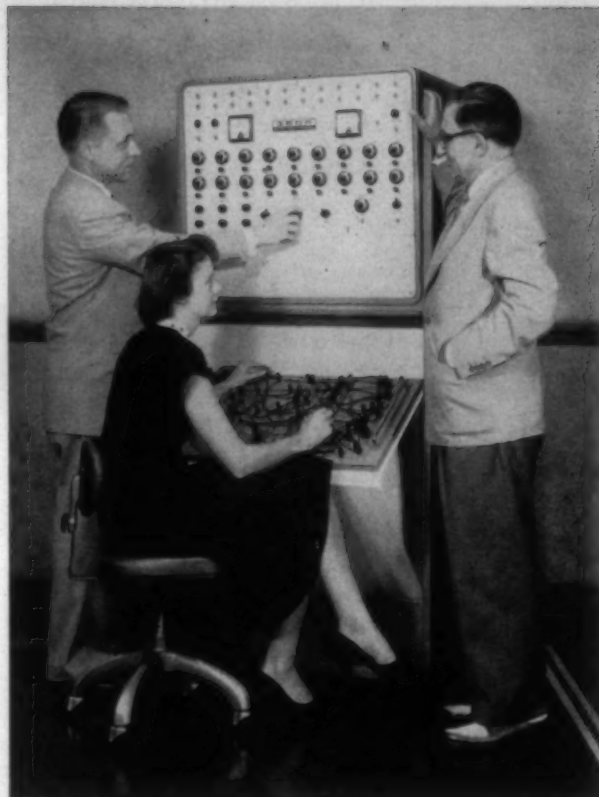
Designed and developed by Goodyear Aircraft, the analyzer has been used mostly for classification work under government contract. The new L3 GEDA was also built by the company as a commercial product to permit its use in a variety of fields.

Usefulness of the machine is evident not only to electronic experts but to the industrialist as well. In a general sense, the analyzer is an outsized slide rule and as such, constitutes an answer to the critical shortage of engineers in all fields. With its ability to determine the solution to problems of higher mathematics in a matter of minutes, the GEDA permits engineering specialists to devote more time to advanced phases of their research and development activities.

The newest member of the family of Goodyear computing equipment is the result of five years of development activity. It is capable of solving the problems of motion and control either by direct simulation or by mathematical equations covering a multitude of fields ranging from questions dealing with flight in solar space to the nature of a baseball's curve.

The analyzer solves problems in terms of voltages and wave forms, which are transcribed onto paper in allied recording machines, and interpreted by trained technicians. Problems of direct simulation are answered through a study of electrical and mechanical circuits. By substituting different voltages in the L3 GEDA for the different parts of an equation, any problem of motion that can be translated into a mathematical equation can be solved.

Use of the Goodyear analyzer encourages advanced thinking and inventive processes through its ability to test the



Dr. H. R. Hegbar (left), assistant manager, and Robert Mayne (right), manager of the aerophysics department at Goodyear Aircraft, assist Computist Jean Cain in plotting an efficiency study on the switchboard-like L3 GEDA electronic computer.

workability of new ideas. Design evaluation and accurate study of product reliability are other important uses of the L3 GEDA.

Smaller and more compact than the usual computer unit, the L3 gives the appearance of being an ultra-modern, streamlined telephone switchboard. It is operated entirely from the front, either from a sitting or standing position. The control panel is sloped for easy reading of dials and indicators.



**HIGH QUALITY
COMBED and
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LARGE PRODUCTION . . . UNIFORM QUALITY . . . LATEST MACHINERY

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A removable problem board, which directly faces the operator, is made of light glass-fiber, reinforced plastic. It is easily removed for wiring purposes. Space is also provided between the control panel and the problem board to permit the mounting of various auxiliary equipment. Maintenance is simplified by use of plug-in units and by the design of panels that swing out, up, or down, making almost all parts accessible without unsoldering or removing a single wire.

Designed to simplify engineering problems, work for the L3 GEDA can be found almost anywhere in industry. Uses for the machine have already been found in the textile and automotive fields. Evident is its ability to find the answer to complex engineering problems in the fields of heavy construction, mining, petroleum recovery, transportation and in the field of atomic research and development. The technological skill of engineering students is also being enhanced through the use of GEDAs.

A major supplier of quality computing equipment, Good-year Aircraft has manufactured GEDAs for five years and operates one of the largest computer application laboratories. The new L3 is the most advanced model yet to be offered for both government and commercial use.

Cotton Gains Seen At Spinner-Breeder Parley

The cotton industry was told Sept. 1 that since there is not now a single all-purpose fiber, either natural or synthetic, cotton as the predominant fiber stands to achieve real gains in facing "the reality of the synthetics" and the "dynamic trend" toward the spinning of blended fiber yarns. W. A. L. Sibley of Union, S. C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, suggested to the ninth Spinner-Breeder Conference at Greenville, Miss., that "we reach out and explore—and exploit—every conceivable advantage the synthetics offer to . . . open up new markets for cotton products."

At the same time the A.C.M.I. president told the cotton men it is "entirely conceivable" that, based upon the past, future research will permit fabrics made entirely from cotton to be engineered for a purpose which only a blend of cotton and other fibers is now serving.

Mr. Sibley strongly criticized the recent action of Secretary of Agriculture Brannan in promulgating new cotton grade standards and said it was in the best interest of neither the textile manufacturers nor the cotton industry as a whole. "The spinners and other segments of the cotton industry examined these standards and the spinners, through a committee of 17 of their top cotton men, felt they were not up to the master standards they were supposed to match," he said. "The spinners then requested another meeting to reconcile these differences. The upshot is that grade standards are being promulgated which are not acceptable to the cotton producer's best customer who buys from two-thirds to three-fourths of the U. S. crop.

"If cotton textile manufacturers are to be denied an equal or full voice in the adoption and approval of standards, such a policy must inevitably cause a loss of confidence in the universal cotton standards, hinder the orderly marketing processes through this country and the world, and adversely affect both the manufacturing industry and millions of American cotton producers and their families."

In discussing the subject of cotton vs. synthetics, Mr. Sibley said: "Despite the cascade of new textile fibers with



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1 UNBREAKABLE HEADS — NON-CRUSH BARRELS

35 years of know-how go into making Allen Beam Heads that are resilient and unbreakable, and will not take a set if deflected. Allen principles of construction produce beam barrels that will stand the crushing build-up of synthetic yarns, particularly nylon.

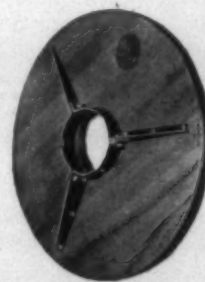


2 THEY PROTECT YOUR YARN

Because Allen beams don't fail, you avoid yarn loss or lost production time to re-beam. No trapping of yarn at heads. No soft-core warps.

3 GIANT-PACKAGE

Allen know-how and principles of construction — plus our constant research — make possible Giant-package Beams with double capacity, bringing definite production savings. Also giant adjustable loom beam heads which permit big savings in drawing-in costs.



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mystical names and magical advertising claims, there is none which can truly claim to duplicate all the properties of cotton—properties which for centuries have been the basis for the favored position of cotton in the minds of consumers everywhere."

Reminding that all fibers have some unique good points and some unique bad points, he went on to say that by the use of blends in which different fibers supplement and complement each other "we can go farther than ever before possible in engineering fabrics to particular end-use specifications."

"While many of cotton's weaknesses have been considerably improved, and in some cases completely eliminated," he added, "the fact is that certain weaknesses probably cannot be overcome by breeding or can be improved only within definite limits. Let us recognize the possibilities of the trend toward blended fibers and make the most intelligent effort possible to harmonize the potential of breeder-spinner research and all other research in cotton with the added opportunities for effective cotton utilization inherent in the use of blends."

Mr. Sibley said that seed breeders have made great strides in improving cotton varieties in regard to increased yields, resistance to insects and disease, adaptability for mechanical production, early maturity and markedly improved spinning characteristics and that "developments of this kind must be continually sought out." After recounting the "magnificent" research efforts on the part of the breeder, the producer, the ginner, the mill and the finisher in recent years, the A.C.M.I. president pointed to the fact that in the transition to mechanization, lint cotton has undergone reduction in some quality characteristics.

However, he added, this reduction is recognized and is being vigorously fought and when these difficulties are surmounted, "the inherently superior cottons the producers now plant will further improve the competitive position of cotton."

In presenting current problems of the spinners who, he said, "are closer to the consuming public than you are" and whose limitations as to cost and quality improvements "are also your limitations," Mr. Sibley suggested: "We need an improvement in the general business climate. Government is too large, too wasteful, too expensive and too restrictive. Too often are our governmental policies determined by insidious and non-productive people and agencies."

He also told the conference that in his opinion "there is

a tendency on the part of too many of us to turn to Washington for temporary solution of problems or to obtain legislation that would seemingly offer temporary security. This has been true in our own operations, as well as the farmers', and invariably in the long run it is found these solutions of political expedience and legislative panaceas react to the disadvantage of all of us and become but another device to strangle competitive enterprise."

Mr. Sibley said cotton of small perimeter, thick cell wall structure and high tensile strength, such as the Hopi Acala, looks promising in experimental spinning tests and added that "we hope the problem of yields can be satisfactorily worked out on these cottons so they can be grown commercially on a wide scale." He said some question has been raised as to the effect of certain insecticides or defoliants in causing dermatitis among those who later handle cotton and added that "before any revolutionary change in the practice of one segment of the industry is adopted, we hope thorough investigation and testing will be carried out."

The speaker said that spinners believe that in the long run it will pay cotton producers to "give weight to quality as well as to quantity factors." He did not cite the area by name, but went on to say: "We regret to see the planned quality deterioration, through substitution of more prolific but inferior strains, of one of our formerly best areas of production. . . . There is sure to be an adverse effect on spinners' products and prices and, inevitably, on the returns to the producers of this cotton."

Outlining other practical problems in the industry, he said there is too much foreign matter in lint cotton, and especially is this true of bearded motes and seed coat fragments which seriously affect spinnability and appearance. Overdrying cotton, he cited, seriously impairs spinnability and dye affinity, and nepping characteristics of cotton should be reduced, whatever the cause.

Lint cotton with clusters of immature fibers intermixed is most undesirable, he said, and honeydew in lint cotton impairs spinnability. He also said better packaging is needed to avoid tar spots, lint damage and lint loss from adherence to the bagging.

A plea for a closer co-ordination of research and educational activities to strengthen the competitive position of cotton was made by the keynote speaker of the ninth annual Spinner-Breeder Conference. Col. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, Tex., chairman of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, cited a need for closer understanding by all segments

<p>LAGS</p> <p>CARDING BEATER</p> <p>COTTON PICKER</p> <p>WORKER</p> <p>STRIPPER</p> <p>MAIN CYLINDER</p>	<p>•</p> <p>I N S T O C K</p>	<p>PINS</p> <p>SLAT</p> <p>CARD</p> <p>PICKER</p> <p>CYLINDER</p>	<p>•</p> <p>I N S T O C K</p>	<p>CYLINDERS</p> <p>COTTON PICKER</p> <p>CYLINDERS</p> <p>CLOTHED</p> <p>READY FOR DELIVERY</p>
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of the cotton industry of the problems peculiar to each individual group.

"It has been pointed out by spinners that certain characteristics are desirable and breeders have done their share in complying with these demands. However, it also has been pointed out that producers exert an influence on the quality and character of the cotton shipped to the mill, while the ginner in ten minutes can exert further influence on cotton quality that may preserve or nullify the breeder's effort," he noted.

"I wonder how many producers and ginner understand the full significance of these quality factors in their daily operations and how they affect the competitive position of cotton.

"To people versed in the vernacular of grade, staple, yield, turnout, capacity, drying and cleaning, such elements as neps, length uniformity, strength and yarn appearance grades may sound like foreign language. And yet, I believe it to be essential that all people engaged in cotton fully comprehend the influence they may have on cotton's competitive position. Inevitably, this will mean there be much closer co-ordination of our research and educational activities in the field of cotton." Such closer understanding, he continued, will mean that research will have to be expanded and the answers presented in such a manner that they can be readily fitted into the educational picture. Education efforts will have to be intensified and their approach will have to be dynamic, he declared. "It is not enough that we have specialists in each of the fields of endeavor," he insisted, "but we must have men who understand fully the complexity of the problems from the breeder to the spinner.

"Finally, closer attention should be given to a clearing house for information that is developed through research, with the result that there should be a greatly expanded program for disseminating this information to those who are engaged in educational activities."

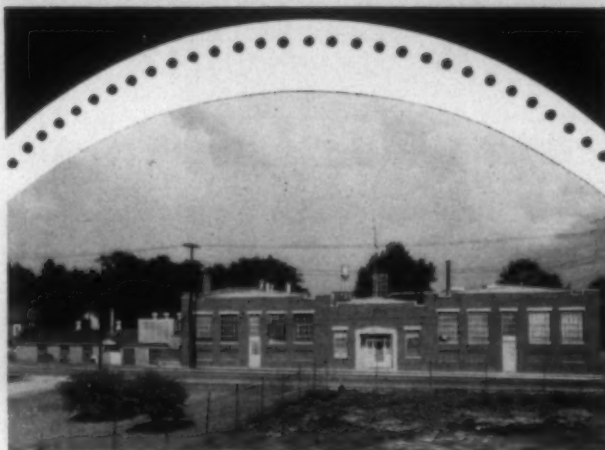
Rayon Shipments For August Listed

Rayon and acetate yarn and staple shipments by United States producers in August totaled 114,400,000 pounds, the second greatest monthly total on record, and 49 per cent greater than the recent low point of March, 1952, when 76,900,000 pounds were shipped, according to the *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. August totals this year comprised 113,000,000 pounds shipped to domestic consumers and 1,400,000 pounds exported.

Producers' stocks of rayon and acetate at the end of the month declined to 72,700,000 pounds, a drop of ten per cent since the end of July and 39 per cent lower than the all-time high inventories registered at the end of March, 1952.

Viscose high tenacity yarn production continued at capacity levels, while rayon staple+tow was also extremely active. Regular+intermediate tenacity rayon yarn production totaled 14,900,000 pounds, an increase of 21 per cent over July, but still 50 per cent lower than the output of August, 1951. Production in August of this year was at 62 per cent of capacity, the highest of any one month since February.

Recovery in acetate yarn, the *Organon* points out, has been even more striking. As recently as the end of March, acetate output was only 31 per cent of the then-rated capac-



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ity. But in August, with a total of 28,000,000 pounds produced, it was operating at 83 per cent of a capacity some 8,000,000 pounds larger than the figure used for the earlier calculation. Stocks of acetate yarn are at the lowest point since July, 1951, with shipments having been greater than production in each of the last eight months.

Acetate staple+tow also continued its rapid recovery from the 1952 low point of 4,700,000 pounds in April. Total output of this category in August was 9,900,000 pounds or 68 per cent of capacity, but still 15 per cent below the August, 1951, figure of 11,600,000 pounds. Acetate staple+tow stocks at the end of August showed no change from the previous month.

July imports of rayon and acetate staple amounted to 3,942,000 pounds, a three per cent increase over June, but 45 per cent below the imports for the average month in the first half of the year. Germany was the largest single supplier during the month, shipping 1,206,000 pounds or 31 per cent of the total. Norway supplied 17 per cent of the total, Switzerland 14 per cent, Belgium 13 per cent, Cuba nine per cent, the United Kingdom six per cent, and Sweden and the Netherlands five per cent each.

For the first seven months of the year, Norway was the largest supplier of rayon staple to the United States, with a 17 per cent share of seven months' shipments. The United Kingdom was second with 13 per cent, and was followed by Belgium with 11 per cent, France, the Netherlands and Western Germany ten per cent each, Italy eight per cent, Sweden seven per cent, Switzerland five per cent, Cuba four per cent, Canada three per cent and Austria and Japan one per cent each.

The *Organon's* analysis of man-made fiber exports reveals that for the first six months of the year, the value of such fibers and manufactured products totaled \$107,596,000, a figure that was 17 per cent under the corresponding period of 1951. Rayon and acetate filament yarn exports in the first half of this year were valued at \$4,385,000 which, on an annual basis, is about 33 per cent lower than the full year total of 1951. As far as the data permit comparisons, it would appear, according to the *Organon*, that only viscose high tenacity yarn and cord is running ahead of the 1951 figure on a 12-month basis. In the non-cellulosic man-made category, exports are at approximately their 1951 rate with nylon and other thrown yarn accounting for the bulk of these shipments.

Total exports of staple, tow, waste and tops, which includes rayon, acetate, and non-cellulosic fibers, amounted to \$3,184,000 for the first half of this year. For the comparable period in 1951, the figure was \$5,924,000. Remnants and mill ends exports are somewhat ahead of a year ago, while shipments of knit fabrics in the piece are nearly twice as large. Tire cord and fuel cell fabric shipments totaled \$3,809,000 in the first six months of the year, indicating a rate of shipments well below the \$13,620,000 figure recorded in the full year 1951.

Broad woven piece goods exports in the first six months of this year totaled \$51,210,000, which would indicate a higher total than the \$95,101,000 shipped in the whole year 1951. The *Organon* states that woven rayon and acetate fabrics are by far the most significant classification in the 1952 total, but spun yarn fabrics are gaining in importance. Woven fabrics of other man-made fibers accounted for \$2,014,000 of the total.

The most spectacular drop in wearing apparel exports

was that of women's fashioned nylon hosiery. The current annual rate of these shipments is somewhat less than \$28,000,000 as compared with \$35,881,000 worth shipped abroad last year. Most other apparel items are also down compared to last year, but the dollar amounts are much smaller for women's hosiery.

The *Organon's* analysis of imports shows that in the first six months of this year the value of man-made fibers and products received in the United States totaled \$22,051,000 or 20 per cent below the actual first half of 1951 figure of \$27,613,000. The largest item on the list was rayon and acetate staple which totaled \$17,475,000 or 79 per cent of the total. Compared to the corresponding period in 1951, however, staple imports were down \$1,053,000 or six per cent. The figure for imports of fibers and products other than rayon and acetate staple was \$4,576,000, a 50 per cent decline from the comparable 1951 figure. Imports of braids containing rayon were \$2,424,000 and showed an increase of 19 per cent over the first six months of 1951.

The *Organon* points out that except for 1950 when a small import balance was shown, the United States has now become a net exporter of rayon and acetate. For 1952, the export balance is running at an annual rate of 23,000,000 pounds. With production in the first six months of 1951 down, imports and exports represent a larger share of production in 1952 than in 1951, although in both cases the actual physical quantities involved are smaller.

Civilian per capita fiber consumption in the United States in 1952, based on six months' figures multiplied by two, indicates that there has been a drop from 34.2 pounds in 1951 to 32.2 pounds in 1952. The *Organon* states, however, that with increased consumption of man-made fibers as well as wool and cotton since the middle of the year, it

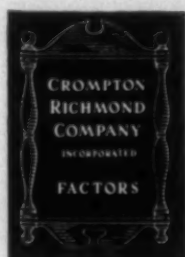
is probable that the 1952 final figure will be higher than that shown in the first half of the year. For the individual fibers, wool at 2.4 pounds per capita was the only one to show an improvement over the 1951 figure, which was the lowest for wool consumption since 1934. Per capita cotton consumption for the first half of 1952 at 21.9 pounds is below the 1951 figure but still comparable with consumption in the decade beginning with 1940. Man-made fiber consumption of 7.9 pounds per capita is still below the rate of recent years, but this figure is expected to recover markedly for 1952 because of the increased demand in the last half of the year.

The *Organon* estimates that cotton consumption for military purposes during the first half of 1952 totaled 175,000,000 pounds or 7.7 per cent of total cotton consumption in the period. This figure is slightly below the 1951 full year rate of 368,000,000 pounds, which, the publication notes, was over 100 pounds per capita of the Armed Forces.

Wool consumption for military uses in 1951 is estimated at 170,000,000 pounds or 44 per cent of apparel wool consumption. As far as government orders are concerned the peak in wool poundage was reached in the first half of 1951 when some 90,000,000 pounds or 42 per cent of apparel class wool was consumed. In the second half of 1951, the military demand dropped to around 80,000,000 pounds or 46 per cent of the total apparel wool consumption. For the first half of 1952, with stockpile purchasing virtually completed and the Armed Forces generally getting closer to their full strength, it is estimated that 40,000,000 pounds were consumed, a figure representing 24 per cent of all apparel wool consumed in the period.

Military consumption of man-made fibers in the first half of 1952 is placed at about 34,000,000 pounds which com-

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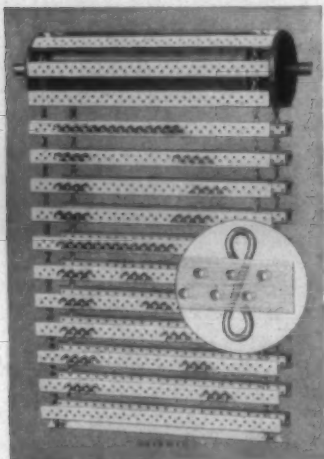
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pared with 60,000,000 pounds in the first half and 82,000,000 pounds in the second half of 1951. The important man-made fiber products were high tenacity acetate and viscose rayon, nylon and glass fiber. These products were used in tire cord, fuel cell fabric, pontoons, parachutes (human, cargo and fragmentation), blended man-made fiber and wool uniform cloth, linings, insignia, tow targets, wire covering, lightweight arctic clothing, tentage, etc.

Challenge Tobin On Walsh-Healey Act

Secretary of Labor Tobin was challenged recently by textile manufacturers to obey the spirit and letter of the Walsh-Healey public contracts act in determining minimum wage rates for mills working on government orders. This demand was made during a hearing on petitions from organized labor groups for boosts in the present wage minimum, last set for the entire industry in 1948 at a level which is above the minimum named by Congress in the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

A statement by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, major trade association of the textile industry, made clear that under the law, the purpose of the recent hearing was not to decide what wages ought to be paid but merely to determine what are the prevailing wages which are being paid in the industry.

"We will not urge that wages at any point are too high and should be lowered, or that they are high enough and should be held where they are. Likewise we will not urge that wages at any point are too low and should be raised. Our whole conception is that this hearing has no purpose except to inquire and determine what minimum wages are in fact being paid and what minimum wages do in fact prevail in the localities where textile manufacturing is carried on," the A.C.M.I. statement said.

Whiteford S. Blakeney, Charlotte, N. C., attorney, as spokesman for the manufacturers, quoted numerous government and industry reports to show how minimum wages differ from place to place within many textile areas.

He took issue with the union petitions asking for the setting of a single minimum wage for all plants in the textile industry, first on the ground that the Walsh-Healey Act itself requires the naming of a minimum wage in each locality on the basis of the wages that prevail in that locality. His second point of issue with the union petitions was based on the fact that there is great variance in the rates which are paid in the different localities of the textile industry.



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To preserve local standards was a basic principle of the Walsh-Healey or public contracts act, the A.C.M.I. contended, and the preservation of local standards in the act was "wise policy on the part of Congress." Mr. Blakeney added: "It may surely be said that the great strength and vitality of our nation arises in large measure from its diversity—its variation from place to place in occupations and types of economy, in habits and methods of life, in skills and aptitudes, in backgrounds and origins, thoughts and faiths.

"It may well be that in this matter of preserving local standards, the method and philosophy of the Walsh-Healey Act should be followed by more of our national legislation. Such method and such philosophy help to delay and perhaps ward off the day when the infinite variety of our national landscape shall have been leveled under the deadening monotony of collective standardization."

By insisting on a single, nationwide minimum textile wage, the petitioning unions do more than disregard the intent of Congress as expressed in the Walsh-Healey Act, the A.C.M.I. attorney went on, saying: "The effect of the act and determinations made under it is to lift both the minimum and the entire wage structure of many manufacturers above what Congress prescribes in the Wage and Hour Law and above what natural competition may have produced and above what all other factors, such as labor unions and collective bargaining, may have been able to bring about."

All of this is "obviously and undeniably of an inflationary nature—at a time when our government and its agencies are supposed to be exerting every effort against inflation," he pointed out.

Mr. Blakeney offered a final contention that the hearing and the entire proceedings fall outside Secretary Tobin's jurisdiction because the Walsh-Healey Act specifically exempts, in its own words, "such goods as may usually be bought in the open market." His position was that since all textiles with but few exceptions can be purchased in open market, the bulk of the industry is not subject to the Walsh-Healey statute at all.

He asserted that "for 16 years the Walsh-Healey Act has been applied generally to the textile industry only by virtue of a thoroughly erroneous administrative interpretation of the statute." It was further pointed out that an amendment to the act, passed by Congress in June, now enables any "aggrieved party" to obtain court review of administrative interpretations and actions under the act.

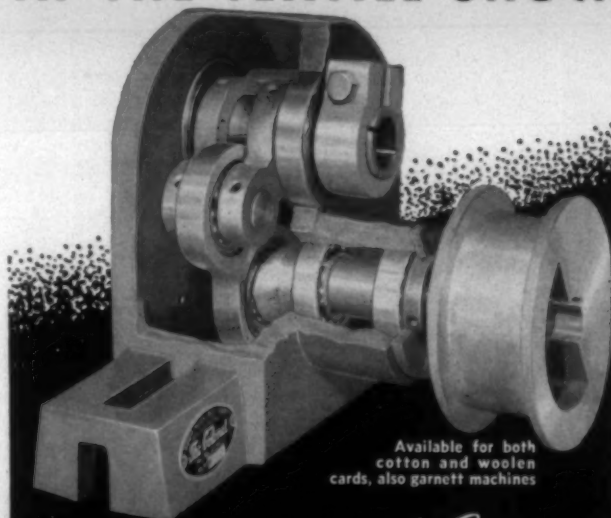
The A.C.M.I. statement also questioned why the textile

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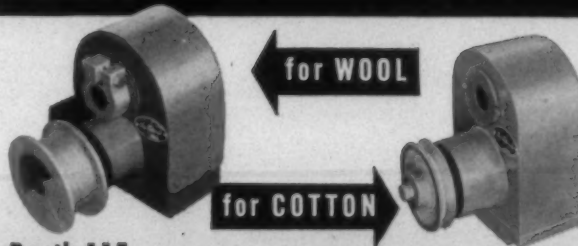
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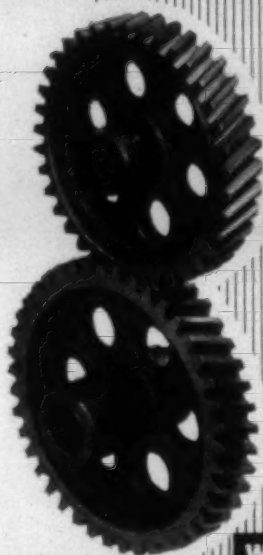
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industry is singled out so often for the Labor Department's attention. For a fourth time since passage of the Walsh-Healey Act the industry is being forced to undergo a minimum wage determination, whereas in most of the nation's industries no such determination has ever been undertaken.

A factual, scientific determination as to what are the localities of the textile industry and the minimum wages in each involves a long and complex task, it was testified. In the event Secretary Tobin feels compelled to push the matter further, Mr. Blakeney urged that ample opportunity be allowed for all interested parties to begin a detailed analysis of that problem.

U.S.D.A. Develops Improved Measuring Method

An improved and much more rapid method of measuring the maturity and fineness of cotton fiber, as compared with present methods, has been developed and tested successfully in a preliminary way by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The new method consists of taking Micronaire readings (the Micronaire is an instrument now used for measuring fiber fineness) on untreated cotton and on cotton treated with sodium hydroxide, using a new scale called the Causticaire maturity scale. The readings from the two measurements are used in an equation which yields an index of maturity of the fiber. This was named the "Causticaire method" because a caustic, sodium hydroxide, is used in the process, and the rate of flow of air through the fiber indicates its fineness and maturity.

For making the maturity test alone, the new method requires substantially less time than the present standard procedure and gives more consistently accurate results. The cotton branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, which made the study, reports that the new method promises to eliminate the bottleneck in cotton fiber testing caused by the relatively long time requirement for the present maturity test. But even more important is the fact that maturity test results obtained by the new method have much greater significance in evaluating the spinning performance of cotton than those obtained by the old method.

The new method also obviates the need for several different Micronaire scales for determining the fineness of cotton of different botanical types. Only two Micronaire scales are needed for the new method, one to determine maturity and the other for direct readings of fineness in terms of weight per inch of fiber.

For a fineness test alone, the Causticaire method requires slightly more time than the present Micronaire method. However, when both maturity and fineness are measured, no extra time is required for the fineness test. Both fineness and maturity tests are required for an adequate evaluation of cotton quality. Such tests are made by many cotton breeders, cotton merchants and spinning mills for indicating the spinning quality of the fiber.

A copy of the report, "The Causticaire Method for the Determination of Cotton Fiber Maturity and Fineness," may be obtained from the Office of Information Services, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

N.Y.Q.M.P.A. Work Simplification Program

Estimates of the effectiveness of the New York Quarter-master Procurement Agency program to effect increased

efficiency and reduce operating costs through work simplification indicate encouraging accomplishments in both monetary savings and improved operations, it was announced recently by Brig.-Gen. R. P. Hollis, commanding.

Work simplification, or the improvement and streamlining of work methods, has proved to be an important factor in the Army's efforts to keep expenditures down by the application of simple but effective management engineering techniques. The work simplification program—national in scope—is an organized, common sense method of getting work done better, faster, easier and cheaper. Both administrative and supervisory N.Y.Q.M.P.A. employees and a staff of local management method examiners study every aspect of work operations, from a critical and constructive point of view, before recommendations are put into operation. This is an integral part of the Army's management and personnel policies.

Success of the program, said General Hollis, depends chiefly on the active participation and co-operation of all personnel, since it is based on the individual's awareness of his own work and his natural desire to suggest improvements.

At the New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, one of the nation's largest purchasing offices, employees have been active in their efforts to improve methods and simplify work, resulting in increased efficiency. Substantial economies have been realized in the period since the initiation of the cost consciousness program in January, 1952.

New methods of handling administrative work in connection with the agency's extensive operations—in the purchase of clothing, textiles, chemicals and miscellaneous supplies

—have already helped to a large extent to simplify and improve the mechanics of procurement. Employees' suggestions have touched every phase of N.Y.Q.M.P.A. activities, from the receipt of mail to the completion of contracts by the agency's suppliers. Many of the ideas submitted have been of a scientific and technical nature dealing with measurement instruments, practical devices for manual operations, consolidation of forms and procedures, and new methods of approach to the performance of various duties.

Appreciation of the benefits to be accrued both to the government and the taxpayer is the underlying factor in the program. Employees are, however, also encouraged to participate by the Army's concrete recognition of their contributions in the form of cash awards for suggestions based on the monetary savings achieved, promotions, and increases in pay.

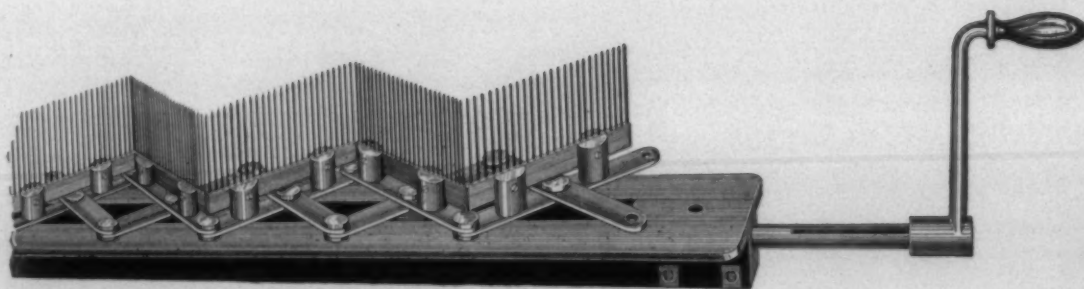
Q.M.A. Convention In Atlanta Oct. 16-17

The Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., will be the scene Oct. 16-17 for the annual convention of the Quartermaster Association. The program for the event follows:

The proceedings get under way at 3 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 16, with a national board of managers meeting. On the agenda for this session are reports of the national officers — executive vice-president, executive committee, treasurer and general counsel. There will also be a discussion of the agenda and election of national officers for 1953. Cocktails are scheduled for 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 6:30.

The Friday schedule begins with registration from 8 a.m.

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to noon and viewing of exhibits and demonstrations in the same period. Luncheon follows from 12:15 to 1:45 p.m. Luncheon speakers will be Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta and James A. Farley, vice-president of Q.M.A. and a Coca-Cola executive. Jesse Draper, chairman of Draper-Owens Co., Atlanta, will serve as toastmaster.

Industrial seminars will occupy the time between 2 and 4:30 p.m. on Oct. 17. These will cover textiles and knitted goods, clothing, foods and food containers, leather and footwear, paper and paper products, laundry and dry cleaning, warehousing and storage, and reclamation and salvage. Cocktails are listed for 5:30 to 7 p.m., with the annual banquet to begin at 7 p.m. Banquet speakers are S. Marvin Griffin, Georgia's lieutenant-governor, and Quartermaster Gen. George A. Horkan. Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, will be toastmaster.

N. C. State Alumni Conclave Oct. 24-25

The third annual alumni conclave of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College will be held at the school October 24-25, officials of the institution announced recently. A technical and social program will be presented. Several speakers, whose names will be announced later, will appear on the technical program and will bring the graduates up-to-date on the latest research and technical developments in the industry.

The social program will be highlighted with a dinner at the Tar Heel Club, near Raleigh, on Friday evening, Oct. 24, and with a football game between North Carolina State College and Florida State University in Riddick Stadium on Saturday, Oct. 25, at 2 p. m.

Alumni of the school of textiles will receive reservation forms for the dinner, football tickets, and a program listing the speakers and their topics.

Saran For Decorative Fabrics, Carpets

Fine Saran fibers, which establish new standards of serviceability with continued good looks, now are being introduced in decorative fabrics and carpets. The quality features of Saran and the applications of the fine fibers to these textiles by a number of leading manufacturers, were presented to the press Sept. 16 at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, by the Saran Yarns Co. of Odenton, Md.

Technically, Saran is a copolymer of vinylidene chloride and vinyl chloride, made from the basic raw materials,

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petroleum and brine. It has been produced by Dow Chemical Co. since 1939. Constant research and development work has made possible the present refinement of Saran fibers. The earlier uses for Saran were in the heavier monofilaments where they have won for themselves tremendous consumer acceptance in automobile seat covers, outdoor furniture, luggage covering, window screening and the like, as well as in many industrial applications.

In the finer denier Saran the Saran Yarns Co. now is producing monofilaments in 70 and 100-denier, multifilaments, and tow. Saran also is produced in three staple fiber forms—straight, crimped and curled. The curled fiber is unique among man-made fibers in that its curl is inherent, and so closely simulates the curl of natural wool that it is indistinguishable except under microscopic examination. This factor contributes hand, bulk, and coverage to the resulting fabrics. Saran curled staple lends itself perfectly to processing on conventional woolen or worsted systems.

Saran is able to increase the life of fabrics because of two factors: (1) it is unusually tough and durable, with an inherent ability to resist abrasion, and (2) its fibers are perfectly round and smooth; can't catch and hold gritty dirt particles that set up an abrasive, shearing action.

By the same token, Saran is easy to clean, for its fibers tend to shed dust and dirt. Because Saran is impervious to moisture and also resists most alkalis and acids, nothing attacks or penetrates the surface of the individual fibers. This fact also helps make fabrics that are resistant to wrinkles. Another outstanding feature of Saran is that it will not support a flame, and is entirely self-extinguishing. These flameproof qualities have been accepted and approved by the Board of Standards and Appeals for New York City.

Saran has high color stability in the finished fabric because its color is built-in—that is, each fine fiber is solidly colored all the way through. Another factor that adds to its beauty is that it is extremely resistant to mildew and fungi attacks, and is completely mothproof.

Saran offers a reliable source of supply at a stable price, because its basic raw materials—petroleum and brine—are abundantly available in this country. The price is not affected by weather, or governed by market fluctuations.

These properties of the new fiber carry through in the finished fabric in direct ratio to the Saran content in any blend. It is compatible with both natural and other man-made fibers, and its positive qualities enable it to make definite contributions toward improving the quality and serviceability of many blended fabrics, it is reported.

The introductory showing was featured by Dr. Roy K.

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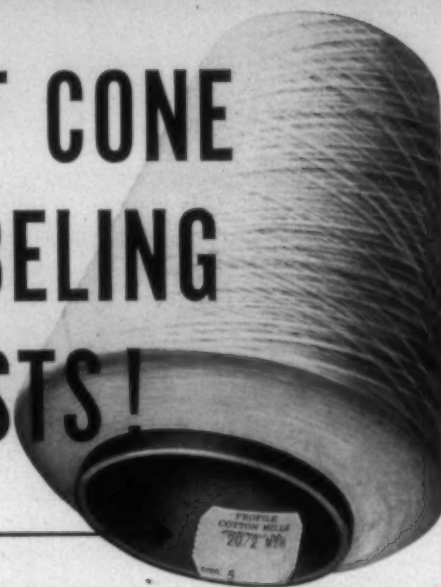
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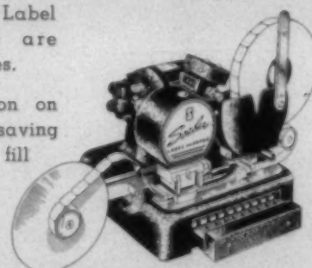


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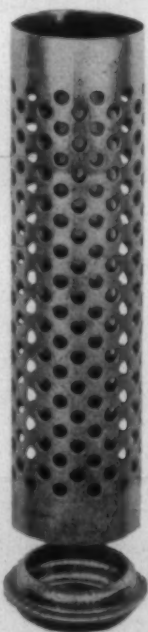
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Marshall's practical demonstration of a number of the qualities of Saran—its non-flammability, its resistance to stains from ink and acids, and the fact that the fibers are completely waterproof. Its unusual strength and toughness—as well as its resilience—was demonstrated by a model who stood on a piece of Saran window screening on a horizontal rack. After the demonstrations the meeting was thrown open to a roundtable discussion, at which Saran Yarns Co. officials answered the questions of the press.

On display were many lengths of new upholstery fabrics, drapery fabrics, and several types of carpeting. These included the 100 per cent fabrics as well as blends. The decorative fabrics represented a number of beautiful effects, including surfaces gained by the use of different weaves. The color range in both the carpets and decorative fabrics was particularly rich and effective. Prices of all new merchandise were in the moderate range.

Cotton Council Urges War On Tar Spots

Cotton men all along the line, from the producer to the spinner, are being asked to take every possible step to keep tar spots out of cotton. The National Cotton Council, in urging the cotton be protected against contaminants, emphasizes the damage that tar spots do when cotton reaches the spinning mill.

"These spots are hard to detect until the lint is woven into cloth," according to Claude L. Welch, director of the council's production and marketing division. "But then they show up as fabric flaws—perhaps in such expensive goods as bleached and pastel-dyed material—and make even dyeing impossible." Thus the value of cotton goods is discounted, and spinners suffer a substantial direct loss.

"But in one way or another, this loss is reflected back all along the line—to the shipper, the warehouseman, the ginner and the producer," Mr. Welch points out. "In short, tar spots comprise an industry-wide problem." There are almost any number of ways that tar-asphalt contaminants can get into cotton, Mr. Welch says. He listed some of the most likely tar spot sources as:

- (1) Floors, platforms and driveways of gins and warehouses;
- (2) platens of gin presses and compresses;
- (3) press boxes at gins and gates of compresses;
- (4) hand trucks, electric trucks, lift trucks and other vehicles used in gin yards, compresses and warehouses;
- (5) floors, walls and ceilings of trucks and railroad cars;
- (6) splashing of asphalt and oil from roads and highways;
- (7) leaks from roofs;
- (8) oily substances in the exhausts from tractors, diesel

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engines and locomotives; (9) asphalt coated picksacks; (10) belt dressings; and (11) contaminated bale bagging.

Obviously this list could be extended and subdivided, Mr. Welch said. And no one is sure as to which sources of tar spots are most important. Because of this lack of knowledge, the Cotton Council is now carrying out extensive work designed to pinpoint the major sources of tar spots. It is hoped that this work will supply the information needed to whip the tar spot problem.

Plaque Cites First Use Of Air Conditioning

Chronicle Mills, Belmont, N. C., pioneer user of air conditioning in the textile industry, recently was presented a plaque by the Carrier Corp., producer of air conditioning equipment, citing Chronicle's first use of such equipment. The air conditioning industry this year is celebrating its 50th anniversary. R. S. Fullerton, manager of Carrier's Charlotte, N. C., branch, presented the bronze plaque to R. L. Stowe, Sr., president, and R. L. Stowe, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the textile concern.

Fiber Society Holds Fall Meeting

The Fiber Society held its Fall meeting Sept. 10-11 at Princeton, N. J., with approximately 150 members and guests in attendance. Textile scientists representing Canada, England, Sweden and The Netherlands as well as the U. S. took part in the meeting.

The choice of proper yarns with respect to their density

in the finished fabric is as important as tightness of weave and the use of a good water repellent finish, Dr. C. H. Segall of Canadian Industries, Ltd., McMasterville, Que., indicated. The work conducted on this theory in the laboratories of his company has disclosed that there was a hitherto unconsidered factor in the manufacture of water repellent cloth, Dr. Segall indicated.

He asserted experiments showed that at a given tightness of weave optimum performance is obtained when the hydrostatic pressure resistance of the fabric is equal to the inter-fiber penetration pressure of the yarn surface forming the fabric pore walls. Variations in weave thickness and other constructional factors affecting the size, length, inclination and shape of the fabric pores will all have more or less profound effects on the level of performance obtained, he said. At any given pore size the optimum results will depend on correspondence between the hydrostatic pressure resistance with the pressure required to force water between the fibers on the surface of the yarns comprising the fabric pore wall.

Dr. Jack Compton and Dr. W. J. Hart of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., asserted that research indicated cotton fabrics, and many synthetics also, eventually reached a state of soiling which could not be removed regardless of bleaches or other agents. They presented related papers which brought up to date the latest work the institute has done under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as authorized by the Research and Marketing Act. The investigations are being super-

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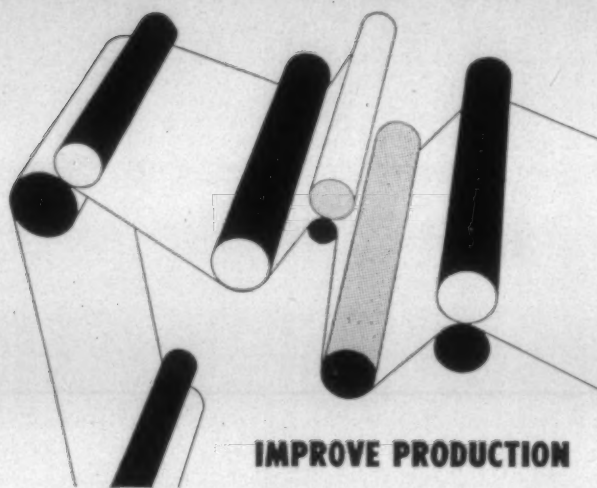
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vised by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Some of the conclusions drawn by the I.T.T. study are:

(1) Macro-occlusion was found to be a major factor in soil retention in all cases studied both for primary and secondary deposition.

(2) In general, as the weight and complexity of fabric structure increases, the number of macro-occlusion has occurred tends to set up an uneven distribution of soil with low soil concentration near the fabric surfaces and high soil concentration in the interior of the yarns and fabrics.

(3) Soil particle macro-occlusion is largely responsible for the difficulty experienced in removing soil redeposited during laundering.

A particular thin membrane of the wool fiber, the epicuticle, stands in the way of faster dyeing and processing, Dr. E. R. Mercer told members of the society. The discovery of a way to remove the epicuticle without damaging the rest of the fiber could improve the rate of dyeing and other processing, Dr. Mercer observed. The textile scientist is a staff member of the Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organization in Australia. He is studying wool fibers on a one-year fellowship at Textile Research Institute.

In his paper titled "The Surface Structure of Keratin Fibers," Dr. Mercer said science was concerned with the structure and the chemical composition of the epicuticle. The membrane is largely protein in character, although definitely different in amino acid composition from the rest of the wool, he added. However, the real reason for its resistance to chemicals is still to be discovered, he explained.

The frictional characteristics of filament yarn are determined primarily by the finish applied, according to results of studies utilizing three new yarn testing devices presented before the society. G. W. Bartlett, T. M. Smith and H. A. Thompson of Tennessee Eastman Co. prepared the paper entitled "Frictional Properties of Filament Yarns and Staple Fibers as Determined by the Stick-Slip Method." The stick-slip effect is the non-continuous sliding process between two surfaces. It is said to be the rule, rather than the exception even with lubricated surfaces.

The following generalizations were offered by the authors of this paper:

(1) Other things being equal, bright yarn has higher chatter and higher average friction than dull yarn.

(2) Brightly polished guides cause higher friction and more chatter or scoop effect than guides which have been sand blasted to a satin or velvet finish. As the latter type of guide is worn smooth, the friction increases. Although it may at first appear paradoxical that a highly polished surface increases friction, friction on such a surface is approximately proportional to the area of contact.

(3) The frictional characteristics of filament yarn are determined primarily by the finish applied. Charts or tables sometimes found in the literature showing values of friction, and simply identifying the yarn as viscose acetate, nylon, etc., are essentially meaningless, since a single type of yarn can be lubricated so as to exhibit any of the characteristics shown above.

The classical laws which have been applied to problems in the general field of friction for over 300 years cannot be applied to the practice of twisting fibers around each other except by modification, two speakers told the Fiber Society.

One talk was delivered by H. G. Howell of the Rayon

Research Association, Manchester, England, who presented some of the new theories in a paper titled "The Laws of Friction." A later paper prepared by Nils Gralen, director, Swedish Institute for Textile Research, Goteborg, Sweden, and titled "Some Physico-Chemical Views of Fiber Friction" pointed out that the modifications must be made because fibers are composed of a plastic substance. This paper was read by Dr. Helmut Wakeham of Textile Research Institute.

Dr. Gralen's paper observed that the coefficient of friction between fibers varies considerably with the load or the force between the fibers and the fiber dimensions, whereas in the classical case the coefficient of friction is independent of these two factors. The net effect of this is that in order to properly define the frictional behavior of textile fibers on each other it is necessary to know the shear strength and the yield pressure of the material from which the fibers are made. This is important since textile scientists are anxious to better understand and define the frictional properties, because these are important in the processing behavior of the materials in the drawing and also in many of the weaving qualities; it was noted.

H. L. Roder of the A.K.U., and affiliated companies, Arnheim, The Netherlands, spoke on finishing agents and how they affect inter-fiber friction. He described a method for measuring frictional properties of individual fibers and gave results of measurements of various pure lubricants and commercial finishing agents used in Europe on viscose staple fiber. He also discussed relationship between chemical characteristics and functional properties of these finishing agents.

Dr. Herbert F. Schiefer, of the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, was advanced from vice-president to the presidency of the society. Dr. Schiefer will serve for a year and succeeds J. C. Barnes of Kendall Mills, Paw Creek, N. C. Julian S. Jacobs, of Textile Research Institute, was elected vice-president. John T. Wigington, of American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Clemson, S. C., was re-elected secretary, and S. Jack Davis, of Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., was re-elected treasurer. Members elected to the governing council, for terms expiring in 1955, are Dr. Burt Johnson of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Stanley Backer of the Office of the Quartermaster General, Philadelphia.

Maintenance Parley Lists 66 Sessions

Sixty-six separate sessions on maintenance problems, by far the most exhaustive treatment of the subject ever undertaken, have been scheduled for the Plant Maintenance Conference, which will be held at the Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19-22, inclusive. The sessions, twice the number conducted last year, will take place concurrently with the Plant Maintenance Show. L. C. Morrow, consulting editor, *Factory Management and Maintenance*, will be chairman.

Included in the discussions will be three panels, 16 sectional conferences, 42 roundtables, four plant tours and a banquet. Maintenance problems in 11 industries will come in for special discussions. These include chemicals and textiles.

Separate conferences also will be held for maintenance problems in small, medium and large plants. These groupings will be according to the number of maintenance employees and will range from 1-50 maintenance employees,

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51-100, 101-300, 301-800, and over 800. Similarly, plant engineering problems will be discussed in separate groups, divided according to the number of maintenance employees engaged in the work.

Panel discussions, involving top management policy, will include "Planning and Scheduling Maintenance Work," "Maintenance Costs and Budgets," "Training Maintenance Workers and Supervisors," "Work Standards and Measurements" and "Growing Pains of an Engineering-Maintenance Organization."

Other topics to which conferences will be devoted include organization, operating policies, preventive maintenance, building maintenance, mechanical equipment, electrical equipment, power plant equipment and prevention and control of corrosion.

Roundtables will cover "area vs. centralized maintenance," dealing with union labor, incentives and work measurement, lighting, lubrication, project control, pumps and piping, sanitation, selling management on the maintenance program and maintenance stores. One of the major features of the conference will be the continuation of the sessions over two-day periods to permit extended audience participation in question and answer periods.

The conference annually attracts about 2,500 plant executives and is easily the largest such meeting in the world. An additional 12,000 are expected to attend the show. The exposition will also set a new mark. It is expected to be almost 75 per cent larger than in 1952 and will cover an area of 110,000 square feet. It will have almost four times the number of exhibiting companies and cover about six times the area of the first show held in 1950. Virtually every type of equipment needed for maintenance operations will be on display. A number of companies will have huge exhibits covering more than 3,000 square feet.

Advance registration cards and hotel information may be obtained from Clapp & Poliak, Inc., 341 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

1951 Synthetic Broad Woven Goods Summary

Production of rayon and acetate broad woven goods totaled 2,084 million linear yards in 1951, a drop of 13 per cent below 1950 output, it is reported by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Nylon fabric production continued its upward trend, the bureau reports, the 168 million yards produced in 1951 being 57 million yards greater than the 1950 production.

A total of 118,523 looms were in place on Dec. 29, 1951, compared with 123,695 on the same date in 1950. By type, these were 25,590 plain looms in 1951 and 29,658 in 1950; dobby, 50,291 and 49,623; box, 38,994 and 40,660; jacquard, 3,648 and 3,754. A total of 773,284,000 pounds of yarn were consumed in the production of synthetic broad woven fabrics in 1951, a decline from the 826,361,000 pounds consumed in 1950.

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, BY CLASS OF FABRIC, 1939-1951						
Type of fabric	1951*	1950	1949	1948	1947	1939
Thousands of linear yards						
Rayon and acetate broad woven fabrics, total.....	2,083,836	2,406,205	1,957,105	2,186,634	1,976,835	1,341,302
100 per cent filament rayon and acetate fabrics.....	1,296,987	1,601,282	1,296,675	1,356,393	1,236,805	998,075
100 per cent spun rayon and acetate fabrics.....	407,601	434,085	340,603	380,746	332,451	176,677
Combination filament and spun rayon and acetate fabrics.....	190,238	202,450	184,533	253,873	178,982	22,749
Pile, upholstery, drapery, tapestry, and tie fabrics.....	36,496	37,763	29,860	38,576	57,060	33,791
All other rayon and acetate mixtures.....	152,534	130,625	105,434	157,046	171,537	110,010
Nylon broad woven fabrics (100 per cent nylon).....	167,561	110,233	92,997	32,658	21,881	†
Other synthetics and silk fabrics (includes mixtures except those primarily cotton, wool rayon and acetate).....	124,475	91,079	52,267	47,546	39,792	68,795
Thousands of pounds						
Rayon and nylon tire cord and fabric.....	314,753	296,983	279,478	251,181	214,576	‡

*Revised.

†Not produced commercially in 1939.

‡Not available; very little was produced in 1939.

*Revised.


†Not produced commercially in 1939.

‡Not available; very little was produced in 1939.

Safety Congress Schedules Textile Session

A panel discussion, "The Accident Clinic," will highlight the textile sessions at the 40th National Safety Congress and Exposition to be held in Chicago, Oct. 20-24. The discussion will follow the announcement of the winners of the 1951 textile safety contest. Participants will be Glenn G. Fleming, chief safety engineer, Celanese Corp. of America; Harold F. Hayden, safety director, Columbian Rope Co.; H. E. Williams, safety director, Fieldcrest Mills; and Joseph A. Winkler, assistant engineering manager, Southern division, American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

A. H. Zeilinger, superintendent of safety, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp., will outline the job ahead in industrial safety. Thomas L. Carroll of the National Cotton Council of America will also speak. Morning sessions scheduled throughout the week will offer topics of general interest. Subjects included in these meetings sponsored by the American Society of Safety Engineers will include electrical haz-



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Standard Textile Moisture Regain Index

The United States Testing Co., Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., has a new and revised standard textile moisture regain index available to the textile industry. The handy pocket-sized card, listing the standard regains for both natural and synthetic fibers, has been in constant demand for several years. The revised cards include natural fibers and the new synthetic fibers such as Dacron, Orlon, Acrilan, Dynel and vinyon. The testing company will supply the new cards without cost or obligation on request to the Hoboken laboratories.

McCann Heads Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Unit

Matthew M. McCann of Warwick Chemical Co., Burlington, N. C., was elected chairman of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists at the section's Fall meeting Sept. 13 in Charlotte, N. C. Officers re-elected were: vice-chairman, Henry A. Rutherford of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College; treasurer, Herman J. Jordan, Jr., of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C.; secretary, Clarence Hooper of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Elected as counselors representing the Piedmont Section to the national body were Linton C. Reynolds, chief chemist, Riegel Development Laboratory, Inc., Ware Shoals, S. C.; Dr. R. E. Rupp, technical superintendent, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C., and R. Hobart Souther of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro.

H. A. Barnes, retired superintendent of the print works plant of Cone Finishing Co., Greensboro, was presented a silver tray at the annual banquet, honoring him for having completed 25 years as a member of the unit. Mr. Barnes served as chairman of the Piedmont Section in 1927-28. The group plans to make similar presentations when past officers reach their 25th anniversary with the section.

Principal speaker at the banquet concluding the meeting was R. Arthur Spaug, Jr., president of Washington Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C. He told the audience that America will not be destroyed by world conflict "if we shake off our lethargy, take a good look around us and go to work to inform our own people, the people we work with, of the

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danger, and do all we can to develop the old American spirit of teamwork and determine to get our moral fibre, as well as our dollar balances, back where they should be."

South Central A.A.T.C.C. Holds Outing

Daniel S. Rion of Nopco Chemical Co., Cedartown, Ga., posted a 76 score over the tough Chattanooga (Tenn.) Golf & Country Club course to win low net and gross for salesmen at the annual outing last month of the South Central Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists. Mr. Rion also won a trophy for low gross in the tournament. The trophy, donated this year for the first time, was a presentation of American Aniline Products, Inc., Chattanooga.

Low gross score for mill men was won by R. R. Hardeman, of Riegel Textile Corp., Trion, Ga. Mr. Hardeman had an 82. Jack Anderson, of Peerless Textiles, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn., won the driving contest. His mark was 265 yards. Clifford Smith, Onyx Oil Co., Atlanta, Ga., won the pitching contest, being nine feet, four inches from the pin. C. A. Spratt, National Aniline Division, Chattanooga, won the putting contest.

Low net scores were figured on the basis of a selected nine holes chosen by the local golf professional and unknown to the players until all cards of all performers in the golf tournament were reported. The handicap was figured on the total number of strokes on the selected nine holes multiplied by two, and from which was subtracted 70. This net figure was subtracted from the gross score for each player for 18 holes and the net score determined.

Georgians To Discuss Slashing, Weaving

Textile operating executives of Georgia will hold their first Fall meeting Saturday, Oct. 25, at 9 p.m. in the Harrison Hightower Auditorium, A. French Textile School, Georgia Tech, Atlanta. Slashing and weaving will be discussed by the more than 200 men who operate Georgia's textile mills as they meet to exchange ideas with their competitors on the newest methods of mill operation that will turn out a better product. T.O.E.G.A. members already have submitted problems they wish to hear discussed and these have been sent to millmen throughout the state who will report on their experiences in the slashing and weaving field.

A.S.T.M. Committee D-13 Outlines Program

Committee D-13 on Textiles, American Society For Testing Materials, will hold its Fall meeting Oct. 15-17, at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City, according to W. H. Whitcomb, secretary. The general plan of the meeting follows: On Wednesday morning and evening there will be task group meetings, while on Wednesday afternoon subcommittee meetings are scheduled. Subcommittee meetings will continue on Thursday morning and afternoon and an advisory committee meeting will be held that evening. On Friday morning and afternoon there will be a series of subcommittee meetings.

Suitable Beams Vital For Improved Dyeing

Addressing the Fall meeting of the Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Color-

ists Sept. 13 in Atlanta, Ga., J. H. Stradley of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Atlanta, told the group that in many instances the quality produced in beam dyeing is directly traceable to the suitability of the warped beams for dyeing. Mr. Stradley, and Dr. Arthur K. Saville of the Du Pont technical laboratory, Wilmington, Del., were principal speakers during the technical session of the meeting.

Beams can be either too hard, too soft or approximately correct for dyeing, the desirable intermediate stage being somewhat obscure until the beam is dyed and examined, Mr. Stradley said. Due to the difference between the physical properties of a warped beam and a wound package, the difference in resistance to flow exerted is considerable, he pointed out. "The margin between the point where the rates flow is adequate for level dyeing and the point where the rate flow is excessive and which will cause beams to blow is close and critical," he warned.

"The minimum rate of flow required for level dyeing will vary with the type of dyes and dye selection. Yarn count, number of ends total yardage and weights also influence the workable limits. The present dyeing machines vary widely in their pump ratings and control features. These variables influence their operation and the degree of resistance which can be warped into the beam," he added.

In most instances, he pointed out, the machines are designed with pumps of sufficient volume and head to overcome normal degrees of warped-in resistance. However, even with the most powerful pump, there have been instances where the resistance warped into the beam exceed-

ed the ability of the pump to circulate at a sufficient rate.

The operation of high head pumps at excessive pressures is not desirable or conducive to the best results, the textile chemists were advised. Pressure indicating gauges will show the amount of resistance against the pump in pounds per square inch and are a guide in controlling beam density. Flow meters permit the adjusting of the machine and or warping conditions to obtain the required rates of flow.

Several types of flow-measuring devices are suitable for use on pressure dyeing machines. The differential pressure cell was mentioned as being sufficiently accurate and versatile in operation.

The textile finishing industry is witnessing many changes in consumer requirements initiated by advances in the field of textile chemistry in the past ten years. Dr. Saville declared. Nylon and the newer synthetic fibers have markedly affected the dress goods industry, while the development of many new resins has put light cottons in active competition with synthetics by enabling permanent and unique finishes to be produced, he said.

To fulfill the conditions imposed by resin finishes and by the consumer, the printing industry is being forced to change its procedures and processes to meet the new higher standards. The only class of dyes which will meet these standards and be adaptable to resin finishes, unconditionally washable, available in a full range of attractive shades and suitable for printing, are the vat dyes, Dr. Saville declared.

Only two closely related compounds have been found to meet the critical requirements for proper vat dye reduction, sodium hydrosulfite and sodium sulfoxylate. Many

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attempts have been made through the years to modify the process and achieve the objectives, but no method has proved completely acceptable to the American printing industry.

"The Du Pont pad steam dyeing process indicates that the development of dried vat dye pigment padded fabrics by a subsequent chemical padding with caustic soda and sodium hydrosulfite is a chemically sound process," Dr. Saville said, "to apply a similar technique to vat dye pigment prints should be possible under proper mechanical conditions."

A.A.T.C.C. Council Holds 183rd Meeting

The 183rd meeting of the national council of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists was held at Philadelphia Textile Institute Sept. 11-12, simultaneously with a meeting of the group's general research committee. The meeting climaxed with a dinner Sept. 12 at the Penn Sheraton Hotel, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Philadelphia Section during which all past chairmen were honored.

Preceding speeches by National President C. Norris Rabold, Erwin Mills, Inc., Leonard S. Little, national chairman of the general research committee, and Dr. H. W. Stiegler, director of research, the firm of Proctor and Schwartz, Inc., showed its new film on the Redman Process for the first time.

Speeches by the national officers called for more corporate support. Mr. Rabold reviewed various supporting publications, publicity, and then called on members to work in foreign fields more than they have. He said new members are urgently needed and asked all members to become salesmen.

Mr. Little asked younger men to take over the reins. In calling for more support, he said the textile industry could not have advanced as far as it did without A.A.T.C.C. research. He warned that where no complaints are heard about the new fibers, probably the complaints are the worse because the consumer is not re-ordering. He said the research division is working on newer and cheaper test methods. Later, it was announced that Mr. Little had resigned as general research chairman to become chairman of the executive committee on research. Charles Dorn, J. C. Penny Co., succeeds him.

During the council meeting, 74 new members were reported. The president's advisory committee asked Mr. Rabold to name a committee to select a paid assistant secretary because of growing membership work. Also, a new assistant to the research director is being contemplated. E. A. Leonard of Alexander Smith was named head of a new committee on stream pollution.

Named to the council from Philadelphia were E. C. Diehl of Ankakas Dyeing & Processing Co.; A. E. Raimo of John Campbell Co.; E. E. Rettberg, Jr., of Scholler Brothers; C. T. Anderson of Ciba Co., Richard B. Stehle of Brehm and Stehle, and Dr. S. G. Turnbull of Du Pont, all former section chairmen.

The nominating committee, under J. A. Woodruff, announced the following nominations for new section officers: Harry L. Morgan, James Lees and Sons, chairman to succeed Mr. Diehl; Fred V. Traut, Globe Dye Works, vice-chairman; Thomas H. Hart, Hart Products Co., secretary; Thomas J. Scanlon, American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Div.,

secretary. Sectional committee: Percival Theel of P.T.I., Ernie Burrell of The Roxboro Co.; Richard Shimp of Du Pont and Henry Rotters of Artloom Carpet Co.

Electrical Engineers Plan Textile Parley

"More Efficient and Effective Maintenance" will be the theme for the 1952 Carolinas Conference on Electrical Engineering and the Textile Industry to be conducted Nov. 6-7 at Raleigh, N. C. The event is jointly sponsored by the textile subcommittee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the North Carolina Section of the A.I.E.E., the School of Engineering and the School of Textiles of North Carolina State College. The conference program follows:

Thursday, Nov. 6: 11 a. m., registration, auditorium Riddick Engineering Laboratories; 12 noon, lunch. Afternoon session, Swaffield Cowan, presiding: 2 p. m., welcome, Dr. J. H. Lampe, dean of the school of engineering; 2:15 p. m., "Drive Requirements of Some Textile Machinery," Irving S. Bull, electrical engineer, J. P. Stevens & Co., Greenville, S. C.; 2:45 p. m., "Operation of a. c. Motors in Textile Service," Fred D. Snyder, textile engineering supervisor, Westinghouse Electric Corp., Boston, Mass.; 3:15 p. m., "Starting Spinning and Roving Frames," R. E. Parker, electrical engineer, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; 3:45 p. m., panel discussion; 5 p. m., adjourn; 6 p. m., hospitality hour; 7 p. m., barbecue.

Friday, Nov. 7: morning session, J. Dan McConnell, presiding. 9:30 a. m., "Elevator Control Design and Maintenance," J. H. Bartholomew, production engineer, Monarch Elevator Co., Greensboro, N. C.; 10:30 a. m., "Electrical Troubles and Remedies," Titus Sills, plant engineer, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; 11:30 a. m., panel discussion on maintenance with the following participants: Mr. Sills; J. C. Cummings of Bryant Electric Co., High Point, N. C.; Harry G. Taylor of Southern Electric Service Co., Greensboro; Harold Saline of Electric Motor & Repair Co., Raleigh; J. M. Cutliff of Electric Equipment Co., Raleigh; Jack Adamson of G. E. Service Shops, Charlotte, N. C.; and Harold Shealy of Westinghouse Electric Corp., Charlotte; 12:30 p. m., adjourn for luncheon. The afternoon session, beginning at 2 p. m., will be devoted to tours of the college's schools of engineering and textiles.

The conference committee is composed of: Dr. Lampe; Dr. C. G. Brennecke, head of the electrical engineering department, N. C. State College; Mr. Cowan of Factory Insurance Association, Charlotte, N. C., and chairman of the A.I.E.E. textile subcommittee; Walter W. Hammond of Okonite Corp.; Mr. McConnell of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro; Mr. Bull; W. W. Hanks of Southern Electric Service Co., Charlotte; James T. Meador of Southern Electric Service Co.; William C. Burnett of Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., Charlotte, chairman of the North Carolina Section of the A.I.E.E.; Dean Malcolm Campbell of the N. C. State College School of Textiles; David Clark, editor, TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte; and Mr. Taylor.

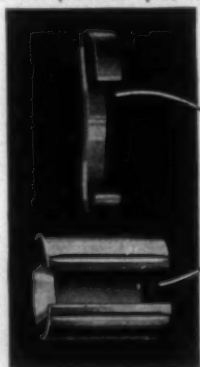
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, for the second successive year, is staging a series of seminars for overseers. Seminars are scheduled for Chicago, Ill., Portland, Ore., Manchester, N. H., Worcester, Mass., Philadelphia, Pa., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. The seminar at Chattanooga is scheduled for Dec. 1-2 and 4-5 and the one at Atlanta Dec. 8-9 and 11-12.

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High-Density Cotton Termed 'Headache'

High-density cotton—fiber squeezed with extra pressure into bales of almost rock-like hardness—is becoming a source of new headaches to American textile plants. Exporters favor tightly compressed bales because more poundage of cotton can be put into limited spaces of high cargo holds for overseas shipment. But when high-density cotton finds its way into an American mill, special machinery is needed to fluff out the fiber and make it ready for cleaning and spinning.

With expectations of a decline this year in raw cotton exports, the spinning-weaving industry now confronts a move in the markets to make high-density cotton deliverable on futures contracts. The question was slated to come up for a vote by New York Cotton Exchange members Sept. 22. The exchange's board of managers has endorsed the plan, which would compel any mill buying cotton for future delivery to accept high-density bales. Such action would throw serious obstacles in the way of successful textile operations, say mill men, led by the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, who are rallying forces to vote down the proposal.

"Once compressed, high-density cotton cannot be readily restored to standard density and consequently it is non-acceptable to most mills which do not have the specialized equipment for its processing," according to Walter G. Regnery, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., chairman of the institute's cotton research committee. He pointed out that the average mill already has a heavy investment in complicated "opening" and cleaning machinery needed to process normally baled cotton. In most cases, textile plants would not have floor space necessary to install additional sets of machinery.

Mr. Regnery added that with the textile industry laying emphasis on better quality goods, mills take unusual pains to keep the stock uniform and under close quality control at all stages of its journey from bale to finished product. "To be forced to take high-density cotton would mean that many companies would lose control over spinning qualities," he said, "especially now when government standards for grade are being lowered." It was explained that cotton quality is an element of critical importance to the mills and that in the last analysis the primary functions of the marketing system, including cotton exchange operations, is to serve the needs of the mills.

Other industry spokesmen are alarmed over the prospect of market chaos that could result should high-density cotton

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be made deliverable on futures contracts. One put it this way: "It is readily apparent that if this cotton is made tenderable on the exchange, it would at given times act as a depressant on futures prices and force them downward in relation to actual spot cotton values. At such times, the disruption of the normal relationship between futures and spots would seriously impair if not destroy the price making and price insurance functions of the futures markets."

Considering the fact that the United States textile industry is by far the biggest customer of the farmers and shippers—the cotton exchange members' best interests would be served by agreeing with the mills on the high-density question, mill men said.

Producers Rap Cotton Standards Changes

The cotton textile industry recently assailed Secretary of Agriculture Brannan's decision to revise government cotton standards downward without first gaining approval of United States manufacturers, who use two-thirds of all cotton produced in the country each year.

The American Cotton Manufacturers Institute made public a joint request by eight textile associations that Secretary Brannan delay promulgation of revised standards pending a conference at which representatives of all domestic and foreign groups who buy, sell or ship cotton could seek mutual approval.

He ignored the request, however, as the new standards were issued Aug. 12 and are scheduled to become effective with the start of the 1953 crop year.

The standards are biscuit-shaped batches of cotton arranged in boxes, for use in grade testing of samples from bales when fiber is bought. A master set is kept under lock and key in Washington while other official sets are used throughout the world to guide buyers and sellers alike in cotton transactions that run into billions of dollars annually.

Confusion caused by repeated changes in standards will disrupt marketing processes and add one more burden to the cotton farmer's "best customer," the textile men's letter said, pointing out that the domestic textile industry buys \$2 billion worth of American-grown cotton every year. "Every action by any group of breeders, producers, ginners, merchants, the government or anyone else, that adversely affects the manufacturer of cotton textiles, is bound to do one thing: play into the hands of cotton's competitor," the letter warned.

Calling attention to changes in cotton buying methods following previous decisions of the Agriculture Department

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to change the standards, as well as the rapid growth in mill use of the new man-made fibers, the letter said: "It is high time for all whose interests lie in cotton to face the facts and realize that what has happened during the emergence of the synthetics could be but a prologue to an era of bitter fiber competition. Agriculture and its servants in the government must face up to this challenge. In the light of these realities, it is incredible that a department of government representing the cotton producer should contemplate action that would have injurious effects on the producer's major market."

That market can "very well suffer injury" if the American spinners "continue to find the door closed whenever changes in cotton standards are proposed," the statement went on.

The manufacturers, represented by an inter-association committee which drew up the letter, hinted that continuance of the present policy might force mills to adopt other buying practices and gradually abandon the use of government standards.

Beginning in 1946, the manufacturers said, the Department of Agriculture has veered from an established policy of encouraging all interested groups to exchange views and take active part in setting up, maintaining or revising the standards. Instead, they charged, the government seems fixed on a course of making its own decisions on modifying the standards, without benefit of advice from all major segments of the trade. They underlined the mills' paramount interest in cotton, the fact that quality is a dominant factor in successful manufacture of products which must sell in today's highly competitive market.

When the Department of Agriculture "by-passes" the mills, it fails in its basic mission to serve the cotton farmer, it does injury to the standards program and does not help advance the cause of cotton as a competitive fiber, the statement brought out. Standards that lack approval by a group whose operations are keyed to cotton quality are for the most part meaningless, the letter explained.

Warning of a "gradual loss of confidence in the Universal Cotton Standards," the letter said "a lessening of confidence is certain to come from a situation where the world would be forced to trade on the Department of Agriculture's arbitrary conception of grades, instead of on standards set up and mutually approved by those whose businesses and very lives are identified with cotton."

The textile men added that "confidence will certainly dwindle if, in following its present course, the Department of Agriculture gives no voice or insufficient voice to the American cotton manufacturing industry, while at the same time using persuasion with groups in other signatory countries to gain approval of the department's actions."

The U. S. manufacturers added a protest against the present voting system when changes in standards are considered. Under the present system manufacturing and shipping interests of foreign countries are given 50 per cent of the total vote, the Department of Agriculture controls the other 50 per cent, while American mills are allowed no voting power at all. They continued:

"Neither the farmer, the textile manufacturer, nor the civilian or military user of textile products can afford to watch with complacency any attempt to lower raw cotton standards. Standards are simply the means of measuring quality. They are the yardsticks of measurement when cotton is bought and sold. A practice of repeatedly revising cotton standards to match crop changes strikes us as a dangerous

expedient. By the same token, for the sake of convenience a federal agency might just as well decree that yardsticks be shortened to 35 inches or stretched to 37. The results would be nearly as confusing.

"To the American manufacturers, consumers of the greater part of the cotton crop, the Department of Agriculture's stand is impossible to comprehend, when standards are merely means of quality measurement. No standards can ever exactly match a crop, attempts to juggle them notwithstanding. Lowered standards cannot diminish the desirability of a good bale of cotton any more than they can lower the quality in any product."

Stress Need For Standard Cotton Fiber Tests

Speakers before the recent fifth annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic at Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., emphasized that the need for standardization of testing methods is increasing because of the growing number of cotton mills that are including fiber specifications in their orders for raw cotton. Most agreed, also, that much progress is being made in this direction.

James Little, technical salesman of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Atlanta, Ga., described the ranges of mills' laboratory test results as "disturbing," particularly the broad variances in fineness and Pressley strength readings. It is essential mills use conditioning equipment while operating the Pressley machine, either by installing humidity control in the receiving room or taking the instruments into the laboratory, he declared.

Preliminary surveys of the inter-laboratory check test program of the American Society for Testing Materials and the Southern Regional Research Laboratory indicated "satisfactory" performance of mill laboratories this year, T. H. Hooper, head of analytical and physical work at S.R.R.L., New Orleans, La., reported. The program, in which 142 domestic and foreign laboratories are participating, is aimed at finding the level of current testing standards, especially in relation to those published by A.S.T.M. D-13 committee on textiles. Its results also are expected to lead to the establishment of a source of standard cottons for use by laboratories in establishing and conducting individual and comparative levels of tests, it was added. Checks were made for tests included for length, strength and fineness using four samples. Final summary of results will be presented to the A.S.T.M. at its Fall meeting in New York in October.

George Pfeifferberger, spinning research director of Chi-

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copee Mfg. Corp., Chicopee Falls, Mass., observed that spinning test results indicated considerable reduction in variation of ends down, neps, yarn strength, etc., when fiber fineness and strength control was used. The relation between mill and pilot plant results is consistent, he said. Small-lot tests are rapid, economical and give "good results" on waste, neps, yarn strength and yarn appearance, it was noted. Pilot plant tests approximated mill conditions, can be controlled and are "excellent" for studying cottons, processes and similar phases, Mr. Pfeifferberger states. Mill tests are necessary for "over-all economics and labor studies." He observed an improved correlation between fiber and yarn strength resulted when the "O" gauge Pressley test was used in comparison with the five millimeter gauge.

Dr. John P. Elting of Kendall Mills' research department, Paw Creek, N. C., told the conference of a quick test for "civitoma," a microbiological action on raw cotton that causes poor mill performance. A solution is prepared of one liter of distilled water, ten milliliters of Gramercy universal indicator and one milliliter of Santomerse S, he explained. Approximately three milliliters are placed in a test tube and about one-half gram of cotton forced through the liquid with a glass rod. If the solution turns yellow to green in color with a pH reading of 5.6 to 5.7 the cotton is non-cavitomic, Dr. Elting said. Green to greenish-blue —7 to 7.6—was classed as "doubtful," and blue to purple —8 to 9.6— was described as "cavitomic."

In checking for cavitomic cottons, pH and sugar tests and microscopic examination of the fibers were recommended by Dr. Laura T. Hall, Kendall Mills.

Joel H. Hembree, in charge of the cotton merchandising research unit at the University of Texas, felt that in the light of "unwarranted importance" given nep counts and their effect on the market value of cotton, it would appear appropriate that a "thorough explanation" of the limitations of the data accompany nep studies. A technique has not yet been worked out, he remarked, that will indicate to what extent neps are attributed to cotton or to the condition and setting of the carding machine, he remarked.

The need for firm control in the laboratory was stressed by Ira Yocum, manager of the Memphis, Tenn., laboratory of United States Testing Co., Inc. Four or six good check samples, preferably blended, are a "must" he declared. One of the cotton industry's needs is a "more precise method" of sampling lots of cotton, Charles B. Crandall of cotton merchandising research, University of Texas, told the group.

Say 15-Month Depression Left Few Scars

The U. S. textile industry is emerging from a 15-month depression with a minimum of economic scars for the more than one million people it employs and the hundreds of communities it supports, Textile Information Service reports. Notwithstanding constricted sales and declining profits, textile manufacturers during the past 12 months continued to invest millions in research, promotion and plant improvement in an effort to expand markets, maintain employment and preserve economic stability, as well as facilitate defense production.

A check of the industry in the South, where the major portion is located, indicated that modernization or expansion programs had been launched or completed in virtually every

section of the region in which there are concentrations of textile operations. The total expenditure, mill officials told the Information Service, would have been "considerably larger" had it not been for government restrictions on building.

In the first half of this year, textile firms in five South-eastern states were authorized to start new building projects or expansions or to continue projects started last year which will represent a capital investment of more than \$395,000,000. These states were Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. The authorizations were contained in certificates of necessity for tax amortization purposes granted by the Defense Production Administration and the allocation of materials by the National Production Authority.

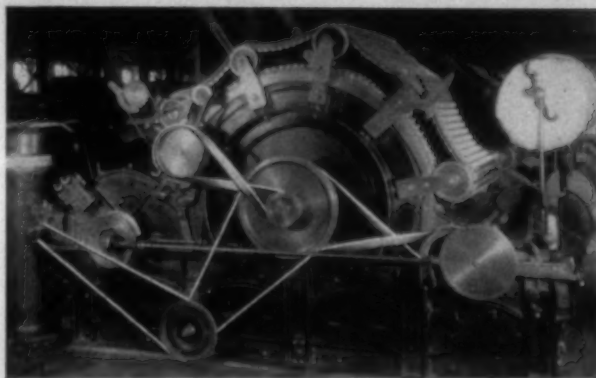
State textile association officials in the South reported that re-investment of a large percentage of mills' earnings of recent years in plant rehabilitation and modernization helped hold down mounting costs and thus helped maintain wage rates and stabilize jobs for their thousands of employees. When curtailment became absolutely necessary, layoffs were held to an absolute minimum during the depression period by shortening the work week to spread employment.

The result is that despite the worldwide depression in the textile industry, over-all employment in the South has been maintained at relatively high levels, compared to those of previous depressed periods. Market experience of recent weeks indicates that excess inventories have now been largely liquidated, and this is now being reflected in extended operations, a lengthening of the work week and the gradual rehiring of production workers.

Profits, after taxes, in 1951 were off 27 per cent from the previous year but the industry, by holding down its costs and passing savings to consumers, expects to continue the increase in per capita consumption of textile products in the United States. Cotton consumption from 1939 to the present has jumped from 20.56 pounds per capita to 26.84 pounds; man-made fiber consumption from 3.6 pounds to 8.3 pounds per person. During this period U. S. population climbed 24 million punctuating the expansion of available supplies that took place.

Qualified observers attribute most of this consumption gain to aggressive merchandising and promotion, plus the ever-broadening research programs.

Total research investment in cotton alone, public and private, is estimated at 12 million dollars a year. Half of this is classified as utilization research and half as research



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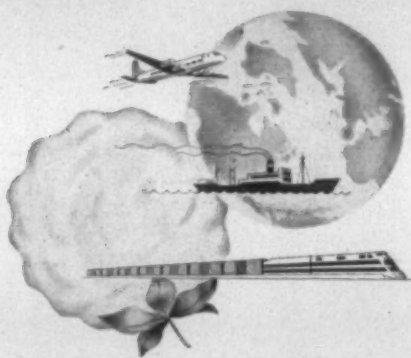
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on the production and ginning of the fiber. Many millions more are being spent on research by the man-made and other fiber branches of the textile industry.

Notable new contributions toward expanded textile markets have been made through the promotional achievements of the National Cotton Council and other industry groups; and through research discoveries made at such institutions as the Institute of Textile Technology at Charlottesville, Va., the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Southern Regional Research Laboratory at New Orleans, La., at Georgia Tech Research Institute in Atlanta, the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham, Ala., at Clemson College in South Carolina and at other government and college and university laboratories.

One important trend has been a growing diversification in mill production which has included, among other things, the utilization of blends and combinations of different fibers. A great deal of research has been directed toward this end as have imaginative new approaches to the problems of merchandising and distribution.

One spokesman for the industry puts it this way: "The textile industry is determined to build its progress on quality and reasonable profit, for by so doing it realizes it can continue to expand consumption, and, consequently, employment and security for its workers."

Second Quarter Cotton Duck Output Listed

Cotton duck production during the second quarter 1952 did not maintain the high rate of output established during the first quarter of the year, but it was well ahead of production in the corresponding quarter of 1951. A. Henry Thurston, director, textile division, National Production Authority, Department of Commerce, announced in a preliminary report released recently.

Total production during the second quarter amounted to 98.7 million yards. This figure represents a decrease of 9.8 million yards (nine per cent) from the 108.5 million yards produced in the first quarter 1952. However, it is 4.4 million yards (4.7 per cent) above the 94.3 million yards reported for the second quarter of 1951 and tops by 8.2 million yards (9.1 per cent) the 90.5 million quarterly average for the year 1951.

The decrease in production in the second quarter 1952 compared to the first three months of the year was approximately equal percentagewise in both regular and converted mills. In actual yardage, on the other hand, the output of the regular mills fell 7.8 million yards compared with a drop of only two million in the converted mills.

Most of the decline in over-all production can be accounted for by the shorter operating hours during the period, Mr. Thurston said. In addition, two regular duck mills and 16 converted mills that had made duck during the first quarter were not producing in the second. The loss in the

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number of operating looms caused by the withdrawal of these mills was partly offset, however, when other mills increased the number of their looms weaving duck.

Among the individual categories of duck, only the production of hose and belting, up to 17.5 per cent from the first quarter, showed an increase. Other types declined, the decrease ranging from 3.9 per cent in the case of numbered duck to 27.3 per cent in filter cloth. That the decrease was so slight in numbered duck is a reflection of a continuing demand for numbered duck in military and industrial uses.

Converted mills continue to furnish an important part of the Army and numbered duck produced, despite the fact that several mills in this group stopped producing duck after the first quarter. As in the first three months of 1952, converted mills again produced approximately 29 per cent of all the Army and numbered duck output.

Total shipments during the period amounted to 113.7 million pounds, or a decline of five per cent from the previous quarter. However, shipments compared favorably with the 100.2 million pounds leaving the mills in the corresponding quarter of 1951.

DO-rated shipments during the second quarter totaled 72.8 million pounds compared to 74.1 million pounds in the first three months of 1952. As a percentage of total shipments, nevertheless, they increased from 62 to 64 per cent of all orders.

Numbered duck again led all types, both in total shipments and in the percentage of shipments on rated orders. Of 58.5 million yards of numbered duck shipped during the quarter, 52 million yards, or 89 per cent, were on DO-rated orders.

Purchased yarns consumed in the manufacture of cotton duck fabrics were 18.4 per cent less than in the previous quarter and comprised only 25 per cent of the total yarn consumed. In the first quarter 35 per cent of the yarn used was purchased. The cause of the decrease is probably accounted for by a reduction in the proportion of converted mills which are the principal consumers of purchased yarns. The ability of regular mills to meet their own yarn needs at lower levels of operation was undoubtedly also a factor.

This report is based on returns from 136 mills of which 60 are regular duck producers and 76 are converted mills. The reporting mills constitute approximately 99 per cent of the industry.

Due to budgetary limitations, this is the last of the series of production reports based on returns from Form M15A-1. Comparable data on production and loom operation will continue to appear in Facts for Industry M-5A, "Cotton Broad Woven Goods," published by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C.

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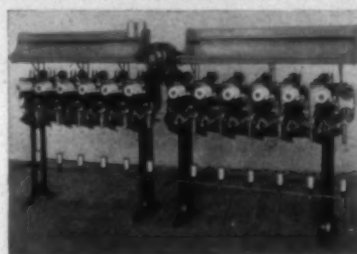
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NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Gen. Office, 40 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y. Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr.; Kenneth Maskinzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Salesmen: Wyss L. Barker and Harry L. Shinn, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Geo. A. Artop and R. F. Morris, Jr., Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; H. A. Rogers and Chas. A. Spratt, 1202 James Bldg., Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; J. E. Boykin, American Savings Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, 213 Columbus Interstate Bldg., Columbus, Ga.; A. Jones, Jr., 408 Cotton Exchange Bldg., New Orleans, La.; Henry A. Cathey, 403 E. Franklin St., Room 210, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., Philip C. Wentworth, Treas., 354 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte 1, N. C. Sou. Mgr., L. E. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Sales Engineers: Donald C. Creech, P. O. Box 1723, Charlotte, N. C.; Frank S. Beacham, P. O. Box 281, Honeah Path, S. C.; M. L. Johnson, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL STARCH PRODUCTS, INC., 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Sou. Repr.: National Starch Products, Inc., 194-210 Haynes St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., Fred N. Eastwood; Howard Smith, 2025 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Ira L. Dowdce, 1800 Sprague Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Tom Griffin, 3706-A Skyline Dr., Chamblee, Ga.; D. R. Lassiter, 26 Jefferson Apt., Rockingham, N. C.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., 30 Crown St., Nashua, N. H. Sou. Repr.: Henry H. Hersey, Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; Harris Mfg. Co., 443 Stonewall St., S.W., P. O. Box 1932, Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.

N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 634 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C., Phone 3-7179; Lewis W. Thomason, Jr., Sou. Dist. Mgr., P. O. Box 576, Charlotte, N. C. Sales and Service Engineers: Fred W. Phillips, P. O. Box 782, Greenville, S. C.; James A. Sorrells, Jr., P. O. Box 576, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred Winecoff, Greensboro, N. C.; Aubrey M. Cowan, P. O. Box 563, Lanett, Ala. Warehouse: Charlotte, N. C.; Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Columbus, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.

NORLANDER-YOUNG MACHINE CO., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, York Road, Gastonia, N. C.

NORRIS BROS., Greenville, S. C.

NORTH, INC., FRANK G., P. O. Box 123, Sta. A, Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Raymond 2196; P. O. Box 92, Marietta, Ga., Tel. 1509. Repr.: Chas. B. Elliott, Box 433, Griffin, Ga., Tel. 4014; Raymond J. Payne, Box 6000, Charlotte 7, N. C., Tel. 6-2025; A. V. McAllister, Box 324, Greenwood, S. C., Tel. 7668; J. C. Alexander, Box 56, Spartanburg, S. C., Tel. 5568; Frank G. North, Pres., and Mark W. Mayes, V.-Pres., Atlanta, Ga.

OKAITE PRODUCTS, INC., General Office: 22 Thames St., New York 6, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office: Okaite Products, Inc., 317 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga., W. A. Baltzell, Mgr. Sou. Repr.: G. Tatum, 3607 S. Court St., Montgomery 6, Ala.; H. W. Kole, 209 W. First St., Charlotte 2, N. C.; D. B. Lamb, 1123 Albert St., Knoxville 17, Tenn.; L. T. Prince, 328 S. Davis St., Greensboro, N. C.; O. D. Riddle, Jr., 317 Palmer Bldg., Okaite Products, Inc., Atlanta 3, Ga.; F. W. Weldon, P. O. Box 976, Birmingham 1, Ala.; H. W. Hatley, 729 E. 53rd St., Savannah, Ga.; B. F. Swint, Lewis Village, P. O. Box 1271, Greenville, S. C.

ODELL MILL SUPPLY CO., Greensboro, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., 115 Morris St., Jersey City 2, N. J. Sou. Mgr., Edwin W. Klump, 2437 Lucena Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

ORR FELT & BLANKET CO., THE, Piqua, Ohio. Sou. Repr.: Oliver D. Landis, Inc., 718 Queens Rd., Charlotte 7, N. C.

PABST SALES CO., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Sou. Repr.: C. H. Patrick, P. O. Box 300, Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1066. Sou. Warehouse, Textile Warehouse Co., Greenville, S. C.

PADDOCK CO., J. C., Spartanburg, S. C.

PEASE & CO., J. N., 119½ E. Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City: Ceda, Rapids, Iowa. P. G. Wear, Sou. Sales Mgr., 806 Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.; J. H. Almond, Glenn M. Anderson, W. J. Kirby, Atlanta Office: C. T. Lassiter, Greensboro, N. C.; Guy L. Morrison, L. C. Harmon, Jr., 902 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; T. H. Nelson, Charlotte, N. C.; W. R. Brown, 1214 Liberty National Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex. Stocks carried at convenient points.

PERFECTING SERVICE CO., 332 Atandt Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Offices in New York City, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Providence, R. I.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F., Holyoke, Mass. John L. Perkins, III, Vice-President in Charge of Sales.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ CO., Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa. Sou. Repr.: F. Homer Bell, 2624 Forest Way, N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.; Richard D. Greenway, 1308 Kings Drive, Charlotte 3, N. C. Textile Distributors: Southern States Chemical Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. H. Ross & Co., Inc., Southern States Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Southern States Chemical Co., Greenville, S. C.; Marlow-Van Loan Corp., High Point, N. C.; Taylor Salt & Chemical Co., Norfolk, Va.

PIEDMONT PROCESSING CO., Belmont, N. C. Tel. 352-353.

PILOT LIFE INSURANCE CO., Jos. F. Freeman, Vice-President in Charge of Group Department, Greensboro, N. C.

PIONEER HEDDLE & REED CO., INC., P. O. Box 116, Sta. A, 1374 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Raymond 2136-2137. Repr.: Raymond J. Payne, Box 6000, Charlotte 7, N. C., Tel. 6-2025; J. Canley Alexander, Box 56, Spartanburg, S. C., Tel. 5568; Charles B. Elliott, Box 433, Griffin, Ga., Tel. 4014; A. V. McAllister, Box 324, Greenwood, S. C., Tel. 7668, Mark W. Mayers, Pres. and Treas., Emile LeClair, V.-Pres., Glee B. Thompson, Sec., Frederick M. Suchke, Plant Mgr., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Raymond 2136.

PNEUMAFIL CORP., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Sales Offices: Boston, Philadelphia, Atlanta.

PRECISION GEAR & MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC., 7th St. and Tabor Road, Philadelphia 20, Pa. Sou. Sales Office, Dryer Div.: 515 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Tel. 3-6679, John E. Schenck, Mgr.; Sales and Reclothing Branch, Textile Machinery Div.: P. O. Box 1361, Spartanburg, S. C., Tel. 6163, Joseph P. Christ, Mgr.

PRUFLOAT LABORATORIES, INC., Main Office and Factory, 63 Main St., Cambridge 42, Mass. (Tel. Eliot 4-0200). Sales Office: 50 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. (Tel. Murray Hill 2-2240). Repr.: Homer Arey, P. O. Box 641, Concord, N. C. (Tel. Concord 2-7211); A. B. Belmore, 155 Fern Ave., Collingswood, N. J. (Tel. Collingswood 5-4209R); Equipment Sales Corp., 1457 Bristol Highway, Kingsport, Tenn. (Tel. Kingsport 2740); McJunkin Corp., P. O. Box 513, Charleston, West Virginia. (Tel. Charleston 2-6144)

RAGAN RING CO., Atlanta, Ga. N. C. Repr.: John H. Poard, Box 574, Newton, N. C.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC., GENERAL ASBESTOS & RUBBER DIV., Passaic, N. J. Factory: North Charleston, S. C. Southern Distributors: Alabama—Teague Hdw. Co., Montgomery; Anniston Hdw. Co., Anniston; Long-Lewis Hdw. Co., Birmingham; Gadsden Hdw. Co., Gadsden. Georgia—American Mch. Supply Co., Atlanta; Bibb Supply Co., Macon. Kentucky—Graft-Pelle Co., Louisville. North Carolina—Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte; Dillon Supply Co., Raleigh. Durham and Rocky Mount; Kester Mch. Co., Winston-Salem, High Point and Burlington. South Carolina—The Cameron & Barkley Co., Charleston; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville; Columbia Supply Co., Columbia; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg; Sumter Mch. Co., Sumter; Tennessee—Chattanooga Belt & Sup. Co., Chattanooga; Summers Hdw. & Sup. Co., Johnson City; Power Equipment Co., Knoxville; Buford Bros., Inc., Nashville; Lewis Supply Co., Memphis. Virginia—Industrial Supply Corp., Richmond.

REINER, INC., ROBERT, 550-64 Gregory Ave., Weehawken, N. J. Sou. Repr.: John Klinck, 304 W. Forest Ave., North Augusta, S. C. (Greels, Warpers and Beams), and H. Walter Fricke, Box 9155, Charlotte, N. C. (Hosiery Machines).

RHOADS & SONS, J. E., 25 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia 6, Pa. Sou. Office: J. E. Rhoads & Sons, 88 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., P. O. Box 4309. C. R. Mitchell, Mgr. Sou. Repr.: J. Warren Mitchell, P. O. Box 1539, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, P. O. Box 687, Sylacauga, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, P. O. Box 4305, Atlanta, Ga.; L. H. Schwoebel, 615 Roslyn Rd., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Repr.: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., Associates, P. O. Box 1474, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

ROBERT & CO. ASSOCIATES, Atlanta, Ga.

ROSE & CO., E. F., Malden, N. C.

ROY & SON CO., E. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot: 1629 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., W. F. Crowder. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ROYCE CHEMICAL CO., Carlton Hill, N. J. Sou. Repr.: Irving J. Royce, 2008 Belvedere Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 60 Battery March St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C., J. W. Hubbard (in charge), H. M. Walsh, W. A. Thomason, Jr., Selling Agts.; Atlanta, Ga., 101 Marietta St., Herman J. Jones (in charge), Miles A. Comer, Selling Agts.; Greenville, S. C., Woodside Bldg., C. Perry Clanton (in charge), Chas. S. Smart, Jr., Selling Agts.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 61 Van Dam St., New York 13, N. Y. Sou. Office: 1510-12 Camden Rd., Charlotte, N. C., A. T. Hanes, Jr., Mgr.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., Phone Elgin 5887, Vasser Woolley, Pres. Repr.: John R. Seydel, V. R. Mills, A. Dillon, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Whisnant, Concord, N. C.; W. H. Cutts, Greensboro, N. C.; Welling La Grone, Greenville, N. C. In the Wetting and Finishing Div.: Dr. Paul V. Seydel, David Meriwether, Atlanta, Ga.; J. E. Spearman, Charlotte, N. C. Northern and Export Repr.: Standard Mill Supply Co., 1066-1090 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I. (conditioning machinery and penetrants only). Southwestern Repr.: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 1602 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Tex.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE, Warehouse and Office: 234 W. First St., E. H. Steger, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reprs.: Guy C. Brazell, 231 Huron St., Decatur, Ga.; James E. East, 116 Tranquill Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; R. Eugene Roberts, P. O. Box 1302, Greensboro, N. C.; John W. Wheeler, P. O. Box 121, Greenville, S. C.

SIGNAL THREAD CO., INC., Chattanooga, Tenn.

SINCLAIR REFINING CO., Dist. Office, 573 W. Peachtree St., P. O. Box 1710, Atlanta, Ga., F. W. Schwettmann, Mgr., Lubricating Sales; G. R. Dyer, Mgr. Industrial Sales, Area Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Miami, Fla.; Tampa, Fla.; Columbia, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; Montgomery, Ala.; Raleigh, N. C. Industrial Lubricating Engineers: J. M. Mathers, Columbia, S. C.; T. F. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.; J. O. Holt, 1220 Dixie Trail, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Lipscomb, 414 McIver St., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Smith, 121 Island Home Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. C. Nix, 1926 Sixteenth Ave., So., Birmingham, Ala.; T. A. Crossley, Montgomery, Ala.; L. M. Kay and H. G. Lane, 332 Eighth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., and H. H. Terrell, P. O. Box 131, Lakeland, Fla.

SINGLETON & SONS, RUSSELL A., Blanco, Tex. Sou. Reprs.: R. T. Hamner, P. O. Box 267, Gastonia, N. C.; Ralph Gossett, Jr., Ralph Gossett Mill Supplies, 16 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; James W. Heacock, 609 Hillcrest Dr., Talladega, Ala.; Paul S. Jones, 208 Lane Circle, LaGrange, Ga.; Phil Morgan, 401 S. Lewis St., LaGrange, Ga.; Julian W. Still, 1708 Peachtree St., N.E., Apt. 29, Atlanta, Ga.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP., Main Office and Factory, 40 Keen St., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Office: S. Fred Toll, 2116 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRLINE CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SLIP-NOT BELTING CORP., Kingsport, Tenn., Otto Cox, Sales Mgr., P. O. Box 2041, Phone 4-3718, Greensboro, N. C.; E. S. Meservey, Ga. and part Ala., 1304 Clairmont Circle, Apt. 2, Phone Evergreen 6852, Decatur, Ga., Phone Decatur 4533; G. H. Spencer, P. O. Box 1297, Gastonia, N. C., part N. C.; O. L. "Blackie" Carter, part S. C., Box 2206, Phone 5-2111, Greenville, S. C.; T. E. Doane, part Tenn., Northern Ala., Ky., W. Va., Box 44, Phone 3100, Kingsport, Tenn.; John R. Yeungblood, part N. C., Va., Maryland, Pa. and N. J., Phone 284, 1012 St. David St., Tarboro, N. C.

SNOWISS FUR CO., B., Lockhaven, Pa. Sou. Repr.: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., P. O. Box 1474, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Tel. 2-5881 and 2-5438.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION, ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORP., 40 Rector St., New York, N. Y. Sou. Branch: 212 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; H. W. Causey, Branch Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: Earl H. Walker, High Point, N. C.; Richard Hoyt, 1216 Edgewood Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Robert P. Baynard, Charlotte, N. C.; Charles E. Varn, 307 Elmwood Dr., Greensboro, N. C.

SOMERVILLE-SEYBOLD DIVISION OF HENLEY PAPER CO., 700 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN ELECTRIC SERVICE CO., Charlotte, Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, Spartanburg, S. C.

SOUTHERN EQUIPMENT SALES CO., (N. C. Equipment Co.), Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN SHUTTLES DIVISION, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Cain, Mgr.; Henry P. Goodwin, Sales and Service. Greenville Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 1899, Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions. Davis L. Batson and Sam Zimmermann, Jr., Sales and Service. Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Shuttles, a division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Mgr.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE WORKS, P. O. Box 466, 202 S. Towers St., Anderson, S. C.

STALEY MFG. CO., A. E., Decatur, Ill. Sou. Office, 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.; W. N. Dulaney, Southeastern Mgr.; Dan S. Miller, Asst. Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: H. A. Mitchell, Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. T. O'Steen, Rt. 5, Greenville, S. C.; Donald A. Barnes, 456 Sedgwick Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; L. A. Dillon, 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Nelson N. Harte, Jr., 1616 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

STANDARD MILL SUPPLY, INC., 2319 Hutchison Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Charles A. Knutton, Jr., V.-Pres.; J. Kenneth Sumner, Sales Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sales Reprs.: G. H. Little, Harrison Bldg., Room 414, 4 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa., Tel. Rittenhouse 9977; G. R. Douglas, 707 Columbian Mutual Towers, Memphis 3, Tenn., Tel. 8-7117; M. A. Hawkins, 3803 General Taylor St., New Orleans 15, La., Tel. Magnolia 5353; H. C. Jones, care The Stanley Sales Co., 410 Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Lamar 4651; G. J. McLernon, 209 Hubbard St., San Antonio 2, Tex., Tel. Travis 3653; Charles J. Turple, Jr., 1412 Scott Ave., Charlotte, N. C., Tel. 3-7015; J. A. Dickson, P. O. Box 390, 112 Bales Ave., Phone 9-2812, Chattanooga, Tenn.; T. P. West, Jr., 10 Seminole Dr., Greenville, S. C., Tel. 3-5932.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Cain, Mgr.; Henry P. Goodwin, Sales and Service. Greenville Office and Plant, 621 E. McBee Ave., Box 1899, Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Davis L. Batson and Sam Zimmermann, Jr., Sales and Service. Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Shuttles, a division of Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Mgr.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Charlotte Office: 1620 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. W. Perry, Mgr., P. O. Box 809; N. C., Va. and Tenn. Repr.: W. S. Gilbert, Charlotte, N. C.; S. C. Repr.: Crawford H. Garren, P. O. Box 303, Pendleton, S. C.; Atlanta Office: 80 W. Peachtree Place, N. W., Atlanta, Ga., E. D. Estes, Mgr.; 1257 Durand Drive, N. W.; Ala. Repr.: J. E. Myrick, 302 24th St., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Ga. Repr.: Rodney Simpson, 80 W. Peachtree Pl. N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsay St., Fall River, Mass. Sou.

Reprs.: M. H. Cranford, 135 Walnut St., Chester, S. C.; D. R. Ivester, Clarkesville, Ga.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION, 619 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Walnut 4210. Sales Reprs.: F. B. Porter, Sales Mgr., L. S. Kaniecki, J. A. Shamp, C. H. Bronson, W. E. Tiller, and D. E. Lee.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., THE, Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres., W. S. Terrell, Sales Mgr.

TEXAS CO., THE, New York, N. Y. Dist. Offices, Box 961, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk Plants and Warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers: F. C. Bogart, Norfolk, Va.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; F. M. Edwards, Raleigh, N. C.; W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; C. W. Meadors, Charlotte, N. C.; J. E. Buchanan, Munsey Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Murfee, Greensboro, N. C.; G. B. Maupin, Greensboro, N. C.; C. T. Hardy, Durham, N. C.; H. E. Meunier, Charlotte, N. C.; S. L. Furches, Goldsboro, N. C.; A. C. Keiser, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; F. A. Boykin, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; J. B. Hatfield, Montgomery, Ala.; L. C. Mitchum, Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Malone, Atlanta, Ga.; A. C. Evans, Macon, Ga.; J. S. Leonard, Greenville, S. C.; F. G. Mitchell, Columbia, S. C.

TEXTILE APRON CO., East Point, Ga.

TEXTILE LABORATORIES, Box 1396, Gastonia, N. C.

TEXTILE SHOPS, THE, Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y. S. E. District Office, 3119 S. Blvd., Charlotte 3, N. C.; K. M. Slocum, Dist. Mgr., Tel. Charlotte 2-3063. Sales Reprs.: L. A. Watts, Jr., 407 N. Allen Ave., Richmond, Va. Tel. Richmond 4-8944; W. R. Harper, 1806 Madison Ave., Greensboro, N. C. Tel. Greensboro 8784; L. G. Compton, Jr., No. 1 Robinson St., Elizabeth Apts, Greenville, S. C.; Tel. Greenville 2-9222.

TOWER IRON WORKS, 50 Borden St., Providence 3, R. I. Sou. Reprs.: Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Charlotte 1, N. C., Tel. Charlotte 4-8306.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Texas Repr.: O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Sales Room: 1903 Augusta Rd., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reprs.: William P. Vaughan and Wm. H. Rose, P. O. Box 1048, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 1187, Athens, Ga.; Harold R. Fisher, P. O. Box 83, Concord, N. C.

UNITED STATES TESTING CO., INC., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Branches: United States Testing Co., Inc., 198 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn., Tel. Memphis 38-1246, manager S. C. Mayne; 1700 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex., Tel. Prosp. 2654.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., P. O. Box 1005, Providence 1, R. I. Sou. Offices: 1005 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Agents: F. P. Barrie, H. H. Bucklin, Jr., and D. M. Dunlop, 907 Whitehead Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga. Agents: J. W. Stribling and F. J. Barrows.

USTER CORP., Main Office, Charlotte, N. C.; 80 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

VALENTINE CO., J. W., 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Box 278 Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. T. Holt Haywood, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Frank J. Swords, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

VESCO, INC., 5023 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Sales Room at 358-364 W. Main Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Phone 247. Also W. L. Hudson, Box 1313, Columbus, Ga.

WARWICK CHEMICAL CO., DIV. SUN CHEMICAL CORP. Main Office: 1010 44th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Sou. Plant: 907 White St., Rock Hill, S. C.; J. D. Snipes, Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: M. M. McCann, Box 825, Burlington, N. C.; Minor Hunter, 1138 Skyland Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; H. Papini, E. R. Adair, Box 1207, Greenville, S. C.; W. E. Searcy, 425 Tinsley Ave., Griffin, Ga.

WATSON & DESMOND, 301½ W. Fourth St., Charlotte 1, N. C. Repr.: John Wyatt, P. O. Box 701, Greensboro, N. C.; R. V. McPhail, 709 S. Jackson St., Gastonia, N. C.; A. J. Bahan and M. R. Woods, P. O. Drawer 779, Greenville, S. C.; Edgar A. Ball (Chemical Dept.), Charlotte, N. C.; H. K. Smith, P. O. Box 472, West Point, Ga.

WATSON & HART, 1001 E. Bessemer Ave., Goldsboro, N. C.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: John Wyatt, P. O. Box 701, Greensboro, N. C.; Arthur J. Bahan, P. O. Box Drawer 779, Greenville, S. C.

WEST POINT FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., West Point, Ga.

WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION, 161 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. (Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.) Sou. Office: Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Bishop F. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr.

WHITEHEAD ENGINEERING CO., Atlanta, Ga.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Machine Works Office and Plant, Dowd Road, Charlotte, N. C.; R. I. Dalton, V.-Pres. and Sou. Agt.; Charlotte Repair Shop, Z. C. Childers, Sales Mgr.; Atlanta, Ga., Office, 1015 Healey Bldg., B. B. Peacock, Sou. Agt.; Spartanburg, S. C., 724 Montgomery Bldg., R. W. Dunn, Sou. Agt.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Repr.: William K. Shirley, 11 Wyuka St., Greenville, S. C.

WILKIN & MATTHEWS, 2511 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. Hugh Wilkin and John Matthews.

Before Closing Down

— TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED —

PERSONAL NEWS



Aubrey M. Cowan of Lanett, Ala., has been appointed sales representative in Georgia and Alabama for New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. Mr. Cowan has over 15 years of diversified mill experience, having worked with Bibb Mfg. Co. and West Point Mfg. Co. in the opening, picking, carding, drawing, roving, spinning, spooling, twisting and weaving departments.

J. Vincent Carroll has been appointed credit manager of General Dyestuff Corp., succeeding P. V. Voelker, retired. Mr. Carroll has been with General Dyestuff since 1931, and has been assistant credit manager for the past 16 years.

Robert R. Branch, Wilbur A. Dixon, Stephen M. Kennedy and James T. Emerson are recent additions to the sales staff of the industrial division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Mr. Branch has been assigned to Roanoke, Va.; Mr. Dixon to Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. Kennedy to Jacksonville, Fla.; and Mr. Emerson to Greenville, S. C. . . . Recent sales staff transfers include: John H. Morrison, from Greenville, S. C., to Knoxville, Tenn., and Edward Nikstenas, from Birmingham, Ala., to Nashville, Tenn.

Arthur G. Garland has been appointed insurance manager for Johnston Mills, Charlotte, N. C., and its affiliated companies. Mr. Garland formerly was associated with Corporate Insurers Service, Inc., Charlotte, as assistant vice-president.

Earl G. Bagley has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, Ga. Mr. Bagley joined Dixie Mills in 1925 and had been assistant superintendent since 1946.

William H. Beattie, president of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been named to serve as honorary state chairman of the 1952 Christmas Seal Sale in South Carolina.

James H. Clark recently resigned as credit manager of William Whitman Co., Inc., to become a principal in a new factoring organization. Active in credit circles for many years, Mr. Clark for the past 15 years has served as chairman of the Woolen & Worsted Yarn Credit Group.

A. U. Priester, Jr., vice-president and general manager of the HDV Division of Calaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., recently was elected to the LaGrange City Council succeeding Clarence G. Higginbotham, assistant treasurer of the HDV Division, who did not offer for re-election.

Thomas M. Bancroft has been elected president of Turner Halsey Co. succeeding William Woodward, Jr., who resigned because of the pressure of personal business. Mr. Woodward continues as a director of the company. Mr. Bancroft was with Turner Halsey from the time he started in business in 1924, until his election in 1946 to the presidency of Mt. Vernon-Woodbury Mills, Inc., Baltimore, Md., which position he will retain.

A. H. Lathrop, traffic manager of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., recently was elected president of the Southern Traffic League.

John F. Kurie has joined Celanese Corp. of America as director of market research for the market development department of the textile division. Mr. Kurie formerly was with Sherman & Marquette.

Willard C. Beatty has been elected assistant treasurer of Textron, Inc., Providence, R. I. Mr. Beatty previously had been secretary and treasurer of Lonsdale Co., which was acquired by Textron, Inc., July 1.

J. T. Ford, formerly with Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has joined Bamberg (S. C.) Textile Mills as night overseer of weaving.

Dr. Bruno R. Roberts has assumed duties as research scientist with the research and development department of the Chemstrand Corp. at Decatur, Ala. Dr. Roberts previously

was engaged in fiber research at Chemstrand's Dayton, Ohio, laboratories and will continue his work in research and development of synthetic fibers at Decatur.

C. B. Walker has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Thatcher Plant of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Robert Green has been promoted from the rates and production department to succeed Mr. Walker as assistant superintendent. Mr. Walker, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, has been with S-C-T since 1946; Mr. Green, who attended Georgia Tech and the University of Chattanooga, also has been with the firm since 1946. . . . James Maclin has been promoted from maintenance supervisor to assistant overseer of carding at the Thatcher Plant. Mr. Maclin has been connected with S-C-T since 1935.

Charles P. Bertland has been named sales manager and John R. Sherrill assistant sales manager of A. M. Tenney Associates, Inc., for all Tennessee Eastman Co. fibers. Garrison C. King has been made district sales manager of the New York territory and Ray W. Greene has been named district sales manager of the New England territory. The company made these promotions because of the planned retirement of Frank R. Scull, who has been in charge of Eastman acetate yarn and staple sales since August, 1946. . . . At the Kingsport, Tenn., plant of Tennessee Eastman, the former acetate yarn and

Divisional Meetings, Southern Textile Association

The first of four meetings to be held this Fall by divisions of the Southern Textile Association—that of the Eastern Carolina group—will take place Oct. 18 in Erwin Mills Auditorium at Durham, N. C. Chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division, S.T.A., is S. G. Riley, Jr., of Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.; other officers are J. P. Hughes of Cone Mills Corp., Hillsboro, N. C., vice-chairman, and A. M. Moore of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, secretary. The program for this meeting will be announced at a later date.

The next area S.T.A. meeting will be that of the Piedmont Division, which is making arrangements for a program at the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont, on Nov. 8. The chairman of this division is Marshall H. Rhyne of Chronicle Mills, National Yarn Mills and Stowe Spinning Co., Belmont; he is being assisted in the planning of this program by H. Cleon Estes of Pacific Mills, Rhodhiss, N. C.

On the following Saturday, Nov. 15, the South Carolina Division, S.T.A., will hold its Fall meeting in the ballroom of the Wade Hampton Hotel at Columbia. James A. Chapman, Jr., of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, is chairman of this group.

A fourth division of the S.T.A.—Northern North Carolina-Virginia—is making tentative plans to hold its meeting Nov. 29 at Winston-Salem, N. C. Officers of this division are Glenn R. Ward of Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, chairman; M. A. Carpenter of Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., vice-chairman; and Howard Barton of Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., secretary.

teca sales service department and the yarn order and planning department have been reconstituted as the textile sales service department and textile order planning department, respectively. A. A. Owen, formerly head of both departments, will be manager of the textile sales service department and will devote full time to the direction of this function for both Eastman and A. M. Tenney. C. F. Earnhardt has been appointed manager of the textile order and planning department and E. E. Holt, Jr., has been appointed supervisor of the textile order and planning department.

Burton W. Graham recently was promoted to the post of director of technical service of Davison Chemical Corp., Baltimore, Md. With the firm since 1944, Mr. Graham was assistant general sales manager of the industrial chemical department prior to his promotion. D. P. Barrett, formerly in charge of the New York sales office, has been named to succeed Mr. Graham as assistant general sales manager of the industrial chemical department.

Theodore M. Forbes, Jr., son of the executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, recently was admitted to the practice of law in U. S. District Court. Attorney Forbes is in his senior year in law at the University of Virginia and it is considered unusual for an undergraduate to pass the strict requirements for practice in Federal Court.

J. W. Jelks of Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., recently was elected president of the Southeastern Personnel Conference. R. K. Argo of Alabama Mills, Inc., Birmingham, Ala., was elected vice-chairman of the conference for 1953 and Dr. Frank T. Devyver of Erwin Mills, Inc., Durham, N. C., was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

C. W. Gunter of *Daily News Record* has been named temporary chairman of arrangements for the proposed organization of a Charlotte (N. C.) Textile Club. Taking part at a recent meeting to discuss formation of such a club were Clifton E. Watson of Watson & Desmond; E. H. Thomas of Barber Mfg. Co.; John M. Reed of Ashworth Bros., Inc.; F. Sadler Love of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute; H. Gordon Kenna, Jr., of Swift Spinning Mills, Inc., and Duffy Silk Co.; Henry K. Kelly of American Viscose Corp.; and Mr. Gunter.

Robert G. Caldwell has been named district manager of the Atlanta, Ga., branch office of Gardner-Denver Co. Mr. Caldwell succeeds H. G. Little, a member of the Gardner-Denver Co. since 1935, who has bought an interest in the Central Machinery Co. of Miami, Fla., a Gardner-Denver distributor. Mr. Caldwell has been associated with Gardner-Denver for the past 12 years, working out of the Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas, branch offices.

OBITUARIES

Col. E. J. Heller, 68, U.S.A. Ret., long in the Quartermaster Corps, and from 1932 to 1936 in charge of procurement at the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, died re-

cently. Interment was made at Arlington National Cemetery. Colonel Heller is survived by two daughters and a son.

John W. McDowell, 67, overseer of the slashing and finishing department at Campdown Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C., died recently. Surviving are his wife, two daughters, four sons, a brother and two sisters.

Thomas L. Merrell, 68, retired master mechanic of Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C., died Sept. 8. Mr. Merrell is survived by his wife, four sons, two brothers and two sisters.

James T. Pritchett, 63, of Lenoir, N. C. president of Caldwell Cotton Mills Co., Hudson, N. C., died recently of a heart attack suffered while playing golf. His wife and two sons survive.

MILL NEWS

CLINTON, S. C. — International Looms, Inc., is expected to move its operations from Elizabeth, N. J., to Clinton "sometime this Fall." The company manufactures upholstery and apparel and is currently operating the Gwen Evan Mill at Clinton. Ralph M. Leven, president, said the move "is an effort to consolidate production."

DILLON, S. C. — Purchase of Carolina Mills, Inc., by a corporation headed by David H. Brown of New York recently was approved by Judge George B. Timmerman of the U. S. District Court at Columbia. Mr. Brown is president and treasurer of

the corporation and W. M. Nicholson of Summit, N. C., is vice-president. The cotton yarn manufacturing plant was sold to Carolina Mills in 1946 and operated for two years before going into receivership. It was closed for six months and then reopened, continuing to operate with 500 employees. Several attempts have been made to reorganize it since that time.

MONROE, N. C. — Arel Mills, a branch of Puritan Looms, Inc., is establishing a spinning and weaving mill here for the production of haircloth. The plant is located in the Camp Sutton area in a wooden building formerly occupied by Arthur Cotton Mills, which has ceased operations. The building has about 21,000 square feet of floor space. Eight Bradford system spinning frames and 42 wide looms have been installed, and, when installation of equipment is completed, the plant will have a total of 72 looms.

LAWRENCEBURG, KY. — It is reported that American & Efrid Mills, Inc., Mount Holly, N. C., is planning to discontinue operations at its plant here. It is pointed out that the firm is considering moving its thread operations to North Carolina.

GREAT FALLS, S. C. — Work is under way on the expansion of the modern dye plant at Mill No. 3 of Republic Cotton Mills, a division of J. P. Stevens and Co., Inc., which will represent an expenditure of \$1,250,000. Also, more looms will be installed in the No. 3 plant, which will increase the number of employees. Additional space will also be added to the cloth room of the No. 3 plant.



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- Yarn Conditioners—cotton and mixed yarns
- Hydrocop & 3B Softener
- Emulsion C-4R—lubricant
- Ruxite NF—conditioner and softener
- Laurel Hosiery Finishes—all fibers
- Permanent Resin Finishes—all fibers
- Flame Retardant #527C—cotton and synthetics
- Water Repellent Compounds—all fibers
- Weighters and Conditioners—all fibers
- Dullers

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